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1860



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THE ILLUSTRATED ALGER ALMANAC.



SIGNING THE SOCIAL COMPACT.

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THE ILLUSTRATED PILGRIM ALMANAC,

For the Year 1860.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, General Editor.

JOHN D. RUNKLE, Editor of Astronomical Department.

Contributed Articles. — On Meteorology, by Commander M. F. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, Washington. On the American Method of Transits, by Prof. O. M. Mitchel, Superintendent of the Cincinnati and Dudley Observatories.

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

In introducing the Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac to the patronage of a discriminating community, there certainly would be wanting, on the part of the editor, a sufficiently just sensibility to the regard and appreciation of the opinion of the public mind, as well as a culpable disregard of the labors of others, were he not, upon its first appearance, to state in a few words the main objects of the enterprise, and the manner of its accomplishment, leaving to those who may make use of its pages to discern whether the endeavor is productive of any good, and to determine also whether in future years there shall be a repetition of the attempt.

It will be noticeable that in the present issue, while a large portion of the illustrations appertain to the great monuments of antiquity, and works of art of a more modern date and character, considerable attention has been given to such matters as relate particularly to the pilgrim fathers of New England, — such for instance as the scenes of their early abode at Leyden, the place of their embarkation in Delfthaven, and interesting views of their adopted home in Plymouth and its immediate neighborhood. To Hammatt Billings, Esq., of Boston, too well known by his past efforts to require commendation here, the public are indebted for these admirable designs and drawings, chiefly described by him in the accompanying historical sketches, and which have been engraved with great care and artistical ability. It is hoped that these efforts to delineate the footsteps of the forefathers will prove acceptable at this time, and supply a great popular want.

The astronomical phenomena have been calculated, and the calendar pages prepared, for different points of observation in the United States, at various degrees of latitude and longitude, with a view to correctness, not forgetting the essential requisites of convenience and intelligibility. They may consequently be relied upon as affording the usual information with the greatest possible degree of accuracy. The valuable and ably written articles on Meteorology, and the American Method of Transits, will sufficiently commend themselves to the notice of those interested in such matters.

As the subject of the different modes of computing time is so generally misunderstood, the editor has endeavored, in as condensed a manner as possible, to lay the matter again before the reader, in as simple a form as would be compatible with precision. This seemed the more necessary, inasmuch as all the dates given in the calendar pages, and in the several historical articles, are according to the Gregorian method, or New Style, of reckoning time. This fact will satisfactorily explain the discrepancies which may appear in certain dates when compared with other authorities.

In the calendar column headed "Memorabilia," will be found many dates relating to the early history of the country, and of the revolutionary period; together with the dates of birth and decease of the Presidents of the United States, the Governors of Massachusetts under the Constitution, and of many of the early settlers of New England.

With these few words, the Pilgrim Almanac is committed to the kind regards of the public, with a respectful solicitation for proper indulgence, and with the humble hope that this first endeavor, originating with Mr. Billings, in offering an American Illustrated Almanac, may not be altogether unacceptable and without some substantial benefit to the readers and to the enterprise in aid of which it is issued.

N. B. S.

ABSTRACT OF THE CALENDAR FOR 1860.

Jan. 1.	2 Sunday after Christmas.	April 1.	Palm Sunday.	July 1.	4 Sunday after Trinity.	Oct. 1.	Monday.
8.	1 Sunday after Epiphany.	6.	Good Friday.	8.	5 Sunday after Trinity.	7.	18 Sunday after Trinity.
9.	Plough Monday.	8.	Easter Sunday.	15.	6 Sunday after Trinity.	14.	19 Sunday after Trinity.
15.	2 Sunday after Epiphany.	15.	Low Sunday.	22.	7 Sunday after Trinity.	21.	20 Sunday after Trinity.
22.	3 Sunday after Epiphany.	22.	2 Sunday after Easter.	29.	8 Sunday after Trinity.	28.	21 Sunday after Trinity.
29.	4 Sunday after Epiphany.	29.	3 Sunday after Easter.			Nov. 1.	Thursday.
Feb. 1.	Wednesday.	May 1.	Tuesday.	Aug. 1.	Wednesday.	4.	22 Sunday after Trinity.
5.	Septuagesima Sunday.	6.	4 Sunday after Easter.	5.	9 Sunday after Trinity.	11.	23 Sunday after Trinity.
12.	Sexagesima Sunday.	13.	Rogation Sunday.	12.	10 Sunday after Trinity.	18.	24 Sunday after Trinity.
19.	Quinquagesima Sunday.	17.	Ascension Day.	19.	11 Sunday after Trinity.	25.	25 Sunday after Trinity.
22.	Ash Wednesday.	20.	Sunday after Ascension.	26.	12 Sunday after Trinity.	Dec. 1.	Saturday.
26.	1 Sunday in Lent.	27.	Whit Sunday.			2.	Advent Sunday.
Mar. 1.	Thursday.	June 1.	Friday.	Sept. 1.	Saturday.	9.	2 Sunday in Advent.
4.	2 Sunday in Lent.	3.	Trinity Sunday.	2.	13 Sunday after Trinity.	16.	3 Sunday in Advent.
11.	3 Sunday in Lent.	10.	1 Sunday after Trinity.	9.	14 Sunday after Trinity.	23.	4 Sunday in Advent.
18.	4 Sunday in Lent.	17.	2 Sunday after Trinity.	16.	15 Sunday after Trinity.	25.	Tuesday. Christ. Day.
25.	5 Sunday in Lent.	24.	3 Sunday after Trinity.	23.	16 Sunday after Trinity.	30.	1 Sunday after Christmas.
				30.	17 Sunday after Trinity.		

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CALENDAR AND ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1860.

I. Chronological Eras.

The year 1860, which comprises the latter part of the 84th and the beginning of the 85th year of the Independence of the United States of America, corresponds to

The year 6573 of the Julian Period;
" " 7368-'69 of the Byzantine Era;
" " 5620-'21 of the Jewish Era;
" " 2613 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro;
" " 2607 since the beginning of the Era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, or the 3967th year of the Julian Period, corresponding according to the chronologists to the 747th, and according to the astronomer to the 746th year before the birth of Christ;
" " 2636 of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of the 659th Olympiad, commencing July, 1857, if we fix the Era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period;
" " 2172 of the Grecian Era, or the Era of the Seleucidæ;
" " 1576 of the Era of Diocletian;
" " 1277 of the Mohammedan Era, or the Era of the Hegira, which begins on the 20th of July, 1860.
" " 1860, January 1st, is the 2,400,411th day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

II. Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters,	A G	Solar Cycle,	21
Epact,	7	Roman Indiction,	3
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number,	18	Julian Period,	6573

III. Aspects and Notations.

☌ Denotes Conjunction, or the same Longitude or Right Ascension.

□ Denotes Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

☍ Denotes Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

☊ Denotes Ascending Node, or point through which the moon or a planet comes above the plane of the earth's orbit.

☋ Denotes Descending Node, or point through which the moon or a planet goes below the plane of the earth's orbit.

° Degrees. ′ Minutes, or 60ths of a degree. ″ Seconds, or 60ths of a minute. *h.* Hours. *m.* Minutes, or 60ths of an hour. *s.* Seconds, or 60ths of a minute.

IV. Signs of the Zodiac and Seasons.

Spring signs.	1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	7. ♎ Libra.
	2. ♉ Taurus.		8. ♏ Scorpio.
	3. ♊ Gemini.		9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	10. ♑ Capric'rnus
	5. ♌ Leo.		11. ♒ Aquarius.
	6. ♍ Virgo.		12. ♓ Pisces.

V. Beginning and Length of the Seasons in 1860.

	Washington time, d.	h.	m.	
Sun enters ♑ and Winter begins,	'59, Dec. 22	2	53,	A.M.
" " ♈ " Spring "	'60, Mar. 20	3	56,	A.M.
" " ♋ " Summer "	" June 21	2	34,	A.M.
" " ♎ " Autumn "	" Sept. 22	2	45,	P.M.
" " ♑ " Winter "	" Dec. 21	8	33,	A.M.
Sun will be in the Winter signs,	89	1	3	
" " " Spring "	92	22	38	
" " " Summer "	93	0	11	
" " " Autumn "	90	5	48	
Sun North of Equator (Spring and Sum'r),	185	22	49	
" South " (Winter " Aut'mn),	179	6	51	
Length of the tropical year, beginning at the Winter solstice, 1859, and ending at the Winter solstice of 1860,	365	5	40	
Mean length of tropical year,	365	5	49	

VI. Symbols of the Sun, Moon, and Planets.

☉ Sun.	⊕ or ♁ Earth.
● New Moon.	♂ Mars.
☽ First quarter of Moon.	♃ Jupiter.
○ Full Moon.	♄ Saturn.
☾ Last quarter of Moon.	♅ Uranus.
☿ Mercury.	♆ Neptune.
♀ Venus.	

The symbol of an Asteroid is a circle enclosing its number.

VII. Eclipses. See pages 31 and 32.

NOTE ON THE CALENDAR.

The risings or settings of the four planets, usually visible to the naked eye, are given for the first and sixteenth day of each month, and for the latitude of New York City; but for other times and places in the United States they will be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Those risings and settings which occur during the day time are omitted. Mercury is farthest west from the sun on Jan. 3, April 30, Aug. 27, and Dec. 15, at which times it will rise and set before the sun, and is then a "morning star;" on March 15, July 12, and Nov. 6, the planet is farthest east from the sun, and rises and sets after him, when it is an "evening star." At about these times, therefore, the planet must be sought in the east just before sunrise, or in the west just after sunset, at from 18° to 27° distance from the sun; and those who would see it must seek it under the most favorable circumstances.

"Star-gazers" will find an opera glass of large field, magnifying about three times, a decided assistance. The risings and settings of the Sun and Moon are given for the latitudes of Montreal, Boston, New York City, Washington, and Charleston. If they are desired for the nearest minute on any intermediate parallel of latitude, it will be easy to find the proper proportional part of the difference between the computed times on the two adjacent parallels, and add or subtract it as the case may require.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The ancients had various methods of computing time. The most enlightened determined the length of the year by the amount of time taken by the earth in its periodical passage around the sun, calling the period thus adopted as the unit of measure of time a solar year; and divided the year thus obtained into months according nearly with the orbital motion of the moon. A revolution of the earth on its axis has universally served as the basis of all measures of time, and is the only measure of a day.

Twelve lunar months are not enough for an exact solar year, and thirteen are too many; 365 days are also too few, and 366 exceed the true year. These facts were noticed by Julius Cæsar, who, considering 365 days and 6 hours to be the true length of a year, corrected the error in the calendar somewhat by constituting every fourth year to consist of 366 days, and the intermediate years of 365 days each. The long or leap years, which had an intercalary day each, were always known. by being exact multiples of four. This calendar has been generally designated as the Julian, and the mode of reckoning time by it is now called the OLD STYLE.

As the Julian Calendar made the year about eleven minutes too long, an error of ten days was produced in the calendar during the period that intervened between the time of the Council of Nice in the year 325, and the time of Pope Gregory XIII. who was advanced to the papal chair in 1572. On this account Gregory undertook a reformation of the calendar, which he effected in 1582, and which was almost immediately adopted in countries where papacy prevailed. In order to obviate the error which had arisen it was ordained that the year 1582 should consist of 365 days only, and that TEN days, between the 4th and 15th of October, should be thrown out of the calendar of that year; and also, to prevent further irregularity, that no year terminating a century should be bissextile, excepting each fourth of such years. Three days are thus retrenched in every four hundred years, because the lapse of eleven minutes for every year makes very nearly three days in that period; leaving an error of one day only in about 5200 years. The alteration caused by this reformation produced what is commonly termed the Gregorian

Calendar, and the mode of reckoning time called the Roman or NEW STYLE.

It will assist the memory by observing that when a year ending with 00 is divisible by 400 without a remainder, it is leap year; and, when there is a remainder, the year consists of 365 days only. All other years in the century divisible by 4 are likewise LEAP YEARS, and consequently have two letters in the Dominical Tables, the first being for January and February, and the second for the other months of the year. All years which are not leap years begin and end with the same day of the week, and consequently each successive year commences one day later in the week, except in leap years, when the difference is two days.

The new style of reckoning time was not adopted in Great Britain and its colonies until 1752, when the necessary correction, for obvious reasons, had increased one more day. From the time of the Gregorian reformation of the calendar in 1582, to the year 1699 inclusive, the difference of style was TEN DAYS; but, as the year 1700 became a common year, instead of being a leap year, by a provision of new style, containing only 365 days, whereas the same year contained 366 days by old style, the difference became ELEVEN DAYS. In reducing this error, it became necessary to take eleven days from the calendar; which was effected by calling the 3d day of September the 14th. The difference of the number of days requisite in different centuries for reducing old style to new, has been the cause of many mistakes, it not being noticed that the dates of events happening in different centuries require amounts of correction respective of the time of their OCCURRENCE. For example:—The Pilgrim Fathers of New England selected Plymouth as their place of residence on Monday the 11th day of December, 1620, old style; which corresponds in new style with Monday, December 21, 1620, and not with December 22, as was erroneously adopted at Plymouth in 1765, at the first celebration of that event. This error arose by adopting the correction of eleven days, the proper correction for events occurring between the years 1699 and 1800; it not being considered that this event happened in the previous century, when ten days only were required.

The reader is requested to take particular notice that all dates given in this Almanac are in NEW STYLE, unless otherwise mentioned.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

By the reformation of the calendar by Gregory, the year began on the first day of January; and consequently, whenever and wherever the NEW STYLE of reckoning time was adopted, then and there the year commenced on this day.

Previous to the use of the Gregorian Calendar, the years had different days of beginning at various times in the same and different countries, and occasionally at the same time in the same country. In most countries it began on one of the following days:—

Christmas-day, the 25th of December;
Circumcision-day, the 1st of January;
Conception-day, the 25th of March; and
Easter-day, the day of the Resurrection of our LORD.

In England, in the seventh, and so late as the thirteenth century, the year began on Christmas-day; but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church commenced the year on the 25th of March, as did also the civilians of the fourteenth century. This continued until 1752, the time of adoption of the new style. By this it appears that two modes of reckoning the commencement of the year have generally existed in Great Britain and its colonies, causing what are called the CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, or LEGAL YEAR, and the HISTORICAL YEAR. The last named of these has commenced on the 1st of January for a long period of time.

In order to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of errors by the use of two commencements of the year, it is now usual to annex the date of the Historical to that of the Legal Year, when alluding to any day between the 1st of January and the 25th of March previous to 1752; thus,—10 Jan. 162$\frac{2}{3}$; or 10 Jan. 162$\frac{1}{2}$; or 10 Jan. 1621-2. When double-dating occurs, the upper or first figure indicates the Legal, and the lower or last the Historical Year. The last of these is the year used in the present computation.

Double-dating was necessarily used always in referring to time between the last day of February and the 25th of March, when the year commenced on the latter; otherwise, there would have been an impossibility in knowing for what year the date was intended.

In the Julian Calendar the months were all numbered, as well as named; thus,—

1. March.	5. July.	9. November.
2. April.	6. August.	10. December.
3. May.	7. September.	11. January.
4. June.	8. October.	12. February.

Sometimes, instead of writing out the name, the number only was expressed; and this generally followed the number of the day; thus,—the 10°: (11°:) 1621, or the 10th: 11th mo: 1621; *i.e.*, the 10th day of the 11th month in the Civil year 1621, which corresponds with the 10th of January of the Historical year 1622, old style, or 20th of January, 1622, new style.

The days of the week were frequently designated by signs, thus,—

☉ Sunday.	♃ Thursday.
☽ Monday.	♀ Friday.
♂ Tuesday.	♄ Saturday.
☿ Wednesday,	

THE SPHYNX.

The oldest of all known sculpture, dating back to an antiquity which seems almost fabulous, but which accords well with the mystery of its shape and purpose, is the Great Sphynx, standing near the Pyramids, and beneath which some writers have supposed is the entrance to the tomb of Cheops. Unmentioned by Herodotus, it is yet known by the cartouche of its supposed founder, Thothmes IV., discovered upon it by M. Caviglia, to have been in existence at least 1561 years before the Christian era. Its meaning and purpose are alike unknown. The union of the woman's head and breast with the body of a lion, has suggested an astronomical enigma, while the Temple between the paws of the lion, laid open by Col. Vyse and M. Caviglia, proves that it was at all events used for some form of worship, if this was not the entire purpose of its creation. It is, says David Roberts in his Journal, the most impressive of all works of human art, exerting an influence over the mind more solemn and imposing than even the great Pyramid itself. The dimensions of this work almost exceed belief. The head is twenty-eight feet six inches high, and, estimating the human head at ten inches, is 40,000 times the size of nature. From the top of the head to the original ground, or rather rock, at the entrance of the Temple, is over one hundred feet, and the length is nearly one hundred and fifty, while the breadth of the shoulders reaches about thirty-five. It is cut from the solid rock,—a soft, greyish-white limestone,—forming the base upon which the Pyramids are erected, and is now covered to the depth of about sixty feet with the sand of the desert.

All traces of the excavation which twenty years since threatened to lay open the secrets of its breast are now effaced, and it presents to the stranger of to-day the same look of inscrutable and time-defying mystery which awed the fierce and fanatical followers of the Prophet of Islamism, and the hosts who followed the banners of the cross to the recapture of the Holy Land. No traces of any kind, either in the sculptures or paintings of the Egyptians, give an indication of the method employed to produce this wonderful work, and the kindred colossi which are about to be described. Although in all these works the nicer anatomical forms are neglected or overlooked, the general proportions of the body and its members, and the forms and individual characteristics of the features, are accurately and carefully given. These could only be done by artists thoroughly conversant with the proportions of the figure, and masters of a method of enlarging the scale,—since the difficulties of adjusting the proportions are very much increased by such enormous enlargement of the representation; and it is evident from the perfection of the result in works of peculiar complexity, as for instance the Temple and Statues of Aboo-Simbel hewn out of the solid rock, that they worked upon a system which assured with complete certainty the realization of their ideas.



JANUARY.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
☽ First Quar.,	1	5	40 M.	1	4	47 M.	1	2	38 M.
○ Full Moon,	8	10	15 M.	8	9	22 M.	8	7	14 M.
☾ Last Quar.,	15	1	50 M.	15	0	57 M.	14	10	40 E.
● New Moon,	22	7	8 E.	22	6	15 E.	22	4	7 E.
☽ First Quar.,	31	0	3 M.	30	11	10 E.	30	6	1 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.				Sixteenth Day.			
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
Venus,	S'ths 1 45 E.	Sets	6 29 E.		S'ths 2 1 E.	Sets	7 6 E.	
Mars,	Rises 2 48 M.	S'ths	7 56 M.		Rises 2 36 M.	S'ths	7 34 M.	
Jupiter,	Rises 5 32 E.	S'ths	0 53 M.		S'ths 11 41 E.	Sets	7 4 M.	
Saturn,	Rises 8 21 E.	S'ths	3 12 M.		Rises 7 18 E	S'ths	2 10 M.	



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths. h.	m.	Moon Souths. h.	m.	**Montreal.** British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	**Boston.** New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	**N. Y. City.** Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	**Washingt'n** Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	**Charleston.** Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.
1	♑	0	4	6	11	7	41	4	27	0	8	7	30	4	38	0	5	7	25	4	43	0	4	7	19	4	48	0	4	7	3	5	5	morn		7	5	5	morn
2	Mo.	0	4	6	55	7	41	4	28	1	12	7	30	4	39	1	7	7	25	4	44	1	5	7	19	4	49	1	3	7	3	5	5	0	56	7	5	5	0	56
3	Tu.	0	5	7	44	7	41	4	29	2	22	7	30	4	39	2	15	7	25	4	45	2	11	7	20	4	50	2	8	7	3	5	6	1	57	7	5	6	1	57
4	W.	0	5	8	37	7	41	4	30	3	35	7	30	4	40	3	25	7	25	4	46	3	21	7	20	4	51	3	16	7	4	5	7	3	1	7	5	7	3	1
5	Th.	0	6	9	37	7	41	4	31	4	48	7	30	4	41	4	36	7	25	4	47	4	30	7	20	4	52	4	25	7	4	5	8	4	7	7	5	8	4	7
6	Fri.	0	6	10	38	7	40	4	32	5	59	7	30	4	42	5	45	7	25	4	48	5	38	7	20	4	53	5	32	7	4	5	9	5	13	7	5	9	5	13
7	Sat.	0	6	11	41	7	40	4	33	rises		7	30	4	43	rises		7	25	4	48	rises		7	20	4	54	rises		7	4	5	9	rises		7	5	9	rises	
8	♒	0	7	morn		7	40	4	34	4	30	7	30	4	44	4	57	7	25	4	49	4	57	7	19	4	55	5	3	7	4	5	10	5	21	7	5	10	5	21
9	Mo.	0	7	0	44	7	40	4	35	6	2	7	29	4	45	6	12	7	24	4	50	6	16	7	19	4	56	6	21	7	4	5	11	6	35	7	5	11	6	35
10	Tu.	0	8	1	42	7	39	4	36	7	27	7	29	4	47	7	34	7	24	4	51	7	37	7	19	4	57	7	40	7	4	5	12	7	49	7	5	12	7	49
11	W.	0	8	2	37	7	39	4	37	8	49	7	29	4	48	8	53	7	24	4	53	8	55	7	19	4	58	8	56	7	4	5	13	9	1	7	5	13	9	1
12	Th.	0	8	3	28	7	39	4	38	10	8	7	29	4	49	10	9	7	24	4	54	10	9	7	19	4	59	10	9	7	4	5	14	10	9	7	5	14	10	9
13	Fri.	0	9	4	17	7	38	4	40	11	25	7	28	4	50	11	23	7	23	4	55	11	22	7	19	5	0	11	21	7	4	5	14	11	16	7	5	14	11	16
14	Sat.	0	9	5	6	7	38	4	41	morn		7	28	4	51	morn		7	23	4	56	morn		7	18	5	1	morn		7	3	5	15	morn		7	5	15	morn	
15	♒	0	10	5	55	7	37	4	42	0	42	7	27	4	52	0	36	7	23	4	57	0	33	7	18	5	2	0	31	7	3	5	16	0	22	7	5	16	0	22
16	Mo.	0	10	6	45	7	37	4	43	1	56	7	27	4	53	1	48	7	22	4	58	1	44	7	18	5	3	1	41	7	3	5	17	1	28	7	5	17	1	28
17	Tu.	0	10	7	37	7	36	4	45	3	10	7	26	4	55	3	0	7	22	4	59	2	54	7	17	5	4	2	50	7	3	5	18	2	33	7	5	18	2	33
18	W.	0	11	8	31	7	36	4	46	4	19	7	26	4	56	4	7	7	21	5	0	4	1	7	17	5	5	3	55	7	2	5	19	3	36	7	5	19	3	36
19	Th	0	11	9	25	7	35	4	47	5	21	7	25	4	57	5	8	7	21	5	1	5	1	7	16	5	6	4	55	7	2	5	20	4	35	7	5	20	4	35
20	Fri.	0	11	10	19	7	34	4	49	6	13	7	25	4	58	6	0	7	20	5	2	5	54	7	16	5	7	5	48	7	2	5	21	5	29	7	5	21	5	29
21	Sat.	0	12	11	11	7	33	4	50	6	56	7	24	4	59	6	44	7	20	5	4	6	38	7	15	5	8	6	33	7	1	5	22	6	14	7	5	22	6	14
22	♒	0	12	11	59	7	32	4	52	sets		7	23	5	1	sets		7	19	5	5	sets		7	15	5	9	sets		7	1	5	23	sets		7	5	23	sets	
23	Mo.	0	12	even		7	32	4	53	5	42	7	23	5	2	5	50	7	18	5	6	5	54	7	14	5	10	5	59	7	1	5	24	6	11	7	5	24	6	11
24	Tu.	0	12	1	28	7	31	4	54	6	47	7	22	5	3	6	53	7	18	5	7	6	56	7	13	5	12	6	59	7	0	5	25	7	7	7	5	25	7	7
25	W.	0	13	2	8	7	30	4	56	7	51	7	21	5	4	7	54	7	17	5	8	7	56	7	13	5	13	7	57	7	0	5	25	8	2	7	5	25	8	2
26	Th.	0	13	2	48	7	29	4	57	8	53	7	20	5	6	8	54	7	16	5	10	8	54	7	12	5	14	8	55	6	59	5	26	8	56	7	5	26	8	56
27	Fri.	0	13	3	27	7	28	4	59	9	56	7	19	5	7	9	54	7	15	5	11	9	54	7	11	5	15	9	53	6	59	5	27	9	51	7	5	27	9	51
28	Sat.	0	13	4	7	7	27	5	0	11	0	7	19	5	8	10	56	7	15	5	12	10	54	7	11	5	16	10	52	6	58	5	28	10	47	7	5	28	10	47
29	♒	0	13	4	49	7	26	5	1	morn		7	18	5	10	morn		7	14	5	13	11	57	7	10	5	17	11	54	6	58	5	29	11	44	7	5	29	11	44
30	Mo.	0	14	5	34	7	25	5	3	0	7	7	17	5	11	0	0	7	13	5	15	morn		7	9	5	18	morn		6	57	5	30	morn		7	5	30	morn	
31	Tu.	0	14	6	24	7	23	5	4	1	15	7	16	5	12	1	6	7	12	5	16	1	3	7	8	5	20	1	0	6	56	5	31	0	45	7	5	31	0	45

MEMORABILIA JANUARY.

1. Circumcision.
2. Pilgrims com. buildg. 1621.
3. Wedgwood died, 1795.
4. Mass. Legislature meets.
5. Richmond destroyed, 1781.
6. Epiph. Ch. Sumner b. 1811.
7. Pres. Filmore born, 1800.
8. Battle of N. Orleans, 1815.
9. Plough Monday.
10. Linnæus died, 1778. [1624.
11. Cape Ann Charter signed
12. John Hancock born, 1737.
13. Gov. John Davis born 1787.
14. Peace ratified by Cong. 1784
15. Charlestown burnt, 1778.
16. Gov. Clifford born, 1809.
17. Franklin born, 1706.
18. Daniel Webster born, 1782.
19. Indep. ack. by G. B. 1793.
20. Gov. Strong born, 1745.
21. Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.
22. Byron b. 1783. [sign'd 1629.
23. Bradford's Plym'h Patent
24. Pilgrims' Rendezvous b'nt
25. Conversion St. Paul. [1621.
26. Dr. Jenner died, 1823.
27. Treaty with France, 1832.
28. Gov. Boutwell born, 1818.
29. George III. died, 1820.
30. Governor Banks born, 1816.
31. Cold Tuesday, 1815.



STATUES OF AMUNOTH III., THE PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS.

The feelings of awe and wonder which fill the mind at the contemplation of these two immense figures, are increased by the thought that they may have been seen by the Great Hebrew Lawgiver, while yet in the service of the Pharaoh to whose glory they were consecrated. The faces of both are entirely gone, with the exception of the ears of the nearest figure; and the more delicate parts are very much defaced. The thrones are covered with hieroglyphics, among which are cartouches of the Monarch, and a line of hieroglyphs is sculptured from each shoulder to the seat behind. The position is the usual one of repose. Smaller statues of the Pharaoh's wife and mother decorate the front of the seat. The statues, above the pedestals, are forty-seven feet high, and are each cut from a single block of stone.

The northernmost of these (in the engraving the more distant) is of granite, and has been identified as the famous Vocal Memnon, so often alluded to by ancient writers as hailing with music the beams of the rising sun. Much discussion has arisen as to the name "Memnon;" but it is now agreed that this is a Greek corruption of that of Amenoth, or Ammoth III., of the eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty. That the statue really emitted musical tones can scarcely be doubted, as it is testified to strongly by many ancient authorities who heard them; and Pliny and Lucian mention the fact as notorious in their time. The legs, moreover, are covered with inscriptions in Latin and Greek, commemorating the names of ear-witnesses. One of these inscriptions records the visit of the Emperor Adrian, and his Empress, Sabina.

The greater part of this statue fell down seventy years before Christ, but was afterwards restored to its original position. A portion of the once solid mass was, however, replaced with loose stones, and its original surface has been almost entirely destroyed.



COSTUMES OF THE PILGRIMS.

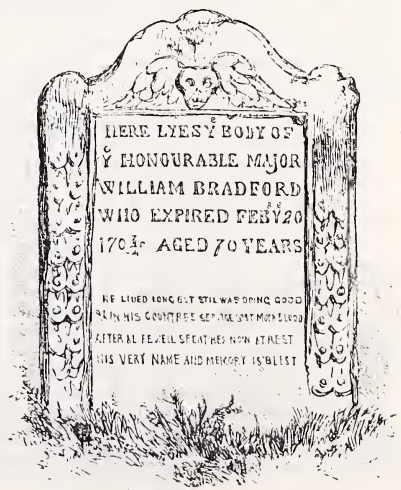
The accompanying illustration conveys a very good idea of the general costume of the Pilgrims, which, however, varied somewhat, both in form and materials, according to the station and means of the wearer. It originated in the reign of King James I., and was then confined to comparatively a small number of people, — the members of a persecuted religious sect; but in the reign of his successor, Charles I., it became, with slight modifications, the universally adopted costume of a large and powerful political party, which, taking its stand on the rights of the people as opposed to the arbitrary will of the sovereign, finally defeated him on the battle-field, and deprived him of both crown and life. For half a century it was the prevailing dress in England and her American colonies; and as the costume of John Bunyan, Richard Baxter, John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell, and their cotemporaries, it will ever be regarded in history as a marked illustration of an age remarkable for the advances which it made in every direction towards freedom of thought and its consequents, — civil and religious liberty.

William Bradford

WILLIAM BRADFORD, who succeeded Carver as governor of the colony, may well be said to have been one of its chief founders. He was a native of Austerfield, a small village, within a walk of Scrooby, where, in his early days, was a Puritan congregation, presided over by a pastor of the name of Richard Clyfton, whose preaching exercised a great influence throughout the surrounding country, and deeply impressed the mind of Bradford, — peculiarly susceptible to serious impulses. He was sprung from the ranks of the yeomanry, a class of small landed proprietors, among whom were to be found the best of the national characteristics of the English people, — independence, industry, and manly self-respect. His parents died when he was quite young, leaving him a considerable inheritance for one in his station. Brought up to the labors, and receiving only the scanty education, of a farmer of that day, his natural thirst for knowledge and power of intellect enabled him to acquire most of the learning of the age. He mastered Dutch, French, Latin, Greek, and even Hebrew; which he studied with earnestness, "that he might see with his own eyes the ancient oracles of God in all their native beauty." He adopted, with the earnest enthusiasm which was the great characteristic of his mind, the theological views of the Separatist divines, and moulded his life strictly in practice to his religious belief. Becoming, early in life, a leading man in the Puritan community of England, he left with the emigrants who fled to Holland, and finally became the venerated governor and historian of the infant State in America which he had so greatly assisted to found. He lived almost through the whole period of the English Commonwealth, and saw other flourishing colonies, the offspring of that at Plymouth, rising around him, and forming the germ of an immense nation; by all of whom he was regarded with the love and veneration due to a patriarch.

Gov. Bradford was twice married, — first to Dorothy May, who accompanied him to America, but was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Cape Cod Harbor, during his absence on the first journey of exploration. He subsequently married Mrs. Alice Southworth, to whom he is said to have been attached before leaving England, and who came over to Plymouth, on his invitation, to become his wife.

In the engraving of Burying Hill may be noticed an obelisk, erected some years since to his memory, over the spot where his body lies interred. Many of his descendants lie buried around him, — among whom are his two sons; the gravestone of one being given below, as a specimen of the style which prevailed immediately after the first settlement of the colony.







TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
○ Full Moon,	6	9	27 E.	6	8	34 E.	6	6	25 E.
☾ Last Quar.,	13	1	43 E.	13	0	50 E.	13	10	41 M.
● New Moon,	21	2	30 E.	21	1	37 E.	21	11	28 M.
☽ First Quar.,	29	2	47 E.	29	1	54 E.	29	11	45 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.	H.	M.		H.	M.	Sixteenth Day.	H.	M.		H.	M.
Venus,	S'ths	2	13 E.	Sets	7	44 E.	S'ths	2	21 E.	Sets	8	19 E.
Mars,	Rises	2	21 M.	S'ths	7	10 M.	Rises	2	7 M.	S'ths	6	48 M.
Jupiter,	S'ths	10	30 E.	Sets'	5	56 M.	S'ths	9	25 E.	Sets	4	50 M.
Saturn,	Rises	6	6 E.	S'ths	1	3 M.	Rises	5	4 E.	S'ths	11	56 M.

D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths. h.	m.	Moon Souths. h.	m.	**Montreal.** British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	**Boston.** New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	**N. Y. City.** Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	**Washingt'n** Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	**Charleston.** Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.
1	W.	0	14	7	18	7	22	5	6	2	27	7	15	5	14	2	15	7	11	5	17	2	9	7	7	5	21	2	3	6	56	5	32	1	46
2	Th.	0	14	8	17	7	21	5	7	3	37	7	14	5	15	3	23	7	10	5	18	3	16	7	6	5	22	3	10	6	55	5	33	2	50
3	Fri.	0	14	9	19	7	20	5	9	4	42	7	13	5	16	4	27	7	9	5	20	4	21	7	5	5	23	4	14	6	54	5	34	3	53
4	Sat.	0	14	10	22	7	19	5	10	5	39	7	11	5	17	5	26	7	8	5	21	5	19	7	4	5	24	5	13	6	53	5	35	4	53
5	♄	0	14	11	22	7	17	5	12	6	26	7	10	5	19	6	14	7	7	5	22	6	9	7	3	5	25	6	3	6	53	5	36	5	46
6	Mo.	0	14	morn		7	16	5	13	rises		7	9	5	20	rises		7	6	5	23	rises		7	2	5	27	rises		6	52	5	37	rises	
7	Tu.	0	14	0	20	7	15	5	15	6	21	7	8	5	21	6	25	7	5	5	25	6	27	7	1	5	28	6	29	6	51	5	38	6	35
8	W.	0	14	1	15	7	13	5	16	7	45	7	7	5	23	7	46	7	4	5	26	7	46	7	0	5	29	7	47	6	50	5	39	7	48
9	Th.	0	14	2	7	7	12	5	18	9	5	7	6	5	24	9	3	7	3	5	27	9	2	6	59	5	30	9	1	6	50	5	40	8	58
10	Fri.	0	14	2	58	7	10	5	19	10	25	7	4	5	25	10	20	7	1	5	28	10	18	6	58	5	31	10	15	6	49	5	41	10	8
11	Sat.	0	14	3	48	7	9	5	21	11	43	7	3	5	27	11	35	7	0	5	29	11	31	6	57	5	32	11	27	6	48	5	42	11	15
12	♄	0	14	4	40	7	8	5	22	morn		7	2	5	28	morn		6	58	5	31	morn		6	56	5	33	morn		6	47	5	42	morn	
13	Mo	0	14	5	32	7	6	5	24	1	0	7	0	5	29	0	49	6	58	5	32	0	44	6	55	5	35	0	39	6	46	5	43	0	23
14	Tu.	0	14	6	27	7	5	5	25	2	12	6	59	5	31	1	59	6	56	5	33	1	53	6	54	5	36	1	47	6	45	5	44	1	28
15	W.	0	14	7	21	7	3	5	26	3	16	6	58	5	32	3	2	6	55	5	34	2	55	6	52	5	37	2	49	6	44	5	45	2	28
16	Th	0	14	8	15	7	2	5	28	4	12	6	56	5	33	3	57	6	54	5	35	3	50	6	51	5	38	3	43	6	43	5	46	3	23
17	Fri.	0	14	9	7	7	0	5	29	4	57	6	55	5	34	4	43	6	53	5	37	4	37	6	50	5	39	4	30	6	42	5	47	4	11
18	Sat.	0	14	9	57	6	58	5	31	5	32	6	53	5	36	5	21	6	51	5	38	5	15	6	49	5	40	5	10	6	41	5	48	4	53
19	♄	0	14	10	43	6	57	5	32	6	0	6	52	5	37	5	50	6	50	5	39	5	46	6	47	5	41	5	41	6	40	5	49	5	27
20	Mo.	0	14	11	26	6	55	5	34	sets		6	50	5	38	sets		6	48	5	40	sets		6	46	5	42	sets		6	39	5	49	sets	
21	Tu.	0	14	even		6	53	5	35	5	42	6	49	5	39	5	46	6	47	5	41	5	47	6	45	5	44	5	49	6	38	5	50	5	55
22	W.	0	14	0	47	6	52	5	36	6	45	6	47	5	41	6	46	6	45	5	43	6	47	6	43	5	45	6	47	6	37	5	51	6	49
23	Th.	0	14	1	26	6	50	5	38	7	48	6	46	5	42	7	47	6	44	5	44	7	46	6	42	5	46	7	46	6	36	5	52	7	44
24	Fri.	0	14	2	6	6	49	5	39	8	52	6	45	5	42	8	48	6	43	5	45	8	46	6	41	5	47	8	44	6	35	5	53	8	38
25	Sat.	0	13	2	47	6	47	5	41	9	58	6	43	5	44	9	52	6	41	5	46	9	49	6	39	5	48	9	46	6	34	5	54	9	36
26	♄	0	13	3	31	6	45	5	42	11	5	6	42	5	46	10	56	6	40	5	47	10	51	6	38	5	49	10	48	6	32	5	54	10	34
27	Mo.	0	13	4	18	6	43	5	43	morn		6	40	5	47	morn		6	38	5	48	11	57	6	37	5	50	11	51	6	31	5	55	11	35
28	Tu.	0	13	5	9	6	42	5	45	0	13	6	38	5	48	0	2	6	37	5	50	morn		6	35	5	51	morn		6	30	5	56	morn	
29	W.	0	13	6	5	6	40	5	46	1	22	6	37	5	49	1	9	6	35	5	51	1	3	6	34	5	52	0	56	6	29	5	57	0	37

MEMORABILIA

FEBRUARY.

1. Camb'ge bridges free, 1858.
2. Purification. [abol. 1813.
3. Wool-combers' day. Inquis.
4. Rev. War ceas. 1783.
5. U. S. Bank failed, 1841.
6. Gov. Eustis d. 1825. Alli-
[ance with France, 1778.
8. Rose Standish died, 1621.
9. Pres. Harrison b. 1773. [1621
10. Savages first seen at Plym.
11. King Ferdinand died, 1516.
12. Gov. Briggs born, 1796.
13. Cold Friday, 1817.
14. Gov. Washburn b. 1800.
15. Roger Williams arr. 1631.
16. Charles II. died, 1685.
17. Peace With G. B. rat. 1815.
18. Wm. Wirt died, 1834.
19. Gov. Morton born, 1784.
20. Constitution takes Cyane
and Levant, 1815.
22. Ash Wed. Washington b.
23. J. Q. Adams d. 1848. [1732.
23,24,25, Rev. in Paris, 1848.
25. Battle of Warsaw, 1831.
26. Napoleon left Elba, 1815.
27. Standish chosen Capt. 1621.
28. Accident on Princeton, 1844
29. Galileo b. 1564. Emb. week.



STATUES OF RAMESES II.

Before the rock-hewn temple of Aboo-Simbel, and also in advance of the great temple at Luxor, sit statues of the great Rameses, — in first case attached to the wall of the temple, — in the other, a few feet removed. Only less in size than the Sphynx, they are all as respects Egyptian art, of extraordinary beauty; and, except in some minor details, are almost exact repetitions. They represent the monarch seated upon his throne, reposing after his conquests, — the arms pressed close to his sides, and the hands resting upon the knees. On the front of the throne are smaller statues, about eighteen feet high, of his Queen and children. The sides of the throne are covered with sculptures and hieroglyphs, indicating his exploits, the extent of his dominion, and the union in his person of the supreme offices of priest and ruler. His cartouche is sculptured upon his breast and arms. The statue represented in the engraving wears the cap called the corn-measure surmounted by the mitre; it is one of the four in front of the temple of Aboo-Simbel; which are considered the most beautiful colossi now remaining in Egypt. These figures are about fifty feet high in their sitting posture, without the cap, which measures fourteen feet. From the shoulder to the elbow is fifteen feet and six inches; the face is seven feet; and the ears three feet and six inches; the breadth across the shoulders, twenty-five feet and four inches. Those before the temple at Luxor were about the same size, and were each cut from a single block.

Wittm Brewster

Upon the departure of the Pilgrims from Holland, it was agreed that their pastor, Robinson, on account of his age and infirmities, should remain with those who were to come over when the settlement was effected; and the choice for a minister fell upon William Brewster, who, although not regularly ordained, was well qualified by his natural powers, by education, and by having long been a leading elder in the church, to fill that office.

He was a man of good family, had been educated at Cambridge (probably at Emmanuel College, founded in 1585, by Sir Walter Mildmay); and afterwards went up to London to seek employment at court. Here he became acquainted with William Davison, Secretary of State, and entering his service was employed by him in various matters of trust. Davison being sent by Elizabeth to the United Provinces to conclude a negotiation for a loan which she had consented to make on the security of three important seaports, Brewster accompanied him; and was entrusted by him with the safe keeping of the keys of Flushing. At their return, Brewster was presented by the authorities with a golden chain, which he wore on their arrival in England as they rode together through the country, on their way to the court. Davison and Brewster were, however, destined to feel to the full how little faith can be placed in the favor of princes. Of inflexible integrity, high principles, lofty sense of honor, and unsuspicious temper, they were both ill-adapted to sustain for any considerable time, a position in a court practised in intrigue, and given up to dissimulation of every kind and degree.

Elizabeth having determined upon the death of her lovely and unfortunate rival, Mary, Queen of Scots, sent privately for Davison, and ordered him to draw the death-warrant, which she immediately signed, and sent by him to the chancellor to receive the Great Seal. Upon the death of Mary, the Queen, with her usual insincerity, affected great indignation at what she was pleased to term the precipitancy of her unfortunate secretary, whom she threw into the tower, and stripped of the greater portion of his estates. Deeply affected by this striking example of hard-hearted duplicity, Brewster still continued by his unfortunate master, rendering him every service in his power.

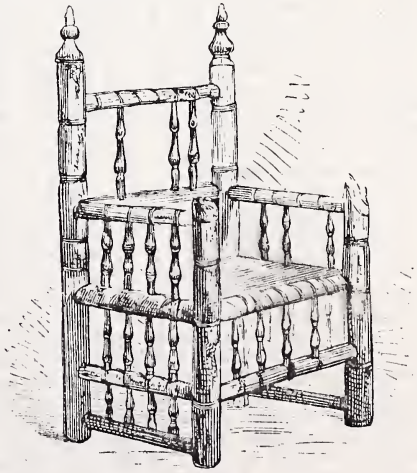
Having at length satisfied every demand of duty to his master, and gratitude to his patron, he seems to have decided to retire from a life, which required for success the sacrifice of every principle of honor and virtue, to one more congenial to an honorable and ingenuous nature. He withdrew to his estate in the country, where he lived for many years, "doing the best good he could, and walking according to the light he saw, until the Lord revealed further to him." The tyranny of the church, constantly exercised against both preachers and people whose consciences led them to depart from its usages, led at length to the final separation of great numbers; and of these, Brewster was one of the leading spirits in his immediate neighborhood, encouraging others both by precept and example, to help forward the work of promoting the views which they entertained in common; and assisting them in their necessities under the privations of a relentless persecution, often, perhaps, beyond his means.

Upon the determination of James to *harry* the Puritans and Seperatists out of the land, in which he was worthily seconded by the prelates and their agents, acting by means of the Court of High Commission, Brewster with many others resolved to fly for refuge to Holland. In the arrangement necessary for the accomplishment of this object he appears to have had mainly the charge and direction of their business. Although they failed at the first attempt to leave England, at Boston, through the treachery of the captain of the vessel hired to transport them, and were seized, searched, rifled of their money and goods, thrown into prison, and the ringleaders finally bound over to the assizes, they managed afterwards, but after many vicissitudes, to reach that haven of the oppressed.

On their arrival in Holland, Brewster, originally a man of property, was so reduced that he was compelled to labor for his subsistence. His occupation was to teach English, which he did with such success that numbers of the students at Leyden resorted to him to acquire that language after their regular studies at the university were concluded. In addition to this he set up a private printing press, at which many Puritan books and pamphlets were printed in English, and sent over to England for private distribution. This rendered him so obnoxious to James and his bishops that the English ambassador at the Court of Holland was directed to have him sought out and apprehended, the Dutch assenting, being desirous from motives of policy to preserve the friendship of the English king. He transported himself and family for a time to London where he remained securely hidden until the danger was over.

When the Pilgrims had established themselves at Leyden, Robinson was formally ordained as their pastor, and Brewster was at the same time appointed elder. Upon the departure for America, as related at the commencement of this article, he was chosen to be the pastor of the emigrants until Robinson should be able to join them. This long-hoped for event never occurred, Robinson dying in Holland; and up to a few years of his death, at the age of eighty, Brewster regularly conducted the services of the church when there was no other minister, preaching twice every Sunday; and this "both profitably and powerfully."

"He died in his bed in peace, in the midst of his friends, who mourned and wept over him, and ministered what help they could unto him." A memorial of Elder Brewster in the shape of his chair, a cut of which is given below, is still preserved in Pilgrim Hall; and at the head of this article is a fac-simile of his signature.





MARCH.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
○ Full Moon,	7	7	36 M.	7	6	43 M.	7	4	34 M.
☾ Last Quar.,	14	4	0 M.	14	3	7 M.	14	0	58 M.
● New Moon,	22	8	47 M.	22	7	54 M.	22	5	45 M.
☽ First Quar.,	30	1	45 M.	30	0	52 M.	29	10	43 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H. M.			Sixteenth Day. H. M.		
Venus,	S'ths 2 27 E.	Sets	8 52 E.	S'ths 2 34 E.	Sets	9 25 E.
Mars,	Rises 1 54 M.	S'ths	6 28 M.	Rises 1 31 M.	S'ths	6 5 M.
Jupiter,	S'ths 8 26 E.	Sets	4 1 M.	S'ths 7 27 E.	Sets	3 3 M.
Saturn,	S'ths 10 55 E.	Sets	6 0 M.	S'ths 9 52 E.	Sets	4 57 M.



D M.	Day of Week	Sun Souths. h.	m.	Moon Souths. h.	m.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.
1	Th.	0	12	7	3	6	38	5	47	2	27	6	35	5	50	2	13	6	34	5	52	2	6	6	32	5	53	1	59	6	28	5	57	1	39
2	Fri	0	12	8	3	6	36	5	49	3	26	6	34	5	52	3	12	6	32	5	53	3	5	6	31	5	54	2	59	6	27	5	58	2	38
3	Sat.	0	12	9	3	6	35	5	50	4	14	6	32	5	53	4	1	6	31	5	54	3	55	6	30	5	55	3	49	6	26	5	59	3	30
4	☿	0	12	10	1	6	33	5	52	4	53	6	31	5	54	4	43	6	30	5	55	4	38	6	28	5	56	4	33	6	24	6	0	4	18
5	Mo.	0	12	10	57	6	31	5	53	5	26	6	29	5	55	5	19	6	28	5	56	5	16	6	27	5	57	5	12	6	23	6	1	5	1
6	Tu.	0	11	11	50	6	29	5	54	rises		6	27	5	56	rises		6	26	5	57	rises		6	25	5	58	rises		6	22	6	1	rises	
7	W.	0	11	morn		6	27	5	56	6	34	6	26	5	57	6	34	6	25	5	58	6	34	6	24	5	59	6	34	6	21	6	2	6	33
8	Th.	0	11	0	42	6	25	5	57	7	58	6	24	5	59	7	53	6	23	5	59	7	51	6	22	6	0	7	50	6	19	6	3	7	44
9	Fri.	0	11	1	34	6	24	5	58	9	18	6	22	6	0	9	12	6	21	6	0	9	9	6	20	6	1	9	6	6	18	6	4	8	55
10	Sat.	0	10	2	27	6	22	6	0	10	38	6	21	6	1	10	29	6	20	6	2	10	25	6	19	6	2	10	20	6	17	6	4	10	6
11	☿	0	10	3	22	6	20	6	1	11	56	6	19	6	2	11	44	6	18	6	3	11	38	6	17	6	3	11	32	6	15	6	5	11	15
12	Mo	0	10	4	17	6	18	6	2	morn		6	17	6	3	morn		6	16	6	4	morn		6	16	6	4	morn		6	14	6	6	morn	
13	Tu.	0	9	5	14	6	16	6	4	1	6	6	15	6	4	0	52	6	15	6	5	0	46	6	14	6	5	0	39	6	13	6	7	0	19
14	W.	0	9	6	9	6	14	6	5	2	6	6	14	6	6	1	52	6	13	6	6	1	45	6	13	6	6	1	38	6	11	6	7	1	18
15	Th	0	9	7	3	6	12	6	6	2	56	6	12	6	7	2	42	6	12	6	7	2	36	6	11	6	7	2	29	6	10	6	8	2	9
16	Fri.	0	9	7	53	6	10	6	8	3	34	6	10	6	8	3	22	6	10	6	8	3	16	6	10	6	8	3	10	6	9	6	9	2	53
17	Sat.	0	8	8	40	6	8	6	9	4	5	6	8	6	9	3	55	6	8	6	9	3	50	6	8	6	9	3	45	6	8	6	10	3	30
18	☿	0	8	9	24	6	6	6	10	4	29	6	7	6	10	4	21	6	7	6	10	4	17	6	7	6	10	4	13	6	6	6	10	4	2
19	Mo.	0	8	10	6	6	5	6	12	4	59	6	5	6	11	4	44	6	5	6	11	4	42	6	5	6	11	4	39	6	5	6	11	4	31
20	Tu.	0	7	10	46	6	3	6	13	5	7	6	3	6	12	5	4	6	3	6	12	5	3	6	3	6	12	5	1	6	4	6	12	4	56
21	W.	0	7	11	26	6	1	6	14	sets		6	1	6	14	sets		6	2	6	13	sets		6	2	6	13	sets		6	2	6	12	sets	
22	Th.	0	7	even		5	59	6	15	6	44	6	0	6	15	6	41	6	0	6	14	6	40	6	0	6	14	6	38	6	1	6	13	6	33
23	Fri.	0	7	0	47	5	57	6	17	7	47	5	58	6	16	7	42	5	58	6	15	7	40	5	59	6	15	7	37	6	0	6	14	7	29
24	Sat.	0	6	1	30	5	55	6	18	8	54	5	56	6	17	8	46	5	57	6	17	8	42	5	57	6	16	8	33	5	58	6	15	8	27
25	☿	0	6	2	16	5	53	6	19	10	3	5	54	6	18	9	53	5	55	6	18	9	48	5	56	6	17	9	43	5	57	6	15	9	28
26	Mo.	0	6	3	6	5	51	6	21	11	11	5	53	6	19	10	59	5	53	6	19	10	53	5	54	6	18	10	47	5	56	6	16	10	29
27	Tu.	0	5	3	59	5	49	6	22	morn		5	51	6	20	morn		5	52	6	20	11	57	5	52	6	19	11	50	5	54	6	17	11	30
28	W.	0	5	4	56	5	48	6	23	0	17	5	49	6	22	0	3	5	50	6	21	morn		5	51	6	20	morn		5	53	6	17	morn	
29	Th.	0	5	5	54	5	46	6	25	1	17	5	47	6	23	1	3	5	48	6	22	0	56	5	49	6	21	0	49	5	52	6	18	0	29
30	Fri.	0	4	6	52	5	44	6	26	2	8	5	46	6	24	1	55	5	47	6	23	1	49	5	48	6	22	1	36	5	50	6	19	1	23
31	Sat.	0	4	7	48	5	42	6	27	2	49	5	44	6	25	2	38	5	45	6	24	2	33	5	46	6	23	2	22	5	49	6	19	2	11

MEMORABILIA.

MARCH.

1. Gov. Brooks died, 1825
1. Gov. Gore died, 1827.
2. Gen. Houston b. 1793. [1621.
3. Wm. White & Wm Mullins d.
4. 1st Congress met, 1789.
5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
5. John Howland died, 1673.
6. Massacre at Alamo, 1836.
7. Mary Allerton died, 1621.
9. Mar. of Nap. & Joseph 1796.
10. Elder T. Faunce died, 1746.
11. Rev. J. Robinson d. 1625.
12. Dea. J. Dunham died, 1669.
13. Champollion d. 1832. [1629.
14. Mass. Col. Charter signed,
15. Pres. Jackson born, 1767.
16. Pres. Madison born, 1751.
17. Boston evacuated, 1776.
18. Stamp Act repealed, 1776.
19. William III. died, 1702.
20. Great fire, Boston, 1760.
21. Const. Southworth, d. 1679.
22. Gov. Sullivan born, 1744.
23. Capt. Smith s'l'd for Amer.
24. Gov. Shirley d. 1771. [1614.
25. Gen. H. Lee d. 1818. [1621.
26. Samoset visits pilgrims,
27. Vera Cruz taken, 1847.
29. Swedenborg died, 1772.
30. Dr. W. Hunter died, 1783.
31. J. C. Calhoun died, 1849.



THE JUPITER OF ELIS.

The perfection of Greek sculpture was the result of several centuries of constant development, commencing with rude, stiff, motionless figures, without details of form, or any attempt at action or expression, — and culminating in the wonderful works of the school of Phidias, conceived with the last refinement of subtle grace of movement and expression, and embodied in the most exquisitely rendered forms. Much the larger number of these works were executed in marble, a material susceptible of the most delicate finish of surface, while its peculiar translucency renders it admirably adapted to the representation of such textures as are made the vehicles of expression in sculptural art. Great numbers of statues, parts of statues, busts, compositions in relief, &c., both in marble and bronze, still remain to attest the excellence of the Greek artists, — and among these are works from the hand of Phidias himself, or his immediate pupils.

But of the two statues by this great artist, which exercised the most potent influence on the minds of his contemporaries, nothing remains but descriptions. Executed in a combination of gold and ivory, the materials of which they were composed became, in comparatively a short time after their completion, objects of cupidity, and they were probably destroyed on this account. Phidias is said to have desired, on both occasions, to embody his conceptions in marble, or some material of less intrinsic value, — not as a question of taste, but that they might remain the longer uninjured.

Of these two works, the larger, and later in point of time, was the Jupiter at Elis, — the scene of the Olympian games. It is described minutely by Pausanias, and from this description, with some additional data by other Greek writers, has been restored by M. Quartremere de Quincy, a distinguished French architect and writer. The statue was sixty feet high, seated, — the head nearly reaching the top of the temple in which it was placed. The flesh was of ivory, — the mantle, wreath, sceptre, sandals, &c., of gold, — and the throne of gold, ivory, and ebony.

The throne, the sandals of the Deity, and other parts, were covered with the most exquisite sculptures in miniature, and the whole work was executed with a care, and to a perfection, which made it an object of wonder even to the artists of Greece.

The illustration on the opposite page is taken from the work of M. de Quincy.

APRIL 19, 1775.—On this day, a little band of Lexington farmers, composing a company of undisciplined militia, under the command of Captain Parker, formed upon the common in that town, and answered to their names on the roll-call — nine of them for the last time. The first hour of the American Revolution was at hand. Every moment brought nearer to them the British forces, strong in number, and ruthless in their hatred of the patriots. The odds were overwhelming — on one side an army of disciplined regulars, on the other a handful of countrymen who had hastily snatched their firelocks and left their rural labors, to work a memorable day in the cause of freedom. Of course they were overpowered; before the glistening battalions of General Gage they were helpless. The blood of their bravest men flowed freely, but in vain. And yet not all in vain, for it was the seed of the Revolution. Indeed, that day's sun had not set before the blood of the martyrs was avenged, and Pitcairn and his eight hundred men, reduced to seven hundred and thirty, lay panting, like exhausted bloodhounds, beneath the guns of Boston. It was a most important and decisive day in our history. Consider the greatness of this movement, and then look at that little seventeen feet high obelisk on Lexington Common, and say if *that* is a fitting monument to an event so momentous in the annals of America!

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

"What is the good of it?" say those who would beat down all shrines, and statues, and temples, lest in doing homage to the memory of the illustrious dead, we verge upon Pagan adoration. Many ages ago the eloquent Pericles, in an oration in honor of the hero-dead who fell fighting for the liberties of Greece, declared in true and burning words the good of doing honor to the memory of the noble dead. It was not that they — immortal in their deeds—needed temple or column to perpetuate their fame, or reward their virtues, but because the living, by thus spurring emulation of the good and heroic dead, inspired and ennobled themselves. Their homage was proof that they were not ungrateful, nor insensible to the deeds that constitute glory and renown. No wreath is given, and no monument reared by a nation to the memory of its illustrious dead, but it blossoms with good for the living through all future time. Virtue is encouraged, patriotism kindled, and all that is noble in our nature inspired to action, by this homage to the greatness and goodness of our race.



TOWN HALL, BOSTON, ENGLAND.

The old town of Boston, Lincolnshire, has many claims to the remembrance of the sons of the Pilgrims. Here they came first to take passage to Holland, and met with their first misadventure, — here, notwithstanding the enmity of king and bishops, they found many sympathizing friends, even the magistrates feeling and acting in their behalf; — in the old Town Hall, Brewster, Bradford, and their companions, were examined before the magistrates, and bound over to the assizes, probably to permit them to escape; — and here they left at their departure the seeds of the colony which was to follow them in a few years, — and found at the head of Massachusetts Bay the new Boston, which has now so far outstripped in population, and fame, its ancient mother town.

At the time of the flight of the Pilgrims to Holland, Boston was the most important seaport on the eastern coast of England, and the most convenient point of embarkation for that country. It had been for four centuries a place of great wealth and commerce, paying in 1204 a tax upon land and goods second only to London, — and, in 1359, furnishing seventeen ships and 361 men to Edward III., for the invasion of Brittany. In the reign of Elizabeth, it was fast declining in wealth and importance, and it is now a mere market town for the rich agricultural district in which it is situated.

The Town Hall is a quaint building, in the last style of Gothic architecture, now rapidly going to decay. Numbers of old buildings, some of wood, others of brick with stone dressings, quaint high-pointed gables, and steep roofs, show the influence of Dutch trade and taste, and suggest the appearance of the town when our forefathers, with their wives and families, were marched through the streets, the victims of the Court of High Commission, — "exposed as a spectacle to the multitude who came from all sides to behold them."



APRIL.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
○ Full Moon,	5	4	52 E.	5	3	59 E.	5	1	50 E.
☾ Last Quar.,	12	8	26 E.	12	7	33 E.	12	5	24 E.
● New Moon,	21	1	37 M.	21	0	44 M.	20	10	35 E.
☽ First Quar.,	28	9	28 M.	28	8	35 M.	28	6	26 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.	H.	M.		Sixteenth Day.	H.	M.	
Venus,	S'ths	2	44 E.	Sets	S'ths	2	55 E.	Sets
	10	0	E.	10	27	E.		
Mars,	Rises	1	8 M.	S'ths	5	40 M.	Rises	0 44 M.
	S'ths	5	14 M.					
Jupiter,	S'ths	6	27 E.	Sets	2	2 M.	S'ths	5 34 E.
	Sets	1	9 M.					
Saturn,	S'ths	8	47 E.	Sets	3	55 M.	S'ths	7 47 E.
	Sets	2	55 M.					

D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths. h.	m.	Moon Souths. h.	m.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Sets. h.	m.
1	♄	0	4	8	42	5	40	6	28	3	23	5	42	6	26	3	14	5	43	6	25	3	10	5	44	6	24	3	6	5	48	6	20	2	53
2	Mo.	0	3	9	35	5	38	6	30	3	50	5	40	6	27	3	44	5	42	6	26	3	41	5	43	6	25	3	39	5	46	6	21	3	30
3	Tu.	0	3	10	27	5	36	6	31	4	14	5	39	6	28	4	11	5	40	6	27	4	10	5	41	6	26	4	8	5	45	6	22	4	4
4	W.	0	3	11	18	5	34	6	32	rises		5	37	6	29	rises		5	38	6	28	rises		5	40	6	27	rises		5	44	6	22	rises	
5	Th.	0	3	morn		5	32	6	34	6	46	5	35	6	30	6	41	5	37	6	29	6	39	5	38	6	27	6	36	5	43	6	22	6	29
6	Fri.	0	2	0	11	5	31	6	35	8	9	5	34	6	32	8	1	5	35	6	30	7	57	5	37	6	28	7	53	5	41	6	24	7	42
7	Sat.	0	2	1	5	5	29	6	36	9	29	5	32	6	33	9	18	5	33	6	31	9	13	5	35	6	29	9	8	5	40	6	24	8	52
8	♄	0	2	2	2	5	27	6	37	10	45	5	30	6	34	10	32	5	32	6	32	10	26	5	34	6	30	10	20	5	39	6	25	10	1
9	Mo	0	1	3	0	5	25	6	39	11	52	5	29	6	35	11	38	5	30	6	33	11	31	5	32	6	31	11	25	5	38	6	26	11	4
10	Tu.	0	1	3	57	5	23	6	40	morn		5	27	6	36	morn		5	29	6	34	morn		5	31	6	32	morn		5	36	6	27	morn	
11	W.	0	1	4	53	5	21	6	41	0	48	5	25	6	37	0	34	5	27	6	35	0	27	5	29	6	33	0	21	5	35	6	27	0	1
12	Th	0	1	5	46	5	20	6	43	1	32	5	24	6	38	1	19	5	26	6	36	1	13	5	28	6	34	1	7	5	34	6	28	0	48
13	Fri.	0	0	6	35	5	18	6	44	2	6	5	22	6	39	1	55	5	24	6	37	1	50	5	26	6	35	1	45	5	33	6	29	1	29
14	Sat.	0	0	7	21	5	16	6	45	2	32	5	20	6	41	2	23	5	23	6	38	2	19	5	25	6	36	2	15	5	31	6	29	2	2
15	♄	0	0	8	4	5	14	6	46	2	54	5	19	6	42	2	48	5	21	6	39	2	45	5	23	6	37	2	42	5	30	6	30	2	33
16	Mo.	0	0	8	45	5	12	6	48	3	14	5	17	6	43	3	10	5	19	6	41	3	8	5	22	6	38	3	6	5	29	6	31	3	0
17	Tu.	11	59	9	24	5	11	6	49	3	31	5	16	6	44	3	29	5	18	6	42	3	28	5	20	6	39	3	28	5	28	6	32	3	25
18	W.	11	59	10	4	5	9	6	50	3	47	5	14	6	45	3	48	5	16	6	43	3	48	5	19	6	40	3	49	5	27	6	32	3	50
19	Th.	11	59	10	45	5	7	6	52	4	5	5	13	6	46	4	8	5	15	6	44	4	10	5	18	6	41	4	11	5	25	6	33	4	16
20	Fri.	11	59	11	27	5	5	6	53	sets		5	11	6	47	sets		5	13	6	45	sets		5	16	6	42	sets		5	24	6	34	sets	
21	Sat.	11	59	even		5	4	6	54	7	53	5	10	6	48	7	44	5	12	6	46	7	40	5	15	6	43	7	35	5	23	6	35	7	21
22	♄	11	58	1	2	5	2	6	55	9	5	5	8	6	49	8	53	5	11	6	47	8	47	5	14	6	44	8	42	5	22	6	35	8	25
23	Mo.	11	58	1	55	5	0	6	57	10	10	5	6	6	51	9	57	5	9	6	48	9	51	5	12	6	45	9	44	5	21	6	36	9	25
24	Tu.	11	58	2	51	4	59	6	58	11	12	5	5	6	52	10	58	5	8	6	49	10	51	5	11	6	46	10	45	5	20	6	37	10	24
25	W.	11	58	3	49	4	57	6	59	morn		5	3	6	53	11	52	5	6	6	50	11	46	5	10	6	47	11	39	5	19	6	37	11	20
26	Th.	11	58	4	46	4	55	7	0	0	5	5	2	6	54	morn		5	5	6	51	morn		5	8	6	48	morn		5	18	6	38	morn	
27	Fri.	11	57	5	42	4	54	7	2	0	49	5	1	6	55	0	37	5	4	6	52	0	31	5	7	6	49	0	26	5	17	6	39	0	9
28	Sat.	11	57	6	36	4	52	7	3	1	23	4	58	6	56	1	14	5	2	6	53	1	10	5	6	6	50	1	5	5	16	6	40	0	51
29	♄	11	57	7	27	4	51	7	4	1	52	4	58	6	57	1	45	5	1	6	54	1	42	5	4	6	51	1	39	5	15	6	40	1	30
30	Mo.	11	57	8	17	4	49	7	6	2	16	4	56	6	58	2	12	5	0	6	55	2	10	5	3	6	52	2	8	5	14	6	41	2	3

MEMORABILIA

APRIL.

1. Int'view with Mas'soit,1621
2. J. Carver chosen Gov. 1621.
3. Mrs. Eliz. Winslow d. 1621.
4. Pres. Tyler b. 1790.
4. Pres. Harrison died, 1841.
5. Alice Bradford d. 1670.
6. King James I. died, 1625.
6. Good Friday.
7. Great fire in Boston, 1825.
8. Gov. Prence died, 1673.
10. Gen. Gates died, 1806.
11. Gov. Everett born, 1794.
12. Henry Clay born, 1777.
13. Pres. Jefferson born, 1743.
13. Pres. Buchanan b. 1791.
15. May Flower ret. to Engl'd, [1621.
16. Buffon died, 1788.
17. Francis Cooke died, 1663.
17. Franklin died, 1790. [1630.
18. Arbella sailed from Engl'd, [1606.
19. Battle of Lexington, 1775.
19. Gov. Davis d. 1854.
20. 1st Col. Charter of Virginia,
22. Dr. Rush died, 1813.
23. S. A. Douglass born, 1813.
26. Elder Brewster died, 1644.
27. Kossuth born, 1802.
28. Pres. Monroe born, 1758.
29. Phineas Pratt d.1680. [1622.
30. Pierce's 2d Plym. Pat.sig'd,

THE STATUE OF MINERVA PARTHENON.

The Athenians had early adopted Minerva as their patroness, and it is related that there was preserved in the Acropolis a statue of the goddess, in olive wood, which fell from Olympus. After the battle of Marathon, when Athens was rebuilt, another statue, cast in bronze, was placed overlooking the citadel, and making a landmark for her returning mariners. The Parthenon, the great temple, was dedicated to her honor; and, finally, in the cella, or hall of the temple, was placed the great statue of gold and ivory, one of the master-pieces of Phidias.

This statue, although about forty feet high, was finished to the last degree of minuteness in its details, and was the occasion of the statue of Jupiter, of the same materials, made for the Temple of Elis, and which is described on the previous page.



THE SHIP MAY-FLOWER.

The necessary preparations having been made, and the arrangements settled for the voyage to America, two small vessels were purchased, one in Holland, called the "Speedwell," of about sixty tons burthen, — the other, called the "May-Flower," of one hundred and sixty tons, which was to await their arrival in England, where they expected to be joined by some others of a like mind with themselves.

The "Speedwell" was finally abandoned, and the band of Pilgrims embarked in the "May-Flower," at Plymouth, England, on the 16th of September, upon the voyage which has rendered their vessel and themselves alike immortal.

In our day it would be considered somewhat hazardous even with the greater knowledge which we possess of the sea, and the securities which science has enabled us to gather around us, to attempt this ocean voyage in a little vessel of the size of the "May-Flower," — and the hazard would be regarded as much enhanced by the clumsiness and apparent unseaworthiness of the craft. But, small as she was, clumsily and tub-like as she was modelled, the "May-Flower," breasted well the billows of the Atlantic, rode out the fierce north-easters of the equinox, and struggling gallantly onward with her precious freight, finally brought the little band in safety to the destination prepared for them by Providence.

Nor was this her only service in the cause of New England colonization.

In 1629, she was still engaged in crossing between England and America, carrying a company of Mr. Robinson's congregation, who had remained in Holland up to that time; — and again, in 1630, July 1st, O. S., she arrived in Charlestown harbor, bearing a portion of Winthrop's company, who laid the foundations of the Massachusetts colony. What finally became of her is unknown.

["Behold the little Mayflower, rounding now the southern Cape of England, filled with husbands, and wives, and children, families of righteous men, under 'covenant with God and each other,' to 'lay some good foundation for religion,' engaged both to make and to keep their own laws, expecting to supply their own wants, and bear their own burdens, assisted by none but the God in whom they trusted. Here are the hands of industry! the germs of liberty! the dear pledges of order! and the sacred beginnings of a home!" — *Dr. Bushnell's Address, at New York, Dec.* 22, 1849.]



THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

This beautiful and modest flower, with its blossoms of delicate rose-color, and exquisite perfume, is with us the first to tell the death of winter and the approach of a more genial season. It is not uncommon throughout New England, but is so retiring in its nature, that it needs a lover's search to find it amid the dead leaves of the woods, clinging, as it were, to the bosom of Mother Earth. The following exquisite poem, which first appeared in the weekly New York Tribune, seems inspired with the delicacy of its subject, and is a gem worthy of any setting.

TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Darlings of the forest!
Blossoming alone
When Earth's grief is sorest
For her jewels gone—
Ere the last snow drift melts, your tender buds have blown.

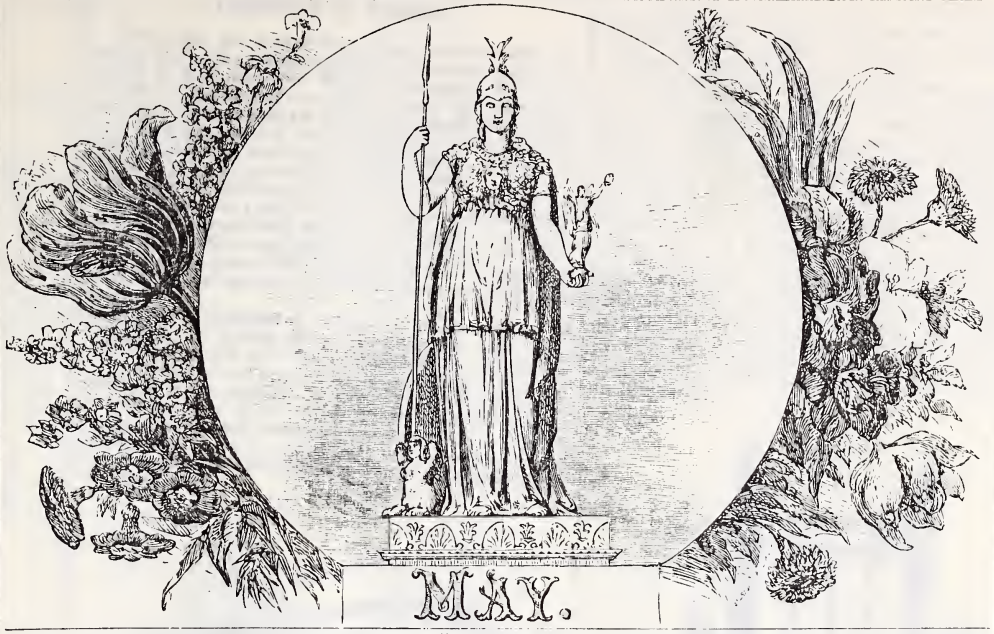
Tinged with color faintly,
Like the morning sky,
Or more pale and saintly,
Wrapped in leaves ye lie,
Even as children sleep in faith's simplicity.

There the wild wood-robin
Hymns your solitude,
And the rain comes sobbing
Through the budding wood,
While the low south wind sighs, but dare not be more rude.

Were your pure lips fashioned
Out of air and dew:
Starlight unimpassioned;
Dawn's most tender hue;
And scented by the woods that gathered sweets for you?

Fairest and most lonely;
From the world apart,
Made for beauty only,
Veiled from Nature's heart,
With such unconscious grace as makes the dream of Art!

Were not mortal sorrow
An immortal shade,
Then would I to-morrow
Such a flower be made,
And live in the dear woods where my lost childhood played.



MAY.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D. H. M.	St. Louis & N. O. D. H. M.	San Francisco. D. H. M.
○ Full Moon,	5 1 54 M.	5 1 1 M.	4 10 52 E.
☾ Last Quar.,	12 2 8 E.	12 1 15 E.	12 11 6 M
● New Moon,	20 1 38 E.	20 0 45 E.	20 10 36 M.
☽ First Quar.,	27 2 56 E.	27 2 3 E.	27 11 54 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H. M.				Sixteenth Day. H. M.			
Venus,	S'ths 3 6 E.	Sets 10 48 E.			S'ths 3 11 E.	Sets 10 52 E.		
Mars,	Rises 0 10 M.	S'ths 4 44 M.			Rises 11 34 E.	S'ths 4 8 M.		
Jupiter,	S'ths 4 43 E.	Sets 0 16 M			S'ths 3 54 E.	Sets 11 27 M.		
Saturn,	S'ths 6 48 E.	Sets 1 53 M.			S'ths 5 51 E.	Sets 0 56 M.		



D M.	Day of Week.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	11 57	9 7	4 48	7 7	2 38	4 55	7 0	2 37	4 58	6 56	2 37	5 2	6 53	2 36	5 13	6 42	2 35
2	W.	11 57	9 58	4 46	7 8	2 59	4 54	7 1	3 1	4 57	6 57	3 2	5 1	6 53	3 3	5 12	6 42	3 6
3	Th.	11 57	10 50	4 45	7 9	3 23	4 52	7 2	3 28	4 56	6 58	3 30	5 0	6 54	3 33	5 11	6 43	3 40
4	Fri.	11 57	11 45	4 43	7 11	rises	4 51	7 3	rises	4 55	6 59	rises	4 59	6 55	rises	5 10	6 44	rises
5	Sat.	11 56	morn	4 42	7 12	8 19	4 50	7 4	8 7	4 53	7 0	8 1	4 57	6 56	7 56	5 9	6 45	7 38
6	☿	11 56	0 43	4 41	7 13	9 33	4 49	7 5	9 19	4 52	7 1	9 13	4 56	6 57	9 6	5 8	6 45	8 46
7	Mo.	11 56	1 42	4 39	7 14	10 34	4 47	7 6	10 20	4 51	7 2	10 13	4 55	6 58	10 7	5 7	6 46	9 46
8	Tu.	11 56	2 40	4 38	7 16	11 23	4 46	7 7	11 10	4 50	7 3	11 4	4 54	6 59	10 57	5 6	6 47	10 38
9	W.	11 56	3 35	4 36	7 17	morn	4 45	7 8	11 51	4 49	7 4	11 45	4 53	7 0	11 40	5 5	6 48	11 22
10	Th	11 56	4 27	4 35	7 18	0 2	4 44	7 9	morn	4 48	7 5	morn	4 52	7 1	morn	5 5	6 48	morn
11	Fri.	11 56	5 15	4 34	7 19	0 32	4 43	7 10	0 23	4 47	7 6	0 19	4 51	7 2	0 14	5 4	6 49	0 0
12	Sat	11 56	5 59	4 33	7 20	0 57	4 42	7 11	0 50	4 46	7 7	0 47	4 50	7 3	0 43	5 3	6 50	0 33
13	☿	11 56	6 41	4 31	7 22	1 17	4 41	7 13	1 12	4 44	7 8	1 10	4 49	7 4	1 7	5 2	6 50	1 1
14	Mo.	11 56	7 21	4 30	7 23	1 34	4 39	7 14	1 32	4 43	7 9	1 31	4 48	7 5	1 30	5 2	6 51	1 26
15	Tu.	11 56	8 1	4 29	7 24	1 52	4 38	7 15	1 52	4 42	7 10	1 52	4 47	7 6	1 52	5 1	6 52	1 52
16	W.	11 56	8 41	4 28	7 25	2 10	4 37	7 16	2 12	4 42	7 11	2 13	4 46	7 7	2 14	5 0	6 53	2 18
17	Th.	11 56	9 23	4 27	7 26	2 28	4 36	7 17	2 33	4 41	7 12	2 35	4 46	7 7	2 37	4 59	6 53	2 44
18	Fri.	11 56	10 7	4 26	7 27	2 49	4 35	7 18	2 56	4 40	7 13	2 59	4 45	7 8	3 3	4 59	6 54	3 14
19	Sat.	11 56	10 56	4 25	7 28	sets	4 34	7 19	sets	4 39	7 14	sets	4 44	7 9	sets	4 58	6 55	sets
20	☿	11 56	11 48	4 24	7 30	7 59	4 34	7 20	7 46	4 38	7 15	7 40	4 43	7 10	7 34	4 58	6 55	7 15
21	Mo.	11 56	even	4 23	7 31	9 4	4 33	7 20	8 50	4 37	7 16	8 44	4 42	7 11	8 37	4 57	6 56	8 17
22	Tu.	11 56	1 42	4 22	7 32	10 1	4 32	7 21	9 47	4 37	7 17	9 41	4 42	7 12	9 34	4 57	6 57	9 14
23	W.	11 57	2 41	4 21	7 33	10 47	4 31	7 22	10 35	4 36	7 17	10 29	4 41	7 12	10 23	4 56	6 57	10 6
24	Th.	11 57	3 38	4 20	7 34	11 25	4 30	7 23	11 15	4 35	7 18	11 10	4 40	7 13	11 5	4 56	6 58	10 51
25	Fri.	11 57	4 32	4 19	7 35	11 54	4 29	7 24	11 47	4 35	7 19	11 44	4 40	7 14	11 40	4 55	6 59	11 29
26	Sat.	11 57	5 24	4 18	7 36	morn	4 29	7 25	morn	4 34	7 20	morn	4 39	7 15	morn	4 55	6 59	morn
27	☿	11 57	6 14	4 18	7 37	0 20	4 28	7 26	0 15	4 33	7 21	0 13	4 39	7 16	0 11	4 54	7 0	0 4
28	Mo.	11 57	7 2	4 17	7 38	0 44	4 28	7 27	0 42	4 33	7 22	0 41	4 38	7 16	0 40	4 54	7 0	0 38
29	Tu.	11 57	7 51	4 16	7 39	1 3	4 27	7 28	1 4	4 32	7 22	1 4	4 38	7 17	1 5	4 54	7 1	1 6
30	W.	11 57	8 41	4 15	7 39	1 25	4 27	7 28	1 29	4 32	7 23	1 31	4 37	7 18	1 33	4 53	7 2	1 39
31	Th.	11 57	9 34	4 15	7 40	1 49	4 26	7 29	1 56	4 31	7 24	1 59	4 37	7 18	2 2	4 53	7 2	2 12



MAY.

1. Gov. T. Hinckley d. 1705.
1. Exhibition Harv. College.
3. Napoleon arr. at Elba, 1814.
4. Gr't fire in Portsm'th, N. H.
5. Cromwell b. 1599. [1845.
5. Napoleon I. died, 1821.
6. Alex'r Humboldt d. 1859.
7. Com'd. Bainbridge d. 1838.
9. Gen. Benj. Lincoln d. 1810.
10. First div. into Co's in Mass.
10. Q. Mary II. b. 1662. [1643.
11. Lord Chatham died, 1778.
12. Lord Ashburton d. 1848.
13. Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.
15. Cuvier died, 1832. [1621.
16. May Flower arr. in Engl'd,
17. Ascension Day.
18. Gov. Edw. Winslow d. 1655.
19. Gov. Bradford d. 1657.
20. Battle of Montebello, 1859.
21. Siege of Acre, 1799. [1621.
22. First Marriage in N. E.
23. Settlem't of Jamest'n, Va.
24. Q. Victoria b. 1819. [1607.
25. Dr. Paley died, 1805.
26. Louis Napoleon escape from
27. Whit Sunday. [Ham, 1846.
28. Wm. Pitt born, 1759.
29. Gen. Putnam died, 1790.
30. Columbus died, 1506.
31. Dr. Chalmers died, 1847.



COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

This statue, the largest erect figure, and on many accounts one of the most remarkable, of ancient times, was placed at the entrance of the inner harbor of the city of Rhodes, at the time of its erection one of the chief maritime cities of the world, the capitol of a small but populous and flourishing island, whose colonies, like those of the Phœnicians, were stretched along both shores of the Mediterranean as far as the pillars of Hercules.

A sea-wall, dividing the inner from the outer harbor, connected the piers upon which the figure stood on either side of the entrance with the shore walls of the city. Gallies entering the inner harbor passed between the feet and under the body of the figure, which was so enormous that the largest vessels went under without lowering their masts.

The figure represented Apollo, the guardian Deity of the Rhodians, holding in one hand the bow and arrow with which he had slain the Python, and in the other a cresset which served to guide the mariner, and to light the entrance of the harbor. It was cast of bronze, of the enormous height of one hundred and seven feet. After standing for several centuries it was overthrown in a great earthquake, 70, B. C.; and finally, being purchased by a Jew for old bronze, four hundred camels were loaded with its remains.



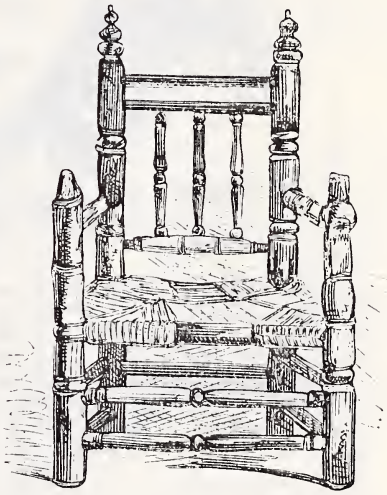
In the year 1620, there stood on the beach of a sandy shore, at the south-eastern curve of Massachusetts Bay, beneath an abrupt ridge facing the sea and some twenty to thirty feet high, a large boulder of greenish granite, upon whose top, sometimes covered by the angry waves driven in before the north-east wind, probably no white man had ever stepped foot. On the 21st of December, a little shallop was steered to the foot of this rock, and upon it climbed, one after another, a small party of emigrants, seeking a home in the wilderness where they might worship God according to the light which he had given them. This sandy shore, then covered with woods, was the shore of Plymouth, the granite boulder was the Forefathers' Rock, and the party of sea-beaten, care-worn emigrants, were a portion of the Pilgrim Fathers.

He who now reading their strange and eventful history, cannot see the finger of God tracing the course of this people, leading them through weary wanderings to this place of rest, and separating them from evil and troublesome companions by guiding them to this apparently inhospitable shore, must, indeed, be blind; and he who among their descendants can attempt to turn their trials and misfortunes into ridicule, or speak with irreverence, even of the spot made immortal by the mark of their footsteps, is not without the cold heart and the shallow brain of the scoffer.

It was natural that the Pilgrims should themselves regard the rock merely as having been the place where they landed, and that their immediate descendants, with the cares of a new country upon their minds and hands, should have dwelt but little upon the hallowed associations which were gathering around it. Yet we find that in 1741, when it was proposed to build a wharf near the rock — whose position had been up to that time undisturbed — Elder Thomas Faunce, who was born in 1646, fearing that the rock might be injured, expressed great uneasiness; and in the presence of many citizens, pointed it out as the one on which the Pilgrims had landed, from their own testimony repeatedly given to himself.

Not the pass where Leonidas and his companions turned back the waves of Persian invasion, — nor the slope upon which the brave Switzer, Winkelried, gathered into his own breast the sheaf of spears, — nor the spot where Hampden fell in defence of right, — nor any place famous and hallowed in human story is more worthy to be held in perpetual remembrance, than this rock upon which were planted the feet of those who brought in themselves the germs of every quality essential to national greatness.

The rock was broken in two in an attempt during the Revolution to remove it to the Town Square. The piece represented in the engraving, is now placed in front of Pilgrim Hall, where it is surrounded with a heavy iron railing, upon which are the names of the passengers of the May Flower. The other piece remains in its original site; and the Pilgrim Society is erecting over it a canopy of granite, for the double purpose of enabling it to be seen, and to preserve it.



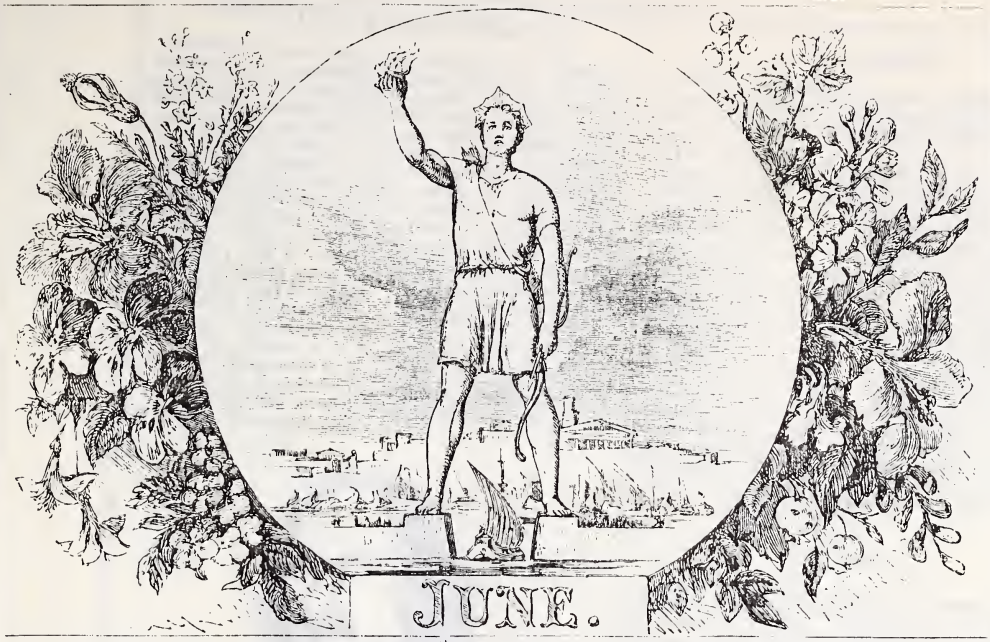
JOHN CARVER.

The first notice we have of John Carver, in the history of the Pilgrims, is at the time when they had determined, if possible, to settle somewhere by themselves in the territory of the Virginia Company, and endeavor to obtain from King James a special dispensation of religious liberty for themselves and their descendants, — and Carver and Cushman, who are represented as influential members of the congregation, were sent to England to negotiate with the company.

Carver was, at this time, a Deacon of the Church, — he took an active part in all the arrangements for the voyage and settlement, — was one of the passengers in the "May-Flower," and, upon the signing of the social compact, was elected governor of the colony.

Shortly after the departure of the "May-Flower" for England, which occurred on the 15th of April, 1621, Governor Carver, who had been at work in the field, came home complaining greatly of his head. In a few hours he became speechless and insensible, and died after a short illness, to the inexpressible grief of the colonists, who attributed his death to mental anxiety and exhaustion occasioned by his ceaseless labors for the common good. His wife died but a few weeks afterwards. Bradford, whose faithfulness to the cause had been abundantly proved through the whole season of their trials and sufferings, was chosen to succeed him, with Isaac Allerton as his assistant.

Among the few memorials of the Pilgrims, preserved in Pilgrim Hall, is the chair of Governor Carver, represented above.



TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D. H. M.	St. Louis & N. O. D. H. M.	San Francisco. D. H. M.
☾ Full Moon,	3 11 38 M.	3 10 45 M.	3 8 36 M.
☾ Last Quar.,	11 7 56 M.	11 7 3 M.	11 4 54 M.
● New Moon,	19 0 15 M.	18 11 22 E.	18 9 13 E.
☽ First Quar.,	25 7 28 E.	25 6 35 E.	25 4 26 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H. M.	First Day. H. M.	Sixteenth Day. H. M.	Sixteenth Day. H. M.
Venus,	S'ths 3 5 E.	Sets 10 35 E.	S'ths 2 39 E.	Sets 9 54 E.
Mars,	Rises 10 53 E.	S'ths 3 26 M.	Rises 10 4 E.	S'ths 2 34 M.
Jupiter,	S'ths 3 3 E.	Sets 10 33 E.	S'ths 2 17 E.	Sets 9 45 E.
Saturn,	S'ths 4 52 E.	Sets 11 56 E.	S'ths 3 57 E.	Sets 11 0 E.



D M.	Day of Week	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Fri.	11 58	10 30	4 14	7 41	2 19	4 26	7 30	2 28	4 31	7 25	2 32	4 36	7 19	2 37	4 53	7 3	2 51
2	Sat.	11 58	11 27	4 14	7 41	rises	4 25	7 31	rises	4 30	7 25	rises	4 36	7 20	rises	4 52	7 3	rises
3	☿	11 58	morn	4 13	7 43	8 19	4 25	7 31	8 5	4 30	7 26	7 59	4 36	7 20	7 52	4 52	7 4	7 32
4	Mo	11 58	0 26	4 13	7 44	9 14	4 24	7 32	9 0	4 30	7 27	8 54	4 35	7 21	8 47	4 52	7 4	8 28
5	Tu.	11 58	1 23	4 12	7 44	9 57	4 24	7 33	9 45	4 29	7 27	9 29	4 35	7 22	9 33	4 52	7 5	9 16
6	W.	11 58	2 17	4 12	7 45	10 31	4 24	7 33	10 21	4 29	7 28	10 16	4 35	7 22	10 11	4 52	7 5	9 56
7	Th	11 59	3 7	4 12	7 46	10 58	4 23	7 34	10 50	4 29	7 29	10 46	4 35	7 23	10 42	4 52	7 6	10 31
8	Fri.	11 59	3 53	4 12	7 46	11 20	4 23	7 35	11 14	4 29	7 29	11 11	4 34	7 23	11 9	4 51	7 6	11 1
9	Sat	11 59	4 36	4 11	7 47	11 39	4 23	7 35	11 36	4 28	7 30	11 34	4 34	7 24	11 33	4 51	7 7	11 28
10	☿	11 59	5 17	4 11	7 48	11 56	4 23	7 36	11 55	4 28	7 30	11 55	4 34	7 24	11 54	4 51	7 7	11 53
11	Mo.	11 59	5 56	4 11	7 48	morn	4 23	7 36	morn	4 28	7 31	morn	4 34	7 25	morn	4 51	7 8	morn
12	Tu.	0 0	6 36	4 11	7 49	0 14	4 22	7 37	0 15	4 28	7 31	0 16	4 34	7 25	0 16	4 51	7 8	0 18
13	W.	0 0	7 17	4 11	7 49	0 31	4 22	7 37	0 35	4 28	7 32	0 37	4 34	7 26	0 39	4 51	7 8	0 45
14	Th.	0 0	8 0	4 10	7 50	0 52	4 22	7 38	0 58	4 28	7 32	1 1	4 34	7 26	1 4	4 51	7 9	1 13
15	Fri.	0 0	8 46	4 10	7 50	1 14	4 22	7 38	1 23	4 28	7 33	1 27	4 34	7 27	1 31	4 51	7 9	1 44
16	Sat.	0 0	9 37	4 10	7 50	1 43	4 22	7 38	1 54	4 28	7 33	1 59	4 34	7 27	2 4	4 51	7 9	2 20
17	☿	0 1	10 32	4 10	7 51	2 22	4 22	7 39	2 35	4 28	7 33	2 41	4 34	7 27	2 47	4 51	7 10	3 6
18	Mo.	0 1	11 30	4 11	7 51	sets	4 23	7 39	sets	4 28	7 33	sets	4 34	7 28	sets	4 52	7 10	sets
19	Tu.	0 1	even	4 11	7 51	8 43	4 23	7 39	8 30	4 28	7 34	8 24	4 34	7 28	8 18	4 52	7 10	7 59
20	W.	0 1	1 29	4 11	7 52	9 24	4 23	7 40	9 13	4 28	7 34	9 8	4 34	7 28	9 3	4 52	7 10	8 47
21	Th.	0 2	2 26	4 11	7 52	9 57	4 23	7 40	9 49	4 29	7 34	9 45	4 35	7 28	9 41	4 52	7 11	9 29
22	Fri	0 2	3 20	4 11	7 52	10 23	4 23	7 40	10 18	4 29	7 34	10 16	4 35	7 28	10 13	4 52	7 11	10 5
23	Sat.	0 2	4 11	4 11	7 52	10 48	4 23	7 40	10 45	4 29	7 35	10 44	4 35	7 29	10 42	4 53	7 11	10 39
24	☿	0 2	5 0	4 12	7 52	11 9	4 24	7 40	11 9	4 30	7 35	11 9	4 35	7 29	11 9	4 53	7 11	11 10
25	Mo.	0 2	5 49	4 12	7 53	11 30	4 24	7 40	11 33	4 30	7 35	11 34	4 36	7 29	11 36	4 53	7 11	11 41
26	Tu.	0 3	6 38	4 12	7 53	11 53	4 24	7 40	11 59	4 30	7 35	morn	4 36	7 29	morn	4 54	7 11	morn
27	W.	0 3	7 29	4 13	7 53	morn	4 25	7 40	morn	4 31	7 35	0 2	4 36	7 29	0 5	4 54	7 12	0 13
28	Th.	0 3	8 22	4 14	7 52	0 20	4 25	7 40	0 29	4 31	7 35	0 33	4 37	7 29	0 37	4 54	7 12	0 49
29	Fri	0 3	9 18	4 14	7 52	0 52	4 26	7 40	1 3	4 32	7 35	1 8	4 38	7 29	1 13	4 55	7 12	1 29
30	Sat	0 3	10 15	4 15	7 52	1 33	4 27	7 40	1 46	4 32	7 35	1 52	4 38	7 29	1 58	4 55	7 12	2 16

MEMORABILIA

JUNE.

1. King of Greece born, 1815.
1. Port of Boston shut, 1774.
3. Battle of Magenta, 1859.
6. Patrick Henry died, 1799.
6. Gen. Gaines died, 1849.
7. Gov. Sumner died, 1799.
7. King George I. born, 1660.
8. Pres Jackson died, 1845.
8. King Charles II. b. 1630.
9. Battle of Montebello, 1800.
10. Gov. Eustis born, 1753.
11. Pierce's Plymouth Patent signed, 1621.
14. Gov. Gardner born, 1819.
15. Pres. Polk died, 1849.
15. King George III. b. 1738.
17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19. Richard Wright died, 1691.
20. King William IV. d. 1837
21. Gilbert's Pat. granted, 1578.
22. Arbella arr. at Salem, 1630.
22. King George I. died, 1727.
23. Longest day.
24. Sr. John Bap. Midsum'r.
26. King George IV. d. 1830.
27. Maj. Wm. Bradford b. 1624.
28. Pres Madison died. 1836.
28. First duel in N. E. 1621.
29. King James I. born, 1566.



STATUE OF SAN CARLO BORROMEO

Near the town of Arona, in Piedmont, upon a considerable eminence overlooking the Lake Maggiore, stands the colossal statue of San Carlo Borromeo. It was erected in 1596, to the memory of the sainted bishop of Milan, whose beneficent life had conferred many blessings upon the people of Northern Italy. Placed in a commanding position, it presents a majestic appearance from the lake and surrounding country; and is really a work of high excellence. The saint is represented in full canonicals, holding a breviary in his left hand, while the right is outstretched in the act of benediction. The pedestal upon which it stands is of granite, and is about forty-six feet high. The face, hands, and feet of the figure are cast in bronze; the dress is made of plates of copper; and the whole figure is sustained upon a column of masonry. Persons desirous of attaining a high position can ascend the figure to the eyes; but this is attended with some difficulty, the first part of the ascent being made by means of a ladder, as represented in the engraving, and the upper portion by means of footholds between the masonry and external covering. The figure is sixty-six feet high.



PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR WINSLOW.

The original of the accompanying likeness is in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in Boston. It is the only portrait which exists of a passenger of the May Flower.

Edward Winslow joined the Puritans under Robinson at Leyden, in the year 1617, while journeying on the Continent with his wife. Combining with the piety which distinguished the rest of the Pilgrims, a knowledge of the world and society, and great energy in the practical pursuits of life, he was a valuable addition to their number. He took an active part in all the affairs of the emigration of the infant colony, and was enabled by his influence no less than by his labors to render the colonists essential service.

He conducted the first conference with the Indians when Massasoit came to visit the settlement; was four times sent to England as agent of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay; and in 1633, was chosen governor of the Plymouth Colony, a station to which he was twice afterwards re-elected. The first importation of cattle into New England in 1623, was made by him, and consisted of one bull and three heifers.

Being appointed by Cromwell, one of three commissioners to overlook the expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies, he died at sea, in the year 1655, in the sixtieth year of his age.

WATER.

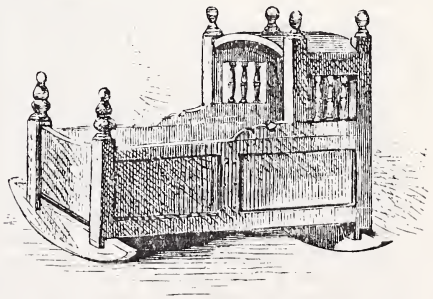
There is no material substance whose transformations are more marvellous, and whose relations are more complex and extensive, than those of water. A recent writer says: —

You take in your hand a hailstone, and it rapidly changes into a transparent fluid, which gradually vanishes, only to re-appear, during frosty weather, in dew-drops upon your window, where it resumes, in delicate ramifications, its former crystaline solidity. You place another under a bell glass with thrice its weight of lime, and it soon melts and disappears, leaving behind it four parts instead of three, of perfectly dry earth. You subject an opal to chemical analysis, and find it but a combination of flint and water, the latter being to the former as one to nine. Of the alum, the carbonate of soda and the soap which you purchase of your grocer, the first contains forty-five, the second sixty-four, and the third, from seventy to seventy-three and a half parts of solidified water. The clay-field which you plough contains a ton of water to every three tons of soil; nay, the very air which you inhale in ordinary weather holds diffused throughout every cubic foot of its bulk fully five grains of rarified water, which no more wets the air than the solidified water wets the lime or the alum in which it is absorbed.

GOLD.

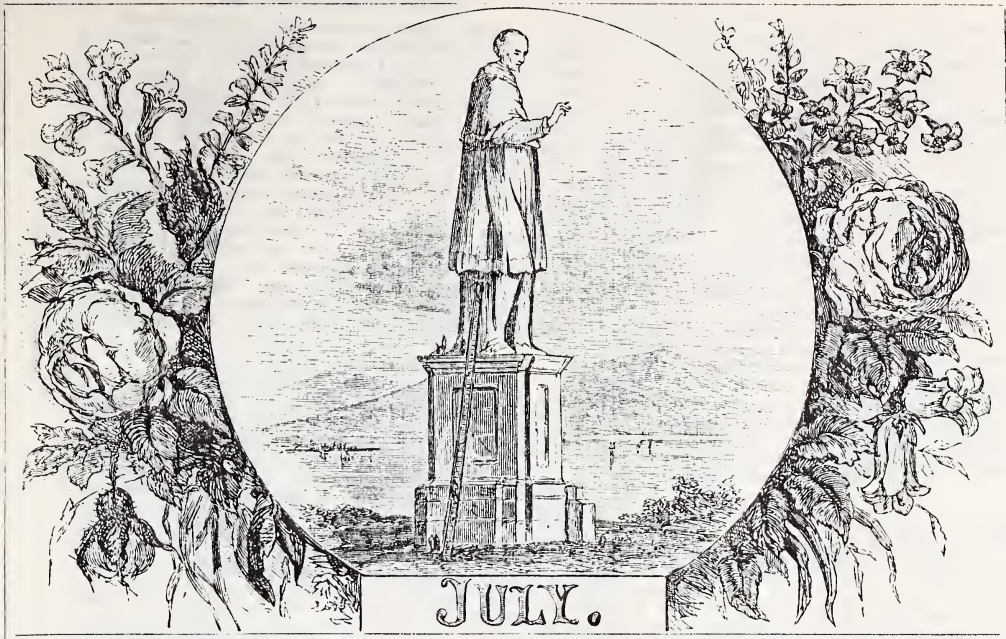
A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; a cubic yard, six millions eight hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred seventy-six dollars. The quantity of gold now in existence is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which, welded into one mass, could be contained in a cube of twenty-three feet.

The relative value of gold to silver, in the days of the patriarch Abraham, was one to eight; at the period of B. C. 1000, it was one to twelve; B. C. 500, it was one to thirteen: at the commencement of the Christian Era, it was one to nine; A. D. 500, it was one to eighteen; A. D. 1100, it was one to eight; A. D. 1400, it was one to eleven; A. D. 1613, it was one to thirteen; A. D. 1700, it was one to fifteen and a half; which latter ratio, with but slight variation it has maintained to the present day.



FULLER CRADLE.

The cradle, of which a representation is given above, was originally the family cradle of Dr. Samuel Fuller, one of those who came over in the "May-Flower," and one of the signers of the Social Compact. His wife was left behind, but came over afterwards in the "Anne." Fuller was a deacon of the church, and no less remarkable for his piety than for his skill in his profession. He was sent by the Governor to the assistance of Weston's company, and afterwards to Boston, to the colonists, who came over with Winthrop. He died of an epidemic disease in 1633. A tradition exists, that this cradle was on board the "May-Flower," and used to rock Peregrine White, the first New Englander. It was made, like most old-fashioned furniture, to be handed down from generation to generation, and seems to have well fulfilled the intention.



TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D. H. M.	St. Louis & N. O. D. H. M.	San Francisco. D. H. M.
○ Full Moon,	2 10 59 E.	2 10 6 E.	2 7 57 E.
☾ Last Quar.,	11 0 50 M.	10 11 57 E.	10 9 48 E.
● New Moon,	18 9 12 M.	18 8 19 M.	18 6 10 M.
☽ First Quar.,	25 0 32 M.	24 11 39 E.	24 9 30 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.	H. M.		H. M.	Sixteenth Day.	H. M.		H. M.
Venus,	S'ths	1 45 E.	Sets	8 48 E.	S'ths	0 17 E.	Sets	7 13 E.
Mars,	Rises	9 8 E.	S'ths	1 31 M.	Rises	8 3 E.	S'ths	0 18 M.
Jupiter,	S'ths	1 31 E.	Sets	8 46 E.	S'ths	0 45 E.	Sets	8 0 E.
Saturn,	S'ths	3 4 E.	Sets	9 57 E.	S'ths	2 12 E.	Sets	9 4 E.

D M.	Day of Week	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal, British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston, New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston, Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	MEMORABILIA JULY.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	♄	0 4	11 12	4 15	7 52	7 14	4 27	7 40	6 50	4 33	7 34	6 43	4 38	7 29	6 30	4 56	7 12	6 16	1. Massacre of Wyoming, 1778.
2	Mo.	0 4	morn	4 16	7 52	7 52	4 27	7 40	7 39	4 33	7 34	7 33	4 39	7 29	7 27	4 56	7 11	7 8	2. Pres. Monroe vis. Bost. 1817.
3	Tu.	0 4	0 7	4 16	7 51	8 29	4 28	7 40	8 18	4 34	7 34	8 13	4 39	7 28	8 8	4 56	7 11	7 52	4. Independence, 1776. [1826.
4	W.	0 4	0 58	4 17	7 51	8 59	4 29	7 39	8 50	4 34	7 34	8 46	4 40	7 28	8 42	4 57	7 11	8 29	4. Pres. J. Adams & Jeff's'n d.
5	Th.	0 4	1 46	4 18	7 51	9 22	4 29	7 39	9 16	4 35	7 34	9 13	4 40	7 28	9 10	4 57	7 11	9 0	4. Pres. Monroe died, 1831.
6	Fri.	0 4	2 31	4 18	7 50	9 43	4 30	7 39	9 39	4 35	7 33	9 37	4 41	7 28	9 35	4 58	7 11	9 29	5. Battle of Chippewa, 1816
7	Sat.	0 5	3 13	4 19	7 50	10 1	4 30	7 38	9 59	4 36	7 33	9 58	4 42	7 27	9 57	4 58	7 11	9 55	6. John Marshall died, 1835.
8	♃	0 5	3 53	4 20	7 49	10 17	4 31	7 38	10 18	4 37	7 33	10 18	4 42	7 27	10 19	4 59	7 10	10 19	7. Bat. of Ticonderoga, 1758.
9	Mo.	0 5	4 32	4 21	7 49	10 35	4 32	7 38	10 38	4 37	7 32	10 39	4 43	7 27	10 41	4 59	7 10	10 45	9. Braddock's defeat, 1755.
10	Tu.	0 5	5 12	4 21	7 48	10 54	4 33	7 37	10 59	4 38	7 32	11 1	4 43	7 26	11 4	5 6	7 10	11 12	9. Sec'y Morton d 1685. [1629.
11	W.	0 5	5 54	4 22	7 48	11 15	4 33	7 37	11 23	4 39	7 31	11 27	4 44	7 26	11 30	5 0	7 10	11 42	9. Higginson arrived at Salem,
12	Th.	0 5	6 38	4 23	7 47	11 41	4 34	7 36	11 51	4 39	7 31	11 56	4 45	7 26	morn	5 1	7 9	morn	9. Pres. Taylor died, 1850.
13	Fri.	0 5	7 26	4 24	7 46	morn	4 35	7 36	morn	4 40	7 30	morn	4 45	7 25	0 1	5 1	7 9	0 15	11. Pres. J. Q. Adams b. 1767.
14	Sat.	0 6	8 18	4 25	7 46	0 15	4 36	7 35	0 27	4 41	7 30	0 32	4 46	7 25	0 38	5 2	7 9	0 56	12 Pilg. visit Pocanoket, 1621.
15	♃	0 6	9 15	4 26	7 45	0 57	4 36	7 34	1 11	4 42	7 29	1 17	4 47	7 24	1 24	5 3	7 8	1 43	13 Mrs. Anne Lettice d 1687.
16	Mo.	0 6	10 14	4 27	7 44	1 53	4 37	7 34	2 7	4 42	7 29	2 14	4 48	7 23	2 20	5 3	7 8	2 40	15 Napol'n s'l'd for Elba, 1815.
17	Tu.	0 6	11 14	4 28	7 44	sets	4 38	7 33	sets	4 43	7 28	sets	4 48	7 23	sets	5 4	7 7	sets	16. Stony Point taken, 1779.
18	W.	0 6	even	4 29	7 43	7 51	4 39	7 32	7 42	4 44	7 27	7 38	4 49	7 22	7 33	5 5	7 7	7 19	17. Gov. Gerry born, 1744.
19	Th.	0 6	1 10	4 30	7 42	8 25	4 40	7 31	8 19	4 45	7 27	8 16	4 50	7 21	8 13	5 5	7 6	8 4	18. Commencement Harv. Col.
20	Fri.	0 6	2 4	4 31	7 41	8 51	4 41	7 31	8 48	4 46	7 26	8 46	4 51	7 21	8 45	5 6	7 6	8 40	19 Alumni Celebration Harv.
21	Sat	0 6	2 55	4 32	7 40	9 14	4 42	7 30	9 13	4 47	7 25	9 13	4 51	7 20	9 12	5 6	7 5	9 12	20. Calvin born, 1509 [Col.
22	♃	0 6	3 45	4 33	7 39	9 36	4 43	7 29	9 38	4 48	7 24	9 39	4 52	7 19	9 40	5 7	7 5	9 44	21. Robert Burns died, 1796.
23	Mo.	0 6	4 35	4 34	7 38	9 58	4 44	7 28	10 3	4 48	7 24	10 5	4 53	7 19	10 8	5 8	7 4	10 16	22. Duke of Reichstadt d 1832.
24	Tu.	0 6	5 26	4 35	7 37	10 24	4 45	7 27	10 32	4 49	7 23	10 36	4 54	7 18	10 39	5 8	7 4	10 52	23. Bunker Hill Mon. complet.
25	W.	0 6	6 19	4 36	7 36	10 55	4 46	7 26	11 5	4 50	7 22	11 10	4 55	7 17	11 15	5 9	7 3	11 30	24. Bolivar born, 1783 [1842.
26	Th.	0 6	7 13	4 37	7 35	11 32	4 47	7 25	11 44	4 51	7 21	11 50	4 56	7 16	11 56	5 10	7 2	morn	25. Va. chart. suppressed. 1624.
27	Fri.	0 6	8 10	4 38	7 33	morn	4 48	7 24	morn	4 52	7 20	morn	4 57	7 15	morn	5 10	7 2	0 15	25. Dog Days begin. [Colleges.
28	Sat.	0 6	9 6	4 39	7 32	0 17	4 49	7 23	0 31	4 53	7 19	0 37	4 57	7 14	0 44	5 11	7 1	1 5	26. Com. Yale and Dartmouth
29	♃	0 6	10 1	4 41	7 31	1 12	4 50	7 22	1 26	4 54	7 18	1 32	4 58	7 13	1 39	5 12	7 0	2 0	27. Dr. Watts born, 1674.
30	Mo.	0 6	10 53	4 42	7 30	2 15	4 51	7 21	2 28	4 55	7 17	2 34	4 59	7 13	2 40	5 13	6 59	3 0	28. Wilberforce died, 1833.
31	Tu.	0 6	11 42	4 43	7 29	3 23	4 52	7 20	3 35	4 56	7 16	3 40	5 0	7 12	3 46	5 13	6 59	4 2	31. Perigrine White died, 1704.



THE APPENINE JUPITER.

The calendar cut represents the colossal statue of Jupiter Pluvius, in the grounds of the Villa Pratolina, executed for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Francesco I., — by John of Bologna and his pupils, — about the year 1570. The statue is mainly cut out of the original rock, and represents Jupiter crushing with a fragment of rock, and apparently with but slight effort, an immense marine monster, from whose mouth issues quite a cascade, — a stream from the mountains behind having been turned somewhat from its original direction, and caused to flow under the statue and through the jaws of the monster.

The attitude and action of the figure can scarcely be considered elegant, but the proportions are excellent, and the forms, more especially of the face, hands, and more delicate parts, are modelled with masterly accuracy and beauty. The statue is of enormous size, the figures at the feet giving a scale by which to estimate its magnitude.

A NOBLE EPITAPH.

The countrymen of James Watt properly cherish the name and fame of the inventor, shown in part by a colossal statue from the chisel of Chantrey, standing in Westminster Abbey, bearing the following inscription from the pen of Lord Brougham : —

" Not to perpetuate a name which must endure while the peaceful arts flourish, but to show that mankind have learnt to honor those who best deserve their gratitude, the King, his Ministers and many of the Nobles and Commoners of the realm reared this monument to JAMES WATT, who, directing the force of an original genius, early exercised in philosophical research, to the improvement of the Steam Engine, enlarged the resources of his country, increased the power of man, and rose to an eminent place among the most illustrious followers of science, and the real benefactors of the world. Born at Greenock MDCCXXXVI. Died at Healthfield in Staffordshire MDCCCXIX."



DWELLINGS OF THE PILGRIMS.

De Rasieres, who visited Plymouth in 1627, in a letter preserved in the library at the Hague, gives this account of the settlement. The houses are constructed of hewn planks, with gardens enclosed behind and at the sides with boards. To prevent surprise, each had beside a defensive stockade, and there were three wooden gates at the extremities of the streets. In the centre, on the cross street, stood the Governor's house, before which was a square enclosure, upon which four *patereros* were mounted so as to flank the streets. Upon Burial (then called Fort) Hill, was a large square house, with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they had six four or five pounders, which commanded the whole neighborhood. The lower part of this fort was used on Sundays for a church.

Immediately after the landing, the Pilgrims commenced to erect their dwellings. In the afternoon of January 7th, they went to measure out the grounds, having first divided the whole company into nineteen families. On the 19th of January, they divided the land by lot after the proportion before determined on, first laying out a street, which they named Leyden street. They agreed that each man should build his own house, but that all should work upon the common house at the bottom of the street, which they had laid out about twenty feet square, and which was to be the general rendezvous until the other houses could be completed. All, also, were to assist in building the fort-meetinghouse, and the stockade.

The houses appear to have been frame houses, covered with plank, and finally, but after a considerable interval had elapsed, plastered on the inside. The windows at first were small, with diamond-shaped sashes; and, glass being a great luxury, were filled with oiled paper.

None of the houses erected by the Pilgrims now remain. They were probably replaced quite early by more substantial and better finished structures. The Allyn House, shown in the engraving, which was standing a few years since, was the last specimen of these later buildings, itself quite quaint and primitive in appearance, — and bearing a strong resemblance to the old building near Faneuil Hall, Boston, erected in the year 1680.

TRIBUTE TO THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The late Hon. John C. Calhoun, in his letter to the New England Society Committee at Washington, declining their invitation to a dinner on the anniversary of Forefather's Day, thus speaks of the Pilgrims : — " By what causes has so inconsiderable a beginning, under such formidable, and apparently almost insurmountable difficulties, resulted in so brief a period in such mighty consequences ? They are to be found in the high moral and intellectual qualities of the Pilgrims. Their faith, piety, and confident trust in a Superintending Providence; their stern virtues; their patriotic love of liberty and order; their devotion to learning; and their indomitable courage and perseverance. These are the causes which have surmounted every obstacle, and led to such mighty results."

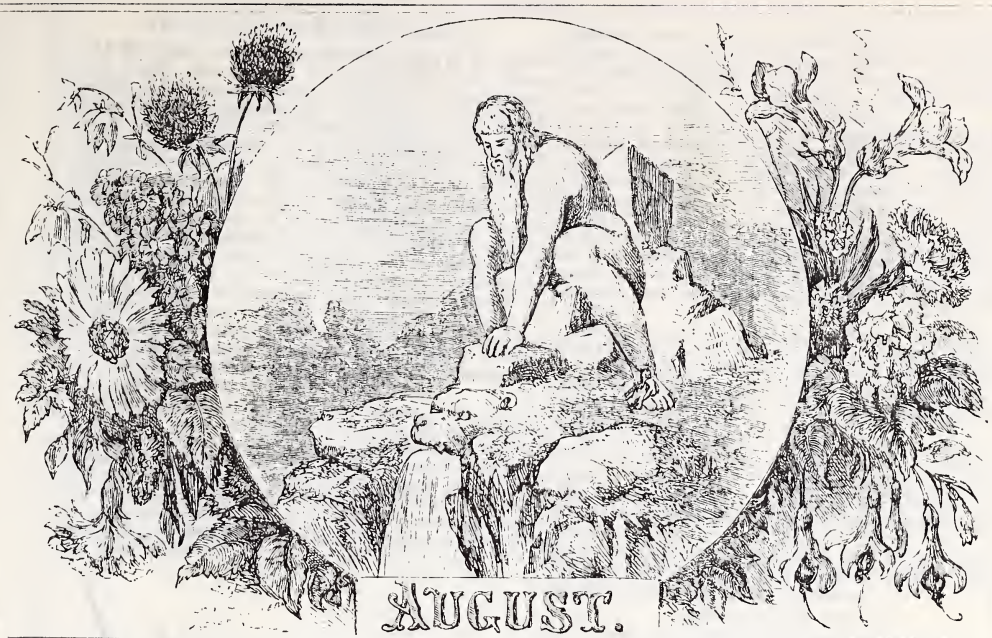
RAILROADS.

The first public railway in Great Britain was a rude affair, but it was built after many persons we daily meet in the streets had attained to man's estate. The first railway in America was constructed at Quincy, Mass., in 1827. On the 3d of April, in the year 1834, the locomotive engine Meteor ran over a portion of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, carrying in the tender one of the directors, with his wife, — the first time a lady was ever carried over a railway by steam power in New England. The following statements show the immense amount of capital that has been invested in a few of the principal lines in Great Britain and America.

The largest railway in Great Britain has a paid-up capital of twenty-three millions sterling, and a funded debt of eleven millions sterling, making together nearly one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. Three other English railway companies have each expended upwards of twenty millions sterling; five others have more than ten millions; three, more than eight millions each. The seventeen leading railways of Great Britain have expended an aggregate of one thousand million dollars. The annual receipts of the largest of these corporations (the London and Northwestern) are $15,000,000, and the annual dividends have averaged four per cent.

The accompanying list gives the outlay of six of the leading lines in the United States. New York Central, $39,000,000; New York and Erie, $36,000,000; Baltimore and Ohio, $25,000,000; Illinois Central, $25,000,000; Pennsylvania Central, $19,000,000; Reading, $19,000,000. The Grand Trunk (Canada) road has occasioned an outlay of $50,000,000.

The railroads in the six New England States are about four thousand miles in length, and have cost more than one hundred and fifty million dollars. They are nearly all owned by the people of this section of the country, and have doubtless enriched the States in which they are located far more than they have cost.



AUGUST.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D. H. M.	St. Louis & N. O. D. H. M.	San Francisco. D. H. M.
○ Full Moon,	1 0 25 E.	1 11 32 M.	1 9 23 M.
☾ Last Quar.,	9 4 15 E.	9 3 22 E.	9 1 13 E.
● New Moon,	16 5 12 E.	16 4 19 E.	16 2 10 E.
☽ First Quar.,	23 7 42 M.	23 6 49 M.	23 4 40 M.
○ Full Moon,	31 3 49 M.	31 2 56 M.	31 0 47 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.		Sixteenth Day.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Venus,	Rises 3 50 M.	S'ths 10 44 M.	Rises 2 44 M.	S'ths 9 41 M.
Mars,	S'ths 10 52 E.	Sets 3 3 M.	S'ths 9 45 E.	Sets 1 57 M.
Jupiter,	S'ths 11 57 M.	Sets 7 6 E.	Rises 4 3 M.	S'ths 11 8 M.
Saturn,	S'ths 1 16 E.	Sets 8 5 E.	S'ths 0 24 E.	Sets 7 11 E.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	0 6	morn	4 44	7 27	7 26	4 53	7 19	7 19	4 57	7 15	7 15	5 1	7 11	7 12	5 14	6 58	7 2
2	Th.	0 6	0 27	4 45	7 26	7 48	4 54	7 18	7 43	4 58	7 14	7 41	5 2	7 9	7 38	5 15	6 57	7 32
3	Fri	0 6	1 10	4 46	7 25	8 7	4 55	7 16	8 4	4 59	7 12	8 3	5 3	7 8	8 1	5 15	6 56	7 58
4	Sat	0 6	1 50	4 47	7 23	8 23	4 56	7 15	8 23	5 0	7 11	8 22	5 4	7 7	8 23	5 16	6 55	8 23
5	♋	0 6	2 30	4 49	7 22	8 41	4 57	7 14	8 43	5 1	7 10	8 44	5 5	7 6	8 45	5 17	6 54	8 49
6	Mo	0 6	3 10	4 50	7 20	8 59	4 58	7 13	9 3	5 2	7 9	9 5	5 5	7 5	9 7	5 17	6 53	9 15
7	Tu.	0 5	3 50	4 51	7 19	9 19	4 59	7 11	9 26	5 3	7 8	9 29	5 6	7 4	9 32	5 18	6 52	9 43
8	W.	0 5	4 33	4 52	7 18	9 43	5 0	7 10	9 52	5 4	7 6	9 56	5 7	7 3	10 1	5 19	6 51	10 15
9	Th.	0 5	5 18	4 53	7 16	10 12	5 1	7 9	10 23	5 5	7 5	10 28	5 8	7 1	10 34	5 19	6 51	10 51
10	Fri.	0 5	6 7	4 55	7 15	10 49	5 2	7 7	11 2	5 6	7 4	11 8	5 9	7 0	11 14	5 20	6 50	11 34
11	Sat	0 5	7 1	4 56	7 13	11 37	5 3	7 6	11 51	5 7	7 3	11 58	5 10	6 59	morn	5 21	6 49	morn
12	♋	0 5	7 57	4 57	7 11	morn	5 4	7 5	morn	5 7	7 1	morn	5 11	6 58	0 4	5 21	6 47	0 25
13	Mo.	0 5	8 56	4 58	7 10	0 38	5 5	7 4	0 52	5 8	7 0	0 58	5 12	6 57	1 5	5 22	6 46	1 26
14	Tu.	0 4	9 56	5 0	7 8	0 50	5 6	7 2	2 2	5 9	6 59	1 8	5 13	6 55	2 14	5 23	6 45	2 32
15	W.	0 4	10 54	5 1	7 7	2 11	5 7	7 0	3 21	5 11	6 57	2 26	5 14	6 54	3 30	5 24	6 44	3 46
16	Th.	0 4	even	5 2	7 5	sets	5 9	6 59	sets	5 12	6 56	sets	5 15	6 53	sets	5 24	6 43	sets
17	Fri.	0 4	0 43	5 3	7 3	7 15	5 10	6 57	7 13	5 13	6 54	7 12	5 16	6 51	7 11	5 25	6 42	7 9
18	Sat.	0 4	1 35	5 5	7 2	7 38	5 11	6 56	7 39	5 14	6 53	7 39	5 17	6 50	7 40	5 26	6 41	7 42
19	♋	0 3	2 27	5 6	7 0	8 2	5 12	6 54	8 6	5 15	6 52	8 8	5 17	6 49	8 10	5 26	6 40	8 17
20	Mo.	0 3	3 19	5 7	6 58	8 27	5 13	6 53	8 34	5 16	6 50	8 37	5 18	6 47	8 40	5 27	6 39	8 51
21	Tu.	0 3	4 13	5 8	6 57	8 57	5 14	6 51	9 5	5 17	6 49	9 10	5 19	6 46	9 15	5 28	6 38	9 30
22	W.	0 3	5 8	5 9	6 55	9 31	5 15	6 49	9 43	5 17	6 47	9 49	5 20	6 44	9 54	5 28	6 36	10 13
23	Th.	0 2	6 5	5 11	6 53	10 15	5 16	6 48	10 28	5 18	6 46	10 34	5 21	6 43	10 41	5 29	6 35	11 1
24	Fri.	0 2	7 2	5 12	6 51	11 8	5 17	6 46	11 22	5 19	6 44	11 29	5 22	6 41	11 35	5 29	6 34	11 56
25	Sat.	0 2	7 57	5 13	6 50	morn	5 18	6 45	morn	5 20	6 43	morn	5 23	6 40	morn	5 30	6 33	morn
26	♋	0 1	8 49	5 14	6 48	0 8	5 19	6 43	0 21	5 21	6 41	0 27	5 24	6 39	0 34	5 31	6 32	0 54
27	Mo.	0 1	9 39	5 15	6 46	1 14	5 20	6 41	1 25	5 22	6 39	1 31	5 25	6 37	1 36	5 31	6 30	1 54
28	Tu.	0 1	10 25	5 17	6 44	2 21	5 21	6 40	2 30	5 23	6 38	2 34	5 26	6 36	2 39	5 32	6 29	2 56
29	W	0 1	11 8	5 18	6 42	3 27	5 22	6 38	3 34	5 24	6 36	3 37	5 26	6 34	3 41	5 33	6 28	3 53
30	Th.	0 0	11 49	5 19	6 41	rises	5 23	6 37	rises	5 25	6 35	rises	5 27	6 33	rises	5 33	6 27	rises
31	Fri.	0 0	morn	5 20	6 39	6 30	5 24	6 35	6 29	5 26	6 33	6 34	5 28	6 31	6 34	5 34	6 25	6 27



AUGUST.

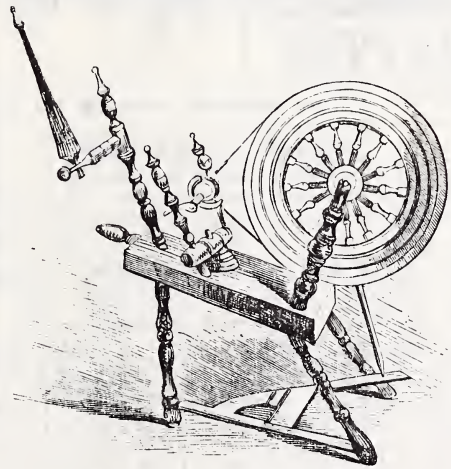
1. Pilgrims emb. fr. Delph Ha-
1. Com. Bowd. Col. [ven. 1620.
1. The Ann and James arrive about this time.
2. Com. Wesleyan University.
4. Crown Point taken, 1759.
7. Gov. Trumbull d. 1809. [Col.
8. Com. Mid'b'y and Waterv'e
9. L. Phillipe elec. K. of Fr. 1830
9. Com. Amherst Col. [1498.
10. Main Land of Amer. disc.
12. Queen Anne died, 1714.
12. Columbus s'l'd from Palos,
13. Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
15. Pilgrims emb fr. So'hamp'n
15. Com. Williams Col. [1620.
16. Battle of Bennington, 1777.
17. Lafayette landed at N. Y.
17. K. James II. d. 1701. [1824.
17. Gov. Bowdoin b. 1727. [1846.
20. Boston Water Works com.
21. K. William IV. born, 1765.
22. Wash. City tak. 1812. [1620
23. Pilgrims put into Dartm'h,
24. St. Bartholomew's Day.
26. Hutchinson mobbed, 1765.
28. Battle of Long Island, 1776.
29. Bat. of Rhode Island, 1778.
31. Sun & Cl'k together [1620.
31. Pilg'ms s'ld 2d time but ret.



STATUE OF PETER THE GREAT.

At the western extremity of the Admirality at St. Petersburg, stands the colossal statue of Peter the Great, founder of the Russian Empire,—erected to his memory by the Empress Catharine, II. The figure of the Czar is eleven feet in height; the horse seventeen. The group was cast at a single jet; and although the bronze is in no place more than an inch thick, yet the total weight is about seventeen tons. The pedestal is a huge block of granite, forming on the top an inclined plane, upon which the horse is prancing. It was brought from a marsh, four miles from St. Petersburg, by means of grooved tramways, in which cannon balls were rolled, and as the rock was drawn forward the balls over which it had passed were replaced in front. On one face of the pedestal is the inscription, "PETER PRIMO, CATHARINA SECUNDA. MDCCLXXXII.;" and on the opposite face is the same in the Russian language. The group is the work of Falconnet; and is remarkable for the grandeur of its conception and its striking effect.

A few years since some American sailors, in St. Petersburg, sallied forth for a frolic, and one of them, climbing over the palisades, mounted the horse and seated himself behind the Emperor. He was speedily arrested; and after a night's incarceration, adjudged to pay a heavy fine, against which he strongly remonstrated; but to no purpose, the judge remarking, "No; we can make no abatement; if you choose to ride with the Emperor you must pay imperial prices."



OLD-FASHIONED SPINNING WHEEL.

It is perhaps doubtful if the old spinning wheel preserved as a relic in Pilgrim Hall really came over in the May-Flower; but its appearance certainly bespeaks for it antiquity; and it may, for aught which is known to the contrary, be the identical one at which Priscilla received the messenger of the redoubtable Capt. Standish, and put the memorable and pertinent question, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

REV. JOHN ROBINSON.

The birth-place of Robinson is unknown, although he is believed to have been a native of Lincolnshire; nor is it positively ascertained whether he received his education at Corpus Christi or Emmanuel College. After his ordination he commenced his ministerial labors at Mundham, in the vicinity of Norwich, where he was suspended from the ministry on account of non-conformity. Retiring to Norwich, he gathered a small Puritan congregation, with whom he remained for some years, exposed to the most harassing persecution.

He joined the congregation at Scrooby about 1604, as an assistant to Smyth and Clyfton; and after their emigration to Holland, retained the charge of their little flock until circumstances compelled them all to seek an asylum from their enemies in a foreign land.

He was a man of gentle and beautiful character, singularly free from bigotry, extremely liberal in his ideas and feelings; and well-fitted to watch over the interests of his people, to sustain their drooping spirits, to unite them in the bands of brotherhood, to sympathize with them in sorrow, and to lead them through the crooked and narrow path which they were obliged to travel.

As soon as the Pilgrims had established themselves in Leyden, Robinson, Brewster, and other principal members took measures for organizing a church; and not long afterwards, he having in the meantime acquired the Dutch language, Robinson was admitted a member of the University. He was much esteemed by the Dutch professors, and his intellectual powers were regarded so highly that he was selected by them to defend the tenets of Calvinism against Episcopius, the most able advocate of Arminianism, a controversy in which he achieved a complete triumph.

After the departure of the younger and more active portion of his congregation for America, Robinson lived in the hope of joining them, with those who had remained behind. But this desire was defeated by want of means, and by intrigues which prevented the merchant adventurers from advancing money for the voyage.

In the latter part of February, 1625, he was taken with a mortal illness, and died at Leyden on the 11th of March. His remains were buried in the Church of St. Peter, as appears from a receipt for his burial fees, and a record in the book of interments, but no stone marks the place where he rests.

In the "Atlantic Monthly" for July, 1859, is the following beautiful poem, by Prof. Holmes, which is copied by the kind permission of the publishers.

ROBINSON OF LEYDEN.

He sleeps not here; in hope and prayer
His wandering flock had gone before,
But he, the shepherd, might not share
Their sorrows on the wintry shore.

Before the Speedwell's anchor swung,
Ere yet the Mayflower's sail was spread,
While round his feet the Pilgrims clung,
The pastor spake, and thus he said:

"Men, brethren, sisters, children dear!
God calls you hence from over sea;
Ye may not build by Haerlem Meer,
Nor yet along the Zuyder-Zee.

Ye go to bear the saving word
To tribes unnamed and shores untrod;
Heed well the lessons ye have heard
From those old teachers taught of God.

Yet think not unto them was lent
All light for all the coming days,
And Heaven's eternal wisdom spent
In making straight the ancient ways.

The living fountain overflows
For every flock, for every lamb,
Nor heeds, though angry creeds oppose
With Luther's dike or Calvin's dam."

He spake, with lingering, long embrace,
With tears of love and partings fond
They floated down the creeping Maas,
Along the isle of Ysselmond.

They passed the frowning towers of Briel,
The "Hook of Holland's" shelf of sand,
And grated soon with lifting keel
The sullen shores of Fatherland.

No home for these! —too well they knew
The mitred king behind the throne; —
The sails were set, the pennons flew,
And westward ho! for worlds unknown.

—And these were they who gave us birth,
The Pilgrims of the sunset wave,
Who won for us this virgin earth,
And freedom with the soil they gave.

The pastor slumbers by the Rhine, —
In alien earth the exiles lie, —
Their nameless graves our holiest shrine,
His words our noblest battle-cry!

Still cry them, and the world shall hear
The dwellers by the storm-swept sea!
Ye *have* not built by Haerlem Meer,
Nor on the land-locked Zuyder-Zee!





SEPTEMBER.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D. H. M.	St. Louis & N. O. D. H. M.	San Francisco. D. H. M.
☾ Last Quar.,	8 5 59 M.	8 5 6 M.	8 2 57 M.
● New Moon,	15 1 1 M.	15 0 8 M.	14 10 0 E.
☽ First Quar.,	21 6 17 E.	21 5 24 E.	21 3 15 E.
○ Full Moon,	29 8 32 E.	29 7 39 E.	29 5 31 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H. M.	Sixteenth Day. H. M.
Venus,	Rises 2 10 M.	S'ths 9 9 M.	Rises 2 1 M.	S'ths 8 57 M.
Mars,	S'ths 8 47 E.	Sets 1 3 M.	S'ths 8 6 E.	Sets 0 29 M.
Jupiter,	Rises 3 20 M.	S'ths 10 22 M.	Rises 2 36 M.	S'ths 9 35 M.
Saturn,	Rises 4 45 M.	S'ths 11 29 M.	Rises 3 55 M.	S'ths 10 37 M.



Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory.

Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon.

N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California

Washing'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco.

Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego.



SEPTEMBER.

D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. SUN Rises.	Montreal. SUN Sets.	Montreal. MOON Rises.	Boston. SUN Rises.	Boston. SUN Sets.	Boston. MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. SUN Rises.	N. Y. City. SUN Sets.	N. Y. City. MOON Rises.	Washing'n SUN Rises.	Washing'n SUN Sets.	Washing'n MOON Rises.	Charleston. SUN Rises.	Charleston. SUN Sets.	Charleston. MOON Rises.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	Sat.	0 0	0 29	5 22	6 37	6 48	5 25	6 33	6 49	5 27	6 31	6 50	5 29	6 30	6 50	5 35	6 24	6 52	2. 1st Gen. Court at Cha'ston,
2	♑	11 59	1 8	5 23	6 35	7 5	5 26	6 32	7 8	5 28	6 30	7 10	5 30	6 28	7 11	5 35	6 23	7 17	2. Old Style end. 1752. [1630.
3	Mo.	11 59	1 49	5 24	6 33	7 24	5 27	6 30	7 30	5 29	6 28	7 33	5 31	6 26	7 36	5 36	6 21	7 54	3. Edw. Dotey died, 1655.
4	Tu.	11 59	2 30	5 25	6 32	7 47	5 29	6 28	7 55	5 30	6 27	7 59	5 32	6 25	8 3	5 37	6 20	8 15	3. Dog Days end. [1774.
5	W.	11 58	3 14	5 27	6 29	8 14	5 30	6 27	8 24	5 31	6 25	8 29	5 33	6 23	8 34	5 37	6 19	8 50	5. 1st Cong. at Philadelphia,
6	Th.	11 58	4 1	5 28	6 28	8 47	5 31	6 25	8 59	5 32	6 23	9 5	5 34	6 22	9 11	5 38	6 18	9 29	5. Com. Brown Univ. [1630.
7	Fri.	11 58	4 52	5 29	6 26	9 29	5 32	6 23	9 43	5 33	6 22	9 49	5 35	6 20	9 56	5 39	6 16	10 15	6. J. Wilson ord. at Cha'st'wn,
8	Sat	11 57	5 46	5 30	6 24	10 23	5 33	6 21	10 37	5 34	6 20	10 43	5 36	6 19	10 50	5 39	6 15	11 10	6. Lafayette born, 1757.
9	♑	11 57	6 42	5 31	6 22	11 29	5 34	6 20	11 42	5 35	6 18	11 48	5 36	6 17	11 54	5 40	6 14	morn	7. Hannah More died 1833.
10	Mo.	11 57	7 40	5 33	6 20	morn	5 35	6 18	morn	5 36	6 17	morn	5 37	6 16	morn	5 41	6 12	0 13	9. Battle Eutaw Springs, 1781.
11	Tu.	11 56	8 37	5 34	6 18	0 42	5 36	6 16	0 53	5 37	6 15	0 58	5 38	6 14	1 3	5 41	6 11	1 19	11. Battle of Brandywine, 1777.
12	W.	11 56	9 33	5 35	6 16	2 2	5 37	6 14	2 10	5 38	6 13	2 14	5 39	6 12	2 18	5 42	6 10	2 30	13. Gen. Wolfe killed, 1759.
13	Th.	11 56	10 27	5 36	6 14	3 23	5 38	6 13	3 28	5 39	6 12	3 30	5 40	6 11	3 33	5 43	6 8	3 41	13. Oliver Cromwell d. 1658.
14	Fri.	11 55	11 20	5 38	6 12	sets	5 39	6 11	sets	5 40	6 10	sets	5 41	6 9	sets	5 43	6 7	sets	14. New Style began, 1752.
15	Sat.	11 55	even	5 39	6 10	6 2	5 40	6 9	6 4	5 41	6 8	6 5	5 42	6 8	6 6	5 44	6 6	6 10	16. King James I. died, 1701.
16	♑	11 55	1 6	5 40	6 8	6 27	5 41	6 7	6 32	5 42	6 7	6 31	5 43	6 6	6 37	5 45	6 4	6 45	16. Endicott ar. at Salem, 1628.
17	Mo.	11 54	2 1	5 41	6 6	6 56	5 42	6 5	7 4	5 43	6 5	7 8	5 44	6 5	7 12	5 45	6 3	7 24	16. Cushman Mon. consec. 1858
18	Tu.	11 54	2 58	5 42	6 5	7 30	5 44	6 4	7 41	5 44	6 3	7 46	5 44	6 3	7 51	5 46	6 1	8 7	16. Pilgrims leave Engl'd, 1620.
19	W.	11 54	3 56	5 44	6 3	8 11	5 45	6 2	8 24	5 45	6 1	8 30	5 45	6 1	8 36	5 46	6 0	8 55	17. Boston named, 1630.
20	Th.	11 53	4 54	5 45	6 1	9 2	5 46	6 0	9 16	5 46	6 0	9 22	5 46	6 0	9 29	5 47	5 59	9 49	17. Queen Elizabeth b. 1533.
21	Fri.	11 53	5 51	5 46	5 59	10 1	5 47	5 58	10 14	5 47	5 58	10 20	5 47	5 58	10 27	5 48	5 57	10 46	17. Fed. Consti. formed, 1787.
22	Sat.	11 52	6 45	5 47	5 57	11 6	5 48	5 57	11 18	5 48	5 56	11 24	5 48	5 56	11 29	5 48	5 56	11 47	20. Nova Scotia Patent, 1621.
23	♑	11 52	7 36	5 49	5 55	morn	5 49	5 55	morn	5 49	5 55	morn	5 49	5 55	morn	5 49	5 55	morn	20. The Ann ret. to Engl'd. 1623
24	Mo.	11 52	8 23	5 50	5 53	0 12	5 50	5 53	0 22	5 50	5 53	0 27	5 50	5 53	0 32	5 50	5 53	0 47	21. Walter Scott died, 1832.
25	Tu.	11 51	9 7	5 51	5 51	1 19	5 51	5 51	1 27	5 51	5 51	1 31	5 51	5 51	1 35	5 50	5 52	1 46	22. John Alden d. 1687. [1621.
26	W.	11 51	9 48	5 52	5 49	2 24	5 52	5 50	2 30	5 52	5 50	2 32	5 52	5 50	2 35	5 51	5 51	2 43	23. Submis. of Sachems, Plym.
27	Th.	11 51	10 28	5 54	5 47	3 28	5 53	5 48	3 31	5 53	5 48	3 32	5 53	5 48	3 34	5 52	5 49	3 39	23. Great Gale in N. E. 1815.
28	Fri.	11 50	11 8	5 55	5 45	4 30	5 54	5 46	4 31	5 54	5 46	4 31	5 54	5 47	4 32	5 52	5 48	4 33	31. Battle of Monterey, 1846
29	Sat.	11 50	11 48	5 56	5 43	rises	5 55	5 44	rises	5 55	5 45	rises	5 55	5 45	rises	5 53	5 47	rises	27. Gov. S. Adams b. 1722. [1630.
30	♑	11 50	morn	5 57	5 41	5 32	5 56	5 42	5 37	5 56	5 43	5 39	5 56	5 43	5 42	5 54	5 45	5 49	28. Rev. J. Cotton of Plym. d

THE BAVARIA.

The colossal statue of Bavaria stands on a small eminence, about forty feet high, in the western outskirts of the city of Munich; a broad avenue lies in front, and behind, forming a kind of back ground, but by no means adding to the effect of the statue, is the Rumeshalle, or Hall of Heroes, a Doric Temple of white marble, intended for the reception of busts of celebrated Bavarians. The idea originated with King Louis, and he gave the commission to execute the statue to Scwanthaler, who had already produced for him several works of the highest merit. The immediate result of the commission was the production of several sketch models, from which the King selected the original of the present statue, and it was at once modelled by the artist, thirteen feet high, — and re-produced by his assistants, Messrs. Stighmeyer and Lazarini, to the required size. This work occupied two years, when the model was submitted to the public previous to being cast.

The immense amount of bronze required for the work was obtained from the cannons lost at the battle of Navarino, which were raised by Greek divers, with the permission of the government. The statue weighs about one hundred and fifty tons.

The figure is fifty-four feet high, — the head seven feet, — the diameter of the body twelve feet, — that of the index finger six inches. It stands on a granite pedestal thirty-five feet high, approached by an immense flight of steps. It is emblematic of Bavaria, and represents a virgin of exquisite symmetry of proportions, — serene and august presence, — holding out to her children the wreath of victory. In her right hand is an antique sword, — her left is uplifted with the wreath,—she is crowned with a chaplet of oak leaves, from beneath which masses of hair drop upon her shoulders, — a lion's skin encircles her waist, and at her side sits the lion of the kingdom, as if on guard.

The casting of this statue was a work of almost incredible labor and skill, — the melting of such an immense mass of metal being attended with considerable danger, and necessitating the greatest care. During five successive days and nights it required constant stirring to avoid caking, which would have been certain destruction, and such was the intensity of the heat that at the moment of pouring the metal for the upper portion, the foundry roof took fire, — but with admirable presence of mind, the Inspector, Müller, preserved every man at his post until the casting was completed.

The sketch models made by Schwanthaler are still preserved in his studio at Munich, which remains exactly as it was in his lifetime. Unfortunately, he did not live to receive the congratulations of his countrymen upon the completion of this great work, nor did either of his friends and assistants. The statue was unveiled on the 9th of October, 1850, in the presence of the King of Bavaria, and an immense concourse of people, — a splendid procession of trades making the chief portion of the pageant.

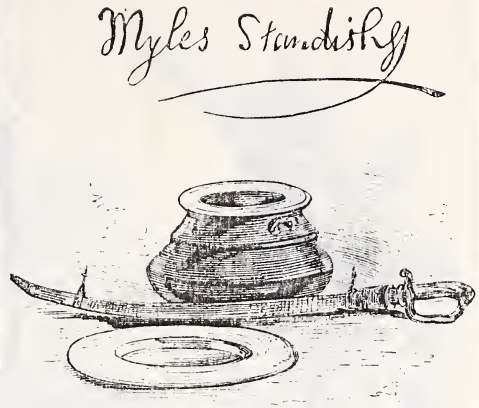
The royal foundry at Munich, at which the Bavaria was cast, is now perhaps the largest and most perfect of its kind in the world. Through a series of years large sums were expended by the late King, in adding to it every facility for executing works of colossal size, and a great number of the best statues, of both foreign and native sculptors, have been cast within its walls, — among others, Crawford's statue of Beethoven, in the Music Hall at Boston, and the Washington at Richmond, with its accessory statues, by the same artist.

MYLES STANDISH.

One of the most prominent individuals of the Pilgrim Band, the arm and shield of the infant colony, was Captain Myles Standish, a man whose iron nerve and dauntless courage contributed much towards carrying the Infant Society through the perils with which it was menaced. He was small of stature but sinewy and robust, with a constitution of iron, and an intrepidity of spirit, nurtured by a military education, which no danger could appal.

His family was one of the oldest in Lancashire, having flourished there from soon after the Conquest; and several of them had been distinguished for military spirit and prowess.

Myles Standish inherited in a pre eminent degree the



family talent, and being compelled to seek his fortune, chose the profession of arms, and served with the army sent by Queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the Dutch in their struggle against Spain. At Leyden he fell in with the Pilgrims, and was induced by the love of adventure, no less than an admiration of their principles, to join them in their emigration to America.

He was a passenger in the May-Flower, with his wife and daughter; the former of whom (Rose Standish) died during the first winter, and the latter (Lora Standish) before her father, as shown by the following extract from his will. "My will is, that out of my whole estate, my funeral charges to be taken out, and my body to be buried in a decent manner; and if I die in Duxburrow, my body to be layed as near as convenient to my two dear daughters, Lora Standish, my daughter, and Mary Standish, my daughter-in-law."

At the time of the conspiracy between the Paonet and Massachusetts Indians to cut off the colonists, Captain Standish's promptitude and bravery in killing the leaders were probably the salvation of the settlement; and his name was ever afterwards a word of terror to the savages.

After the settlement, the neighborhood of Duxbury and Kingston was allotted to Captain Standish, John Alden, Jonathan Brewster, and Thomas Prence, and the Hill, now called Captain's Hill, with the adjacent lands, became the portion of Standish. Here he built his house, and set himself to repose; here too, in 1656, he died, at the age of seventy-two, but his burial-place is unknown.

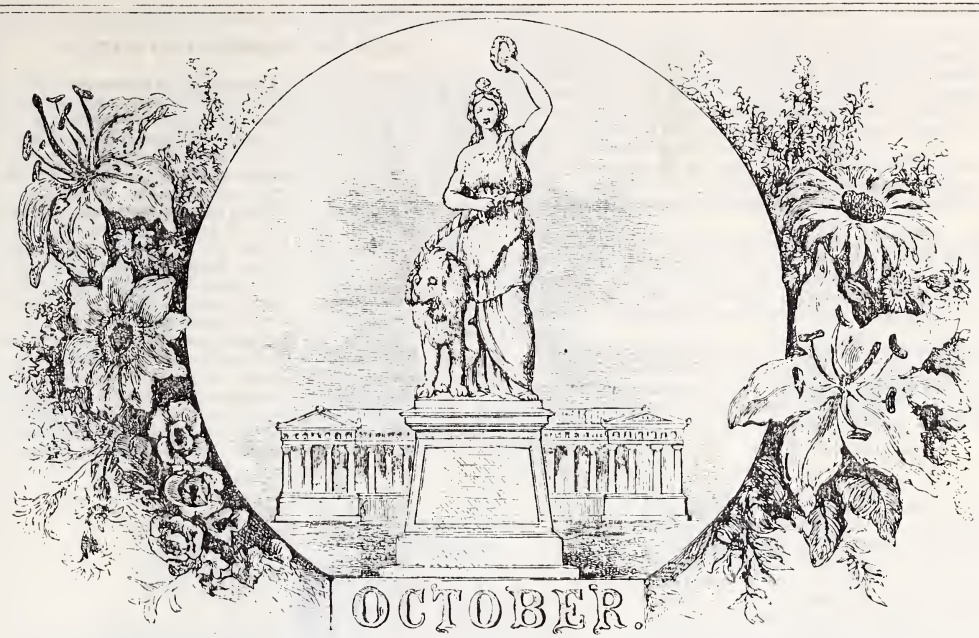
His house was burned down while occupied by his eldest son, but the underpining still remains to mark its site and form; and the old hearthstones with the blackened slabs, which formed the back of the fire-places, still stand in their places. The estate is now in the possession of James Hall, of Boston, who has collected quite a number of memorials of the original owner.

The good sword of Standish, and a kettle and dish said to have been his, are preserved in Pilgrim Hall, where is also an interesting memorial of Lora Standish, a well-wrought sampler, testifying to her piety as well as her skill in needlework.

CAPTAIN'S HILL.

"We trace the *mount*, which gently soars
Above the sea and circling shores,
Where Standish, first of martial name,
Who dauntless won heroic fame,
Skilful and brave to guide the band
Which firm achieved this chosen land,
Was wont to gaze on every side,
And scan the sail of every tide."

This beautiful mount is situated in the south-easterly part of Duxbury, and is visible at the right in the View of Plymouth on the Dollar Testimonial given to subscribers to the Monument Fund.



TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quar.,	7	5	57 E.	7	5	4 E.	7	2	55 E.
● New Moon,	14	9	29 M.	14	8	36 M.	14	6	27 M.
☽ First Quar.,	21	9	2 M.	21	8	9 M.	21	6	0 M.
○ Full Moon,	29	1	42 E.	29	0	49 E.	29	10	40 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H.	M.	Sixteenth Day. H.	M.
Venus,	Rises 2	10 M.	S'ths 8	56 M.
Mars,	S'ths 7	33 E.	Sets 10	5 M.
Jupiter,	Rises 1	52 M.	S'ths 8	47 M.
Saturn,	Rises 3	6 M.	S'ths 9	45 M.

		Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory.				Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon.				N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California.				Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco.				Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego.			
D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Mo.	11 49	0 29	5 59	5 39	5 53	5 58	5 41	6 0	5 57	5 41	6 4	5 56	5 42	6 7	5 55	5 44	6 18
2	Tu.	11 49	1 13	6 0	5 38	6 18	5 59	5 39	6 28	5 58	5 40	6 33	5 57	5 40	6 37	5 55	5 43	6 51
3	W.	11 49	1 59	6 1	5 36	6 49	6 0	5 37	7 0	5 59	5 38	7 5	5 58	5 39	7 11	5 56	5 41	7 28
4	Th.	11 49	2 48	6 3	5 34	7 28	6 1	5 36	7 41	6 0	5 36	7 47	5 59	5 37	7 53	5 57	5 40	8 12
5	Fri.	11 48	3 40	6 4	5 32	8 17	6 2	5 34	8 31	6 1	5 35	8 37	6 0	5 36	8 44	5 57	5 39	9 4
6	Sat	11 48	4 35	6 5	5 30	9 17	6 3	5 32	9 30	6 2	5 33	9 36	6 1	5 34	9 43	5 58	5 37	10 2
7	♄	11 48	5 30	6 6	5 28	10 25	6 4	5 30	10 36	6 3	5 32	10 42	6 2	5 33	10 47	5 59	5 36	11 4
8	Mo.	11 47	6 26	6 8	5 26	11 40	6 5	5 29	11 49	6 4	5 30	11 53	6 3	5 31	11 58	5 59	5 35	morn
9	Tu	11 47	7 20	6 9	5 24	morn	6 6	5 27	morn	6 5	5 28	morn	6 4	5 30	morn	6 0	5 34	0 12
10	W.	11 47	8 13	6 10	5 23	0 58	6 8	5 26	1 4	6 6	5 27	1 7	6 5	5 28	1 10	6 1	5 32	1 20
11	Th.	11 47	9 5	6 12	5 21	2 17	6 9	5 24	2 21	6 7	5 25	2 23	6 6	5 27	2 25	6 2	5 31	2 30
12	Fri.	11 46	9 56	6 13	5 19	3 37	6 10	5 22	3 38	6 9	5 24	3 38	6 7	5 25	3 39	6 2	5 30	3 40
12	Sat.	11 46	10 49	6 14	5 17	5 0	6 11	5 21	4 56	6 10	5 22	4 55	6 8	5 24	4 55	6 3	5 29	4 51
14	♄	11 46	11 43	6 16	5 15	sets	6 12	5 19	sets	6 11	5 21	sets	6 9	5 22	sets	6 4	5 28	sets
15	Mo.	11 46	even	6 17	5 14	5 25	6 13	5 18	5 34	6 12	5 19	5 38	6 10	5 21	5 43	6 5	5 26	5 58
16	Tu.	11 46	1 39	6 18	5 12	6 3	6 15	5 16	6 15	6 13	5 17	6 21	6 11	5 19	6 26	6 5	5 25	6 44
17	W.	11 45	2 40	6 20	5 10	6 52	6 16	5 14	7 5	6 14	5 16	7 11	6 12	5 18	7 18	6 6	5 24	7 38
18	Th.	11 45	3 40	6 21	5 9	7 49	6 17	5 13	8 3	6 15	5 14	8 9	6 13	5 17	8 16	6 7	5 23	8 37
19	Fri.	11 45	4 37	6 22	5 7	8 55	6 18	5 11	9 7	6 16	5 13	9 13	6 14	5 15	9 19	6 8	5 22	9 38
20	Sat.	11 45	5 30	6 24	5 5	10 1	6 19	5 10	10 12	6 17	5 12	10 17	6 15	5 14	10 22	6 8	5 21	10 39
21	♄	11 45	6 19	6 25	5 4	11 9	6 21	5 8	11 18	6 19	5 10	11 22	6 16	5 13	11 26	6 9	5 20	11 40
22	Mo.	11 44	7 4	6 27	5 2	morn	6 22	5 7	morn	6 20	5 9	morn	6 17	5 11	morn	6 10	5 19	morn
23	Tu.	11 44	7 47	6 28	5 0	0 16	6 23	5 5	0 22	6 21	5 7	0 25	6 18	5 10	0 28	6 11	5 18	0 38
24	W.	11 44	8 27	6 29	4 59	1 19	6 24	5 4	1 23	6 22	5 6	1 25	6 19	5 9	1 27	6 12	5 16	1 34
25	Th.	11 44	9 7	6 31	4 57	2 23	6 25	5 2	2 24	6 23	5 5	2 25	6 20	5 7	2 25	6 13	5 15	2 28
26	Fri.	11 44	9 47	6 32	4 55	3 24	6 27	5 1	3 23	6 24	5 3	3 23	6 21	5 6	3 22	6 13	5 14	3 22
27	Sat.	11 44	10 28	6 34	4 54	4 27	6 28	5 0	4 24	6 25	5 2	4 22	6 23	5 5	4 21	6 14	5 13	4 17
28	♄	11 44	11 11	6 35	4 52	5 30	6 29	4 58	5 25	6 27	5 1	5 22	6 24	5 4	5 20	6 15	5 12	5 12
29	Mo	11 41	11 56	6 36	4 51	rises	6 30	4 57	rises	6 28	4 59	rises	6 25	5 2	rises	6 16	5 11	rises
30	Tu.	11 44	morn	6 38	4 49	4 51	6 32	4 55	5 2	6 29	4 58	5 7	6 26	5 1	5 12	6 17	5 10	5 28
31	W.	11 41	0 45	6 39	4 48	5 29	6 33	4 54	5 41	6 30	4 57	5 47	6 27	5 0	5 53	6 18	5 9	6 11

MEMORABILIA

OCTOBER.

1. Rufus Choate born, 1799.
2. Gov. S. Adams died, 1803.
2. Maj. Andre executed, 1780.
4. Guizot born, 1787.
4. Bat. of Germantown, 1777.
5. Great Snow Storm, 1836.
6. Jenny Lind born, 1820.
7. Battle of Stillwater, 1777.
8. Gov. Hancock d. 1793. [1680
11. Mrs. Susanna Winslow d.
12. Wid. Eliz. Warren d. 1673.
13. Capt. Standish died, 1656.
14. Selkirk left at Juan Fernan.
15. Walter Scott b. 1769. [1704.
16. Exhibition Harv. College.
17. Battle of Saratoga, 1777.
17. Burgoyne surrend. 1777.
18. Falmouth burnt, 1775.
19. Sur. of Cornwallis, 1781.
20. Winthrop cho. Gov. 1629.
21. Discovery of America, 1492.
22. Battle of Red Bank, 1777.
23. Wm. Penn born, 1644.
24. British evac. R. I. 1779.
24. Daniel Webster d. 1852.
24. James II. b. 1633. Wm. III b.
25. Gov. Lincoln b. 1782. [1640.
25. George II. died, 1760.
26. Wm. Hogarth died, 1764.
28. Gov. E. Winslow b. 1595.
30. Pres. J. Adams b. 1735.



STATUE OF FREDERIC THE GREAT.

The monument to the memory of Frederic the Great was inaugurated at Berlin, May 31st, 1831, — the principal part of the ceremony being performed by the King of Prussia in person. The work itself is a worthy tribute of a great nation to its most illustrious monarch and general; and is by far the most magnificent monument of modern times.

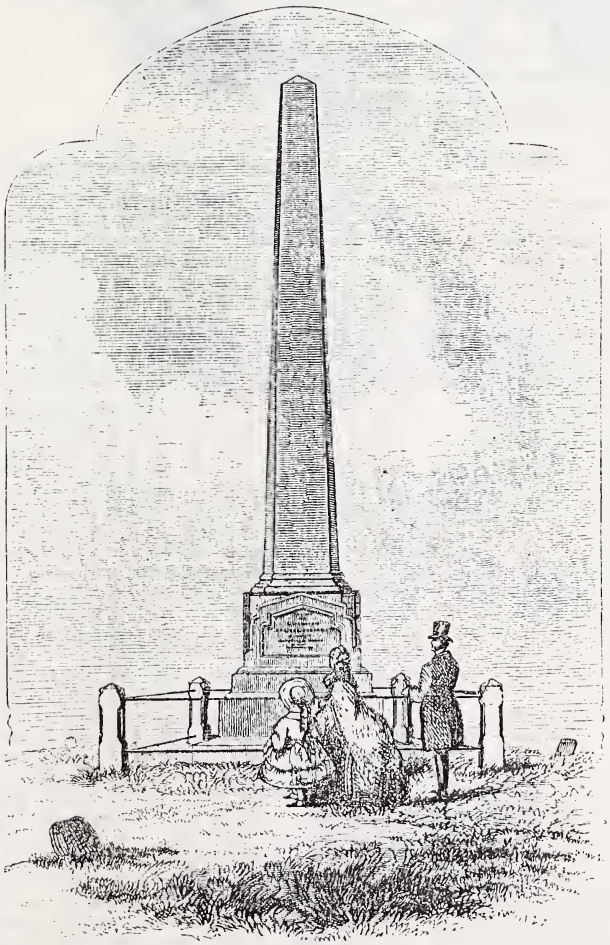
It consists of a granite pedestal twenty-five feet in height, presenting in each face bronze groups of the great military commanders of the Seven Years' War, on foot and on horseback, all the size of life, and all portraits. The figures on horseback are the Duke of Brunswick, Prince Heinrich, of Prussia, General Seydlitz, and General Zeithen. The standing figures are those mentioned in the letters and despatches of the King as worthy of honorable record, and include nearly all the military celebrities of the kingdom. One of the faces of the pedestal contains three figures of Frederic's most eminent ministers; and portraits of Graun the composer, Lessing, and Kant.

The whole number of portraits life size is thirty-one. In order to reproduce them correctly, the best authorities have been consulted, and authentic drawings, busts, and medals of the period have been strictly followed. This has involved an immense amount of labor, but the value of the monument as an historical work, has been thereby infinitely increased. The costumes and arms of the time are given with equal accuracy, from the collections which were once preserved in perfect order in the arsenal, but which were injured or lost in the attack on the building in 1848.

Above the portraits are, at each angle, figures of Wisdom, Justice, Strength, and Moderation. Between these are bas-reliefs emblematic of different periods of the monarch's life.

The equestrian statue of the King is seventeen feet three inches high: it represents the monarch in his habit as he lived; and every detail of his dress and accessories is strictly given. Yet the figure is dignified and grand, while the horse is beautifully modelled, and the very ideal of a charger.

A simple inscription on the front face of the pedestal below the portrait statues, informs the beholder that the monument was commenced in 1840, by Frederic William, III.; and completed by Friedrich, IV., in 1851. The artist was Christian Rauch, the most eminent historical sculptor of Germany.



CUSHMAN MONUMENT,

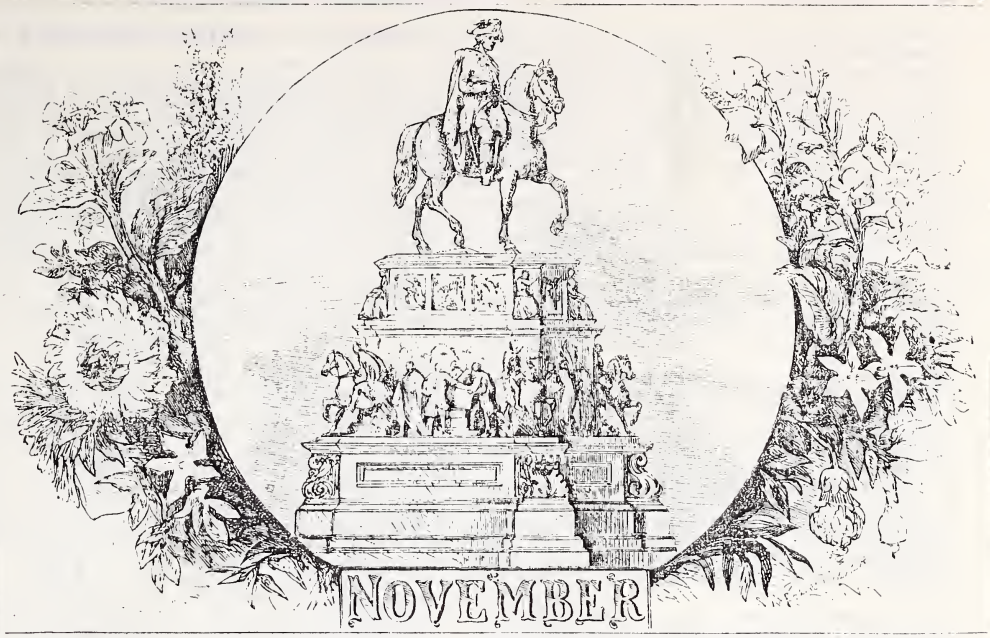
IN BURYING HILL CEMETERY, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

ERECTED A. D. 1858.

On the 15th of August, 1855, the descendants of the Cushman ancestors and their relatives, met together at Plymouth, in honor of their venerated ancestors, Robert Cushman, the right hand of the Plymouth forefathers, and Elder Thomas Cushman, his son, who for about forty-three years acceptably served the church of the Pilgrims as Ruling Elder. On the following day the persons, assembled from almost every State in the Union, visited the grave of their ancestor, the Elder, and before parting resolved to erect an enduring monument over the remains of this venerable man. This object was subsequently consummated; and on the 16th of September, 1858, in commemoration of the sailing of the May-Flower from Plymouth, in England, for the new home in New England, the monument was consecrated with becoming exercises and ceremonies.

The Cushman monument stands in a conspicuous position within the ancient cemetery of the Plymouth fathers, upon Burying Hill, within sight of the hospitable harbor where the May-Flower lay safely moored in the inclement winter of 1620; and also, of the far famed solitary rock of that sandy shore whereon the forefathers first set foot on the memorable twenty-first of December, and almost beneath the drippings of the first Christian sanctuary in New England.

The monument is a massive and tasteful structure, built of smoothly hewn Quincy granite, of the finest and most durable quality, and is highly creditable to the skill and faithfulness of Messrs. C. R. & C. Mitchell, the contractors. Its form is that of an obelisk with plainly chamfered edges, having a Grecian base standing upon an ornamented pedestal, also chamfered to its base, and containing sunken panels; the pedestal rests upon two square plinths, and the whole structure upon blocks of hewn granite occupying the whole space enclosed by a quadrangular fence, constructed with large stone posts and substantial iron rails. The whole height of the monument, including the stone blocks upon which it stands, is about twenty-seven and one-half feet; the base of the pedestal is about five feet square, and of the lowest plinth about eight feet. The space within the railing is about twelve feet square. The tablets, which contain the inscriptions in raised letters, occupy the four panels of the pedestal, and measure about thirty-six by twenty-two inches. They are of metallic bronze, and were cast at the foundry of Messrs. Henry N. Hooper & Co., in Boston.



TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

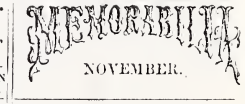
	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quar.,	6	4	9 M.	6	3	16 M.	6	1	8 M.
● New Moon,	12	7	28 E.	12	6	35 E.	12	4	26 E.
☽ First Quar.,	20	3	44 M.	20	2	51 M.	20	0	42 M.
○ Full Moon,	28	6	30 M.	28	5	37 M.	28	3	28 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H.	M.			Sixteenth Day. H.	M.		
Venus,	Rises	3	12 M.	S'ths 9 3 M.	Rises	3	22 M.	S'ths 9 9 M.
Mars,	S'ths	6	38 E.	Sets 11 31 E.	S'ths	6	15 E.	Sets 11 25 E.
Jupiter,	Rises	0	14 M.	S'ths 7 4 M.	Rises	11	23 E.	S'ths 6 11 M.
Saturn,	Rises	1	19 M.	S'ths 7 55 M.	Rises	0	26 M.	S'ths 7 0 M.



D M.	D of Week.	Sun Sou ths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	11 44	1 37	6 41	4 46	6 15	6 34	4 53	6 28	6 31	4 56	6 24	6 28	4 59	6 41	6 18	5 9	7 0
2	Fri.	11 43	2 31	6 42	4 45	7 11	6 35	4 52	7 24	6 32	4 55	7 30	6 29	4 58	7 37	6 19	5 8	7 56
3	Sat	11 41	3 26	6 43	4 43	8 16	6 37	4 50	8 28	6 34	4 53	8 31	6 30	4 57	8 46	6 20	5 7	8 57
4	♑	11 43	4 21	6 45	4 42	9 28	6 38	4 49	9 33	6 35	4 52	9 43	6 31	4 56	9 48	6 21	5 6	10 2
5	Mo.	11 43	5 14	6 46	4 41	10 43	6 39	4 48	10 50	6 36	4 51	10 54	6 32	4 55	10 57	6 22	5 5	11 8
6	Tu.	11 43	6 6	6 47	4 39	11 58	6 40	4 47	morn	6 37	4 50	morn	6 33	4 54	morn	6 23	5 4	morn
7	W.	11 43	6 56	6 49	4 38	morn	6 42	4 46	0 3	6 38	4 49	0 5	6 35	4 53	0 7	6 24	5 4	0 15
8	Th.	11 43	7 45	6 50	4 37	1 16	6 43	4 44	1 18	6 39	4 48	1 19	6 36	4 52	1 20	6 25	5 3	1 23
9	Fri.	11 44	8 36	6 52	4 36	2 34	6 44	4 43	2 33	6 41	4 47	2 33	6 37	4 51	2 32	6 26	5 2	2 31
10	Sat.	11 44	9 28	6 53	4 34	3 53	6 45	4 42	3 49	6 42	4 46	3 47	6 38	4 50	3 45	6 26	5 1	3 39
11	♑	11 44	10 22	6 54	4 33	5 15	6 47	4 41	5 8	6 43	4 45	5 5	6 39	4 49	5 1	6 27	5 1	4 51
12	Mo.	11 44	11 20	6 56	4 32	sets	6 48	4 40	sets	6 44	4 44	sets	6 40	4 48	sets	6 28	5 0	sets
13	Tu.	11 45	even	6 57	4 31	4 38	6 49	4 39	4 51	6 45	4 43	4 57	6 41	4 47	5 3	6 29	5 0	5 22
14	W.	11 45	1 21	6 59	4 30	5 33	6 50	4 38	5 46	6 46	4 42	5 52	6 42	4 47	5 59	6 30	4 59	6 19
15	Th.	11 45	2 22	7 0	4 29	6 33	6 52	4 38	6 49	6 48	4 42	6 55	6 43	4 46	7 1	6 31	4 58	7 21
16	Fri.	11 45	3 18	7 1	4 28	7 45	6 53	4 37	7 56	6 49	4 41	8 1	6 45	4 45	8 7	6 32	4 58	8 25
17	Sat.	11 45	4 10	7 3	4 27	8 54	6 54	4 36	9 3	6 50	4 40	9 7	6 46	4 44	9 12	6 33	4 57	9 27
18	♑	11 45	4 58	7 4	4 26	10 2	6 55	4 35	10 9	6 51	4 39	10 12	6 47	4 44	10 16	6 34	4 57	10 27
19	Mo.	11 46	5 42	7 5	4 25	11 8	6 57	4 34	11 13	6 52	4 39	11 15	6 48	4 43	11 17	6 35	4 57	11 25
20	Tu.	11 46	6 24	7 7	4 25	morn	6 58	4 34	morn	6 53	4 38	morn	6 49	4 42	morn	6 35	4 56	morn
21	W.	11 46	7 4	7 8	4 24	0 12	6 59	4 33	0 14	6 55	4 37	0 15	6 50	4 42	0 16	6 36	4 56	0 21
22	Th.	11 46	7 41	7 10	4 23	1 11	7 0	4 32	1 14	6 56	4 37	1 14	6 51	4 41	1 14	6 37	4 55	1 15
23	Fri.	11 47	8 24	7 11	4 22	2 16	7 1	4 32	2 14	6 57	4 36	2 13	6 52	4 41	2 12	6 38	4 55	2 9
24	Sat.	11 47	9 6	7 12	4 22	3 20	7 3	4 31	3 15	6 58	4 36	3 13	6 53	4 41	3 11	6 39	4 55	3 4
25	♑	11 47	9 51	7 13	4 21	4 24	7 4	4 31	4 17	6 59	4 35	4 14	6 54	4 40	4 10	6 40	4 55	4 1
26	Mo.	11 48	10 39	7 15	4 20	5 30	7 5	4 30	5 21	7 0	4 35	5 17	6 55	4 40	5 12	6 41	4 54	4 59
27	Tu.	11 48	11 31	7 16	4 20	rises	7 6	4 30	rises	7 1	4 34	rises	6 56	4 39	rises	6 42	4 54	rises
28	W.	11 48	morn	7 17	4 19	4 11	7 7	4 29	4 21	7 3	4 34	4 30	6 57	4 39	4 37	6 43	4 54	4 56
29	Th.	11 49	0 25	7 19	4 19	5 7	7 8	4 29	5 20	7 4	4 34	5 26	6 58	4 39	5 33	6 44	4 54	5 52
30	Fri.	11 49	1 21	7 20	4 18	6 11	7 9	4 29	6 23	7 5	4 33	6 29	6 59	4 38	6 35	6 44	4 54	6 53



NOVEMBER.

1. Lisbon earthquake, 1775.
2. Pres. Polk born, 1795.
3. Amer. Army disband. 1783.
6. Gov. Bowdoin died, 1790.
7. Gov. Strong died, 1819.
7. Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811.
9. George II. born, 1683.
10. Spurzheim died, 1832.
13. Great Patent for N. E. 1620.
14. Chas. Carroll d. 1832. [1624.
15. Com. House, Plym. burnt,
15. Gunpowder plot, 1605.
16. Wm. Button d. 1620. [1627.
16. Allerton's trade with Comp.
18. Gr't earthquake, 1755. [1621
19. Fortune arr. with Cushman,
20. Bat. Ft. Washington, 1776.
21. Pilg. arr. at Cape Cod, 1620.
21. Social compact sign'd. 1620.
23. Pres. Pierce born, 1804.
23. Gov. Gerry died, 1814.
23. Landing at Cape Cod, 1620.
24. Pres. Taylor born, 1790.
25. Edac. of New York, 1783.
27. Great earthquake, 1783.
27. Gov. Sumner born, 1746.
28. Riot in Boston, 1747.
29. Charles II. born, 1600.
30. Prelim. of Peace, 1782.
30. St. Andrews.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT RICHMOND.

To no man who ever lived has the world offered more unanimous and spontaneous homage than to GEORGE WASHINGTON, — nor has ever one existed to whom the reverence of the good, and the admiration of all, more justly belong. It was not inappropriate that his native State should occupy the foremost place in doing honor to him who conferred upon her an imperishable glory by the nobleness of his life, — and from the first Virginia took the lead in raising a tribute to his memory. During the lifetime of Washington, the State of Virginia invited the French sculptor, Houdon, to America, for the purpose of procuring from him an authentic statue of the Father of his Country. This work, in marble, is now in the capitol at Richmond, and a plaster cast taken from the statue itself, by leave of the Legislature of Virginia, stands in the vestibule of the Boston Athenæum.

Numerous other monumental memorials of Washington exist in other places. Massachusetts has a statue, by the celebrated English sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey, marked with the utmost dignity, and the face beautifully expressive of the serene character which we ascribe to the Hero; — Greenough's colossal sitting statue is in the grounds of the National Capitol; — an equestrian statue by H. K. Brown, occupies a prominent position in Union Square, New York city; — Maryland has a monument at Baltimore; — and an immense pile has been commenced in Washington, and carried to the height of one hundred and seventy feet. Many others, of less importance, are scattered throughout the land; and if we take into account as votive offerings, — the tributes of a people to the memory of its greatest hero, — the immense number of portraits, from full-lengths to a mere head, which decorate, or are intended to decorate, the city halls, town halls, lyceum halls, of every State and every Territory in the Union, we shall be able to arrive at some estimate of the honor in which the memory of Washington is universally held, even without adding to the account the response which the nation has just given to the call upon its patriotism by the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association.

Virginia, as has been mentioned, was the first State to commemorate by a statue the services of her son. About half a century after his death, her Legislature, conceiving that the statue by Houdon, however correct it might be as a mere portrait, was a very slight and unworthy memento of his excellences, and far beneath such a monument as his native State should erect to him, commissioned Mr. Crawford to model an equestrian statue of colossal size, — to be placed on a pedestal surrounded by other statues of those distinguished men, natives of Virginia, who had labored with him in establishing our national independence. The statue of Washington was finished and inaugurated in 1856. It was modelled at Rome by Mr. Crawford, and cast at the great foundry at Munich. The statues of Jefferson and Patrick Henry were set at the same time; — the other statues, of Mason, and General Lee, and the typical statues of Virginia and Liberty, were unfinished at the time of Mr. Crawford's decease, but are now being completed from his designs.

Washington is represented in full military costume, with his cocked hat upon his head; — all the accessories are minutely accurate. The action of the horse is spirited, and the attitude of the rider is manly and majestic. It is about twenty feet high. The pedestal upon which it stands is about the same height, oblong in form, with the ends curved; below are six smaller pedestals projecting in the form of a star upon the plan, upon which are to be placed the six statues named above, each of which is to be twelve feet high. In front, and forming each a buttress to the steps, which ascend between, are low plinths, upon which are to be bronze eagles. The height of the whole structure from the ground is about fifty feet.

SOCIAL COMPACT OF THE FOREFATHERS.

On Saturday, the 21st of November, 1620, (the 11th, according to the old style of computing time,) the Pilgrim Fathers arrived at Cape Cod, in the May Flower, and anchored in Provincetown Harbor. Before making the usual arrangements for landing, they entered into a combination which served as the foundation of their government in their new home. This became necessary, as some of the strangers who were with them had let fall discontented and mutinous speeches, threatening that they would use their own liberty when they came ashore, because none had power to command them on account of their patent being for Virginia and not for New England, where they happened to be. The agreement was drawn up and signed in the cabin of the May-Flower by the heads of families and such others as were considered of proper age, the act being held in their opinion as firm as any patent, and in some respects more so. The form of this instrument, generally known in history as the SOCIAL COMPACT OF THE FOREFATHERS, is preserved in "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation," in the following words:

IN YE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We whose names are under-writen, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord King JAMES, by ye grace of God of Great Britaine, Franc & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.,

Haveing under-taken for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King & Countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye northerne parts of VIRGINIA, doe by these presents solemnly & mutualy in ye presence of God and one of another, covenant, & combine our selves togeather into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation, & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

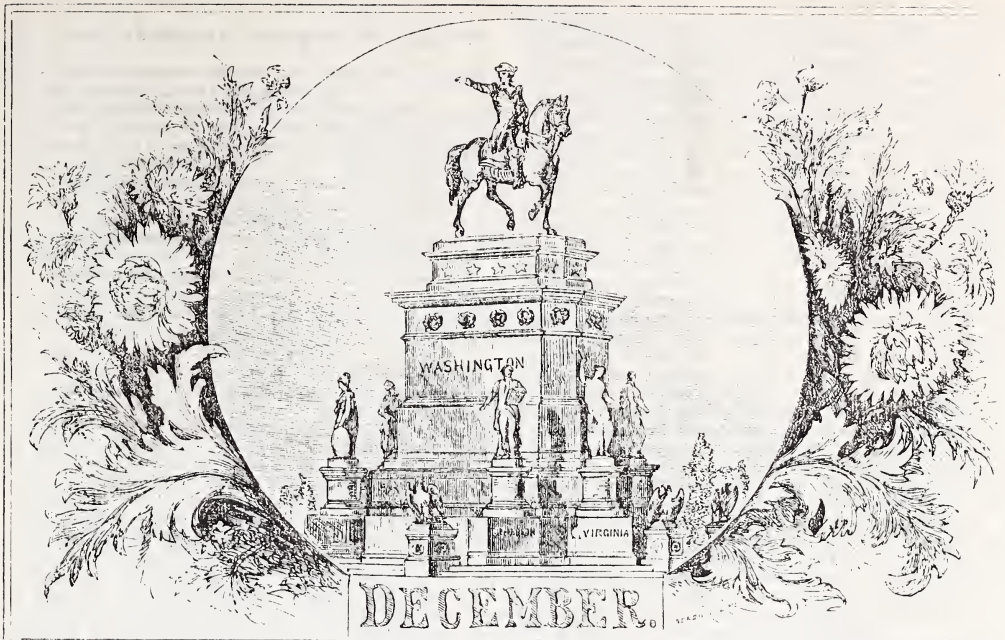
In witnes wherof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne Lord King JAMES of England, France & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth, Ano Dom. 1620.

In alluding to this inimitable agreement, John Quincy Adams has aptly said in his admirable discourse, delivered at Plymouth in December, 1802, "This is perhaps the only instance in human history of that positive original social compact which speculative philosophers have imagined as the only legitimate source of government. Here was a unanimous and personal assent by all the individuals of the community, to the association by which they became a nation. It was the result of circumstances and discussions, which had occurred during their passage from Europe, and is a full demonstration that the nature of civil government, abstracted from the political institutions of their native country, had been an object of their serious meditation. The settlers of all the former European colonies had contented themselves with the powers conferred upon them by their respective charters, without looking beyond the seal of the royal parchment for the measure of their rights and the rule of their duties. The founders of Plymouth had been impelled by the peculiarities of their situation to examine the subject with deeper and more comprehensive research."

The names of the signers are not given in Gov. Bradford's manuscript, but are believed to have been essentially as follow. —

JOHN CARVER,
WILLIAM BRADFORD
EDWARD WINSLOW,
WILLIAM BREWSTER,
ISAAC ALLERTON,
MYLES STANDISH,
JOHN ALDEN,
SAMUEL FULLER,
CHRISTOPHER MARTIN,
WILLIAM MULLINS,
WILLIAM WHITE,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN HOWLAND,
STEPHEN HOPKINS,
EDWARD TILLEY,
JOHN TILLEY,
FRANCIS COOKE,
THOMAS ROGERS,
THOMAS TINKER,
JOHN RIGDALE,
EDWARD FULLER,
JOHN TURNER,
FRANCIS EATON,
JAMES CHILTON,
JOHN CRACKSTON,
JOHN BILLINGTON,
MOSES FLETCHER,
JOHN GOODMAN,
DEGORY PRIEST,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
GILBERT WINSLOW,
EDWARD MARGESON,
PETER BROWN,
RICHARD BRITTERIGE,
GEORGE SOULE,
RICHARD CLARKE,
RICHARD GARDINER,
JOHN ALLERTON,
THOMAS ENGLISH,
EDWARD DOTEY,
EDWARD LEISTER.

The first act under this constitution, — for such it was, to all intents and purposes, — was the election, on the day of its adoption, of John Carver to be the Governor of the new colony, an office to which he was re-elected in the following April, and which he held but for a very short time, as he died a few days after his last election.



TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quar.,	5	0	53 E.	5	0	0 N.	5	9	51 M.
● New Moon,	12	7	40 M.	12	6	47 M.	12	4	39 M.
☽ First Quar.,	20	1	2 M.	20	0	9 M.	19	10	0 E.
○ Full Moon,	27	10	9 E.	27	9	16 E.	27	7	7 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.		Sixteenth Day.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Venus,	Rises 3 53 M.	S'ths 9 18 M.	Rises 4 25 M.	S'ths 9 29 M.
Mars,	S'ths 5 53 E.	Sets 11 18 E.	S'ths 5 31 E.	Sets 11 10 E.
Jupiter,	Rises 10 28 E.	S'ths 5 15 M.	Rises 9 30 E.	S'ths 4 17 M.
Saturn,	Rises 11 31 E.	S'ths 6 4 M.	Rises 10 33 E.	S'ths 5 6 M.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	**Montreal.** British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	**Boston.** New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	**N. Y. City.** Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	**Washingt'n** Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	**Charleston.** Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sat	11 49	2 16	7 21	4 18	7 20	7 10	4 28	7 30	7 6	4 33	7 35	7 0	4 38	7 40	6 45	4 54	7 50
2	☿	11 50	3 11	7 22	4 18	8 34	7 11	4 28	8 42	7 7	4 33	8 46	7 1	4 38	8 50	6 46	4 53	9 2
3	Mo.	11 50	4 3	7 23	4 17	9 48	7 13	4 28	9 54	7 8	4 33	9 56	7 2	4 38	9 59	6 47	4 53	10 7
4	Tu.	11 51	4 53	7 24	4 17	11 4	7 14	4 27	11 7	7 9	4 33	11 8	7 3	4 38	11 10	6 48	4 53	11 14
5	W.	11 51	5 42	7 25	4 17	morn	7 15	4 27	morn	7 10	4 33	morn	7 4	4 38	morn	6 49	4 54	morn
6	Th.	11 52	6 30	7 26	4 17	0 20	7 16	4 27	0 20	7 11	4 32	0 20	7 5	4 38	0 20	6 49	4 54	0 20
7	Fri.	11 52	7 19	7 27	4 17	1 36	7 16	4 27	1 33	7 11	4 32	1 32	7 6	4 38	1 30	6 50	4 54	1 26
8	Sat.	11 52	8 11	7 28	4 16	2 54	7 17	4 27	2 48	7 12	4 32	2 49	7 7	4 38	2 43	6 51	4 54	2 34
9	☿	11 53	9 5	7 29	4 16	4 14	7 18	4 27	4 5	7 13	4 32	4 1	7 8	4 38	3 57	6 51	4 54	3 44
10	Mo.	11 53	10 3	7 30	4 16	5 32	7 19	4 27	5 21	7 14	4 32	5 16	7 8	4 38	5 10	6 52	4 54	4 54
11	Tu.	11 54	11 3	7 31	4 17	sets	7 20	4 27	sets	7 15	4 33	sets	7 9	4 38	sets	6 53	4 54	sets
12	W.	11 54	even	7 32	4 17	4 16	7 21	4 28	4 29	7 16	4 33	4 35	7 10	4 38	4 42	6 54	4 55	5 2
13	Th	11 55	1 3	7 33	4 17	5 23	7 22	4 28	5 35	7 16	4 33	5 41	7 11	4 38	5 47	6 54	4 55	6 5
14	Fri.	11 55	1 58	7 33	4 17	6 34	7 22	4 28	6 44	7 17	4 33	6 49	7 11	4 39	6 54	6 55	4 55	7 10
15	Sat.	11 56	2 49	7 34	4 17	7 41	7 23	4 28	7 52	7 18	4 34	7 56	7 12	4 39	8 0	6 56	4 55	8 13
16	☿	11 56	3 35	7 35	4 17	8 52	7 24	4 29	8 58	7 18	4 34	9 0	7 13	4 39	9 3	6 56	4 56	9 12
17	Mo.	11 57	4 18	7 36	4 18	9 58	7 24	4 29	10 1	7 19	4 34	10 2	7 14	4 40	10 4	6 57	4 56	10 10
18	Tu.	11 57	5 0	7 36	4 18	11 1	7 25	4 29	11 2	7 20	4 35	11 2	7 14	4 40	11 3	6 58	4 57	11 5
19	W.	11 58	5 39	7 37	4 19	morn	7 26	4 30	morn	7 20	4 35	morn	7 15	4 41	morn	6 58	4 57	11 59
20	Th.	11 58	6 19	7 37	4 19	0 4	7 26	4 30	0 2	7 21	4 35	0 1	7 15	4 41	0 1	6 59	4 58	morn
21	Fri.	11 59	7 1	7 38	4 19	1 6	7 27	4 31	1 2	7 21	4 36	1 0	7 16	4 42	0 58	6 59	4 58	0 54
22	Sat.	11 59	7 44	7 38	4 20	2 9	7 27	4 31	2 3	7 22	4 36	2 0	7 16	4 42	1 57	7 0	4 59	1 49
23	☿	0 0	8 30	7 39	4 21	3 15	7 28	4 32	3 6	7 22	4 37	3 2	7 17	4 43	2 58	7 0	4 59	2 46
24	Mo.	0 0	9 20	7 39	4 21	4 21	7 28	4 32	4 10	7 23	4 38	4 5	7 17	4 43	4 0	7 1	5 0	3 45
25	Tu.	0 1	10 14	7 40	4 22	5 26	7 29	4 33	5 14	7 23	4 38	5 8	7 18	4 44	5 2	7 1	5 0	4 45
26	W.	0 1	11 10	7 40	4 23	6 28	7 29	4 34	6 15	7 24	4 39	6 9	7 18	4 45	6 2	7 1	5 1	5 44
27	Th.	0 2	morn	7 40	4 23	rises	7 29	4 34	rises	7 24	4 40	rises	7 18	4 45	rises	7 2	5 2	rises
28	Fri.	0 2	0 7	7 40	4 24	5 4	7 30	4 35	5 15	7 24	4 40	5 20	7 19	4 46	5 26	7 2	5 2	5 42
29	Sat.	0 3	1 3	7 41	4 25	6 19	7 30	4 36	6 28	7 24	4 41	6 32	7 19	4 47	6 37	7 2	5 3	6 50
30	☿	0 3	1 57	7 41	4 26	7 37	7 30	4 36	7 43	7 25	4 42	7 46	7 19	4 47	7 49	7 3	5 3	7 58
31	Mo.	0 4	2 49	7 41	4 26	8 56	7 30	4 37	8 59	7 25	4 42	9 1	7 19	4 48	9 2	7 3	5 4	9 8

MEMORABILIA

DECEMBER.

2. Advent. Bat. of Austerlitz,
3. Belzoni died, 1823. [1805.
5. Pres. Van Buren b. 1782.
6. Queen Isabella died, 1504.
8. Mrs. Mary Cushman d. 1699.
9. Great fire in Boston, 1676.
10. Gov. Sullivan died, 1808.
13. Dr. Johnson died, 1781.
14. Washington died, 1799.
14. Edw. Tompson d. 1620.
15. Patent Office burnt, 1836.
16. Jasper More d 1620. [1773.
16. Tea destroy. in Boston Har.
17. Mrs. Dor. Bradford drown'd,
18. Jas. Chilton d. 1620. [1620.
18. Thos. Southworth d. 1669.
19. Land. on Clarke's Is. 1620.
19. Cush. sermon at Plym. 1621.
20. Elder Cushman d. 1691.
21. Forefathers' Day. Winter
22. Shortest Day. [begins.
23. Fortune returns, 1621.
24. Sun and Clock together.
24. Treaty of Peace sign. 1814.
25. Christmas.
26. Battle of Trenton, 1776.
26. St. John Evangelist.
28. Gov. J. Winslow d. 1680.
29. Rev. Dr. Cooper died, 1783.
31. Mrs. Eliz. Howland d. 1687.
31. Richard Britterige d. 1620



THE AMERICAN METHOD OF TRANSIT.

THE "American Method of Transit" has excited no little interest in the scientific world.

This method depends on the mechanical resolution of the problem, which requires that *time* shall be converted into *space*, — in other language, that a *second* of *time* shall be made an *inch long*. Astronomers, as well as civilians, depend on the pendulum clock for the measure of time; and this instrument, perfected as it now is, by all the refinements of art, science, and skill, answers perfectly well for the ordinary demands of civil life, and even for the uses of the astronomer. It divides time into hours, minutes, and seconds, with approximate precision, but is wholly deficient when we demand the fractions of seconds, which astronomers are compelled to employ, down to the hundredths, and sometimes even to the thousandths.

To understand the new method of transits, and its advantages, we must present, in a few plain words, an outline of the old method of seizing the moment at which a star or other celestial body passed the meridian line of any place. A delicately illuminated spider's web, stretched across the field of view of the telescope, exactly north and south, and placed precisely in the plane of the meridian, presented to the eye of the astronomer a visible meridian line; and he had only to mark the moment at which the star, carried slowly across his field of view by the diurnal motion of the earth, was bisected by this delicate spider's web, in its passage. To do this was a simple operation to describe, not quite so simple to perform. The observer, lying in his chair, with his eye at the telescope, sees the star enter the field of view, he then casts his eye on the face of the clock, and noting the hour and minute, takes up the beat with the eye from the clock-face, and counts the seconds of time while he watches the approach of the star to his visible meridian, the delicately illumined spider's web. Thus, while his ear listens to the clock-beat, and his mind keeps up the count of seconds, the star slowly advances, and at length passes the spider's web, or meridian-line. The observer finds that when the clock beat twenty seconds, for example, the star was to the right of the meridian-line; and when it beat twenty-one seconds, it was to the left of the same line. This interval passed over by the star in one second, held in the mind of the observer as well as he can, is now subdivided, in imagination, into ten equal parts, or tenths, — a part of which lie on the right, and the remainder on the left of the meridian-line. Thus, the star is noted to pass at 10h. 15m. 20sec. and *three*-tenths of a second, in which case three of these equal parts lie on the right, or before the star passes the meridian-line.

An observation thus accomplished is defective, because the observer is compelled to divide his attention among several diverse matters. He must keep up his count of the clock beat, and be sure he does not confound his audible count, one, two, three, &c. with the actual beat itself; again he must watch with the eye the star, to seize the moment of transit; he must hold in his mind as well as he can, the distance passed over in the critical second of like passage, and then estimate what fraction of this second passed before the transit. All these matters can only be imperfectly accomplished by the best observers; and the heavy responsibility soon wears out the nervous system of the observer, and fixes a comparatively narrow limit to the time he can employ in successful observation. If it were possible in any way to cause the clock to keep an account of its own beats, by recording them automatically on some uniformly flowing time scale; and were it possible for the observer at the same time to record, mechanically, the exact moment of transit on the same time scale, — he would at once be released from the responsibility of counting clock beats, of estimating fractions of seconds, and of pencil entries in his note-book. To accomplish these grand desiderata is precisely the object of the "American method of transits," some account of which, as first used in the Cincinnati Observatory, will be given in this paper.

In the autumn of 1848, Prof. S. C. Walker, of the United States coast survey, was engaged with me, at Cincinnati, in a series of observations, having for their object the determination of the difference of longitude, between the observatories of Philadelphia and Cincinnati. In comparing our clocks or chronometers, with those of Philadelphia, an observer at Philadelphia listening to the clock beat, touched the magnetic key of the telegraph wire, at every beat, and we received at Cincinnati, an audible *tick* every second of time, which was carefully noted, and thus our clocks were compared. There were two sources of error in this method of comparison, arising from an imperfect imitation of the clock beat by the Philadelphia operator, also from our noting the arrival of that beat in Cincinnati. On the 26th of October, 1848, Prof. Walker, while conversing on this subject, first presented to me the mechanical problem of causing the clock to send its own beats by telegraph, from one station to the other, or what amounted to the same thing, the problem of converting time into space as already explained. For, in case the clock could send its own beats by telegraph, and these beats could be received on a uniformly flowing time scale, the star transit could be also sent by telegraph, and received on the same scale; and thus a new method of transits would at once spring from the resolution of the first mechanical problem. I was informed by Prof. Walker that the problem had already been presented to others, but so far as he knew had never been solved. The full value of the idea was at once appreciated; and that night, before I slept, a common brass clock, the only one then in the observatory, was recording its own beats by the use of the electro magnet on a Morse-fillet; and the following morning, Prof. Walker, on entering the transit-room, was presented with the first rough solution of his great problem for the conversion of time into space.

The problem once solved, there was now remaining nothing more than to elaborate such machinery as would render it possible to apply this new discovery or invention to the delicate and positive demands of astronomical observations.

I shall endeavor to render the subject intelligible to the general reader, by the use of simple language, freed as far as possible from the technics of science. It is well known that signals are transmitted along a line of telegraphic wire, by closing or by breaking the wire circuit, over which the electricity passes from pole to pole of the battery. The finger of the telegraphic operator, by touching a magnetic key, "breaks or makes" the circuit, until either interrupts or starts the flow of electricity. The problem of causing a clock to record its beats telegraphically, was then nothing more than to contrive some method whereby the clock might be made (by the use of some portion of its own machinery) to take the place of the finger of the living, intelligent operator, and "make" or "break" the electric circuit. The grand difficulty did not lie in causing the clock to play the part of an automaton in this precise particular; but it did lie in causing the clock to act automatically, and, at the same time, perform perfectly its great function as a time-keeper. This became a matter of great difficulty and delicacy; for, to tax any portion of the clock machinery with a duty beyond the ordinary and contemplated demands of the maker, seemed at once to involve the machine in imperfect and irregular action. After due reflection I chose to apply to the pendulum for a minute amount of power, whereby the making or breaking the electric circuit might be accomplished with the greatest chance of escaping any injurious effect on the going of the clock. The principle which guided in this selection was, that we ought to go to the prime mover (which in this case was the clock weights, and which could not be employed), and failing to reach the prime mover, we should select the nearest piece of mechanism to it, which in the clock is the pendulum. A second point early determined by experiment and reflection, was this, — that the making or breaking of the circuit must be accomplished by the use of mercury, and not by a solid metallic connection. The method evolved, and based on these two principles, is the one which has been in use now for more than ten years in the Cincinnati Observatory, and so far as I know is the only successful one in use in the world.

The simplest possible method of causing the pendulum to "make" the circuit, may be described as follows:

Attach to the under surface of the clock pendulum, with gum shellac, a small bit of wire bent thus, ⌐¬ then right and left of the point, over which the pendulum vibrates when lowest, place two small globules of mercury, into each of which, there shall dip a wire from the poles of the battery. Now, as the pendulum swings over the globules of mercury, the two points of the attached wire will finally come, for one moment, to dip in the mercury cups, and thus make a momentary *bridge*, over which the current of electricity may pass from pole to pole. This method, among others, was tried at the Cincinnati Observatory, but was soon abandoned as uncertain and irregular in its results; and the following plan was adopted, which happens to be the first method ever tried, so far as my knowledge extends,—

A small cross of delicate wire was mounted on a short axis of the same material, passing through the point of union of the four arms constituting the cross. This axis was then placed horizontal on a metalic support, in Y.s, where it might vibrate, provided the top stem of the cross could be in some way attached to the pendulum of the clock, and the "cross" should thus rise and fall at its outer stem, as the pendulum swings backward and forward. The metallic frame bearing the "cross," also bore a small glass tube bent at right angles thus, ⌐¬ This was filled with mercury, and into one extremity one wire from the pole of the battery was made to dip,—the other wire was made fast by a binding screw to the metallic stand bearing the "cross;" and thus every time the "cross" dipped into the mercury in the bent tube, the electricity passed through the metallic frame, up the vertical standards bearing the axis of the cross, along the axis to the stem, and down the stem into the mercury, and finally through the mereury to the other pole of the battery. Thus at every swing of the pendulum the circuit was made, and a suitable apparatus might, by the electro-magnet, record each alternate second of time.

The amount of power required of the pendulum to give motion to the delicate wire cross was almost insensible, as the stems nearly counterpoised each other, in every position. Here, however, I met with a difficulty in procuring a fibre sufficiently minute and elastic to constitute the physical union between the top stem of the cross and the clock pendulum. Various materials were tried; among others a delicate human hair, the very finest that could be obtained, but this was too coarse and stiff. Its want of pliancy and elasticity gave to the minute "wire cross" an irregular motion, and caused it to rebound from the globule of mercury into which it should have plunged. After many fruitless efforts, an appeal was made to an artisan of wonderful dexterity, — the assistance of the *spider* was invoked; his web, perfectly elastic and perfectly pliable, was furnished, and this material connection between the wire cross and the clock pendulum proved to be exactly the thing required. Nothing has surprised me more than the infinite superiority of the manufactures of this despised insect over anything the boasted skill of man can produce. In proof of this remark, I need only state the fact that one single spider's web has fulfilled the delicate duty of moving the wire cross, lifting it, and again permitting it to dip into the mercury every second of time for a period of more than three years! How much longer it might have faithfully performed the same service, I know not, as it then became necessary to break this admirable bond, to make some changes in the clock. Here it will be seen, the same web was expanded and contracted each second during this whole period, and yet never, so far as could be observed, lost any portion of its elasticity. The clock was thus made to close the electric circuit in the most perfect manner; and inasmuch as the resistance opposed to the pendulum by the "wire cross" was a constant quantity and very minute, thus acting precisely as does the resistance of the atmosphere, the clock once regulated with the "cross" as a portion of its machinery, moved with its wonted steadiness and uniformity. Thus one grand point was gained. The clock was now ready to record its own beats automatically and with absolute certainty, without, in any way, affecting the regularity of its movement. It was early objected to the mercurial connection just described, that in a short time, the surface of the mercury would become oxidized, and thus refuse to transmit the current of electricity, and this objection was even presented by Prof. Airy, the Astronomer Royal of England, in our early correspondence on this subject; but experiment demonstrated that the explosion produced by the electric discharge at every dip into the mercury threw off the oxide formed, and left the polished surface of the globule of mercury in a perfect state to receive the next passage of the electricity.

So far as I know, all other methods are now abandoned, and the mercurial connection is the only one in use.

THE TIME SCALE.

The clock being now prepared to record its beats, accurately and uniformly, the next important step was to obtain, if possible, a uniformly moving time-scale, which should be applicable to the practical demands of the astronomer.

In case the fillet of paper used in the Morse telegraph could have been made to flow at a uniform rate upon its surface, the clock could now record its beats, appearing as dots separated from each other by equal intervals. But it was soon seen that the paper could not be made to flow uniformly; and even had this been possible, a single night's work would demand for its record such a vast amount of paper, that this method was inapplicable to practice. After careful deliberation, the "revolving disk" was selected as the best possible surface on which the record of time and observation could be made. The preference was given to the disk over the cylinder for the following reasons: The uniform revolution of the disk could be more readily reached. The record on the disk was always under the eye in every part of it at the same time, while, on the revolving cylinder, a portion of the work was always invisible. One disk could be substituted for another with greater ease, and in a shorter time; and the measure of the fractions of seconds could be more rapidly and accurately performed on the disk than on the cylinder.

After much thought and experiment it was decided to adopt "a make circuit" and "a dotted scale" rather than a "break circuit" and a "linear scale;" and I think it will be seen hereafter that in this selection the choice has been fully justified in practice. These points being settled, the mechanical problems now presented for solution were the following: First, To invent some machinery which could give to a disk of say twenty inches diameter mounted on a vertical axis, a motion such that it should revolve uniformly once in each minute of time; and, Second, To connect with this disk the machinery which should enable the clock to record on the disk each alternate second of time, in the shape of a delicate round dot. Third, The apparatus which should enable the observer to record on the same disk the exact moment of the transit of a star across the meridian, or the occurrence of any other phenomenon.

The first of these problems was by far the most difficult, and indeed its perfect solution remains yet to be accomplished; though, for any practical astronomical purpose, the problem has been solved in more than one way.

The plan adopted in the Cincinnati Observatory may be described as follows: The clock-work machinery employed to give to the great Equatorial telescope a uniform motion equal to that of the earth's rotation, on its axis, offered to me the first obvious approximate solution of the problem under consideration. This machinery was accordingly applied to the motion of the disk, or rather to *regulate* the motion of revolution, this motion being produced by a descending weight after the fashion of an ordinary clock. It was soon discovered that the "Fraunhofer clock" as this machine is called, was not competent to produce a motion of such uniformity as was now required. Several modifications were made with a positive gain; but after long study it was finally discovered that when the machinery was brought into perfect adjustment, the dynamical equilibrium obtained was an equilibrium of instability: that is, if from a motion such as produced a revolution in one exact minute, it began to lose, this loss or decrement in velocity went on increasing, or if it commenced to gain, the increment went on increasing at each revolution of

the disk. Now all these delicate changes could be watched with the most perfect certainty; as, in case the disk revolved uniformly once a minute, then the seconds dots would fall in such manner (as we shall see directly), that the dots of the same recorded seconds would radiate from the centre of the disk in a straight line. Any deviation from this line would be marked with the utmost delicacy down to the thousandth of a second. By long and careful study, it was at length discovered, that to make any change in the velocity of the disk to increase or decrease quickly its motion, in short, to restore the dynamical equilibrium, the winding key of the "Franenhofer clock" was the point of the machinery where the extra or extremal helping force should be applied; and it was found that a person of ordinary intelligence stationed at the disk, and with his fingers on the key, could, whenever he noticed a slight deviation from uniformity, at once, by slight assistance restore the equilibrium, when the machine would perhaps continue its performance perfectly for several minutes, when again some slight acceleration or retardation might be required from the sentinel posted as an auxiliary.

The mechanical problem now demanding solution was very clearly announced. It was this: required to construct an automaton which should take the place of the intelligent sentinel, watch the going of the disk, and instantly correct any acceleration or retardation. This, in fact, is the great problem in all efforts to secure uniform motion of rotation. This problem was resolved theoretically in many ways, several of which methods were executed mechanically without success, as it was found that the machine stationed as a sentinel to regulate the going of the disk was too weak, and was itself carried off by its too powerful antagonist. The following method was, however, in the end entirely successful, and has now been in use many years at the Cincinnati Observatory, and is now about being adopted at several other institutions. Upon the axis of the Winding Key, already mentioned, a toothed wheel was attached, the gearing being so adjusted that one revolution of this wheel should produce a whole number of revolutions of the disk. The circumference of this wheel was cut into a certain number of notches, so that, as it revolved, one of these notches would reach the highest point once in two seconds of time. By means of an electro-magnet (to be hereafter described), a small cylinder, or roller, at the extremity of a lever arm, was made to fall into the highest notch of the toothed wheel at the end of every two seconds. Now, in case the disk was revolving exactly once a minute, the roller driven by the siderial clock, by means of an electro-magnet, fell to the bottom of the notch, and performed no service whatever; but, in case the disk began to slacken its velocity, then the roller fell on the retreating inclined face of the notch, and thus urged forward by a minute amount the laggard disk, while, on the contrary, should the variation from a uniform velocity present itself in an acceleration, then the roller struck on the advancing face of the notch, and thus tended slowly to restore the equilibrium. Let it be remembered, that this delicate regulator has but a minute of service to perform. It must ever be on guard, and detecting, as it does instantly, any disposition to change, at once applies its restoring power, and thus preserves an exceedingly near approach to exact uniformity of revolution. This regulator operates through all the wheelwork, and thus accomplishes a restoration by minute increments or decrements spread over many minutes of time.

With a uniformly revolving disk, stationary in position, we should accomplish exactly, and very perfectly, the record of one minute of time, presenting on the recording surface thirty dots at equal angular intervals on the circumference of a circle. To receive the time dots of the next minute on a circle of larger diameter, required either that the recording pen should change position, or that at the end of each revolution the disk itself should move away from the pen by a small amount. We chose to remove the disk; but, in the new machinery now constructing, the pen will be made to move. To accomplish accurately the change of position of the disk at the end of each revolution, the entire machine was mounted on wheels on a small railway track, parallel with which a toothed plate was made fast, into whose notches a dog fell in such manner the disk carriage could not move under the power of a descending weight over a pulley, until the dog was lifted.

The lifting of this dog automatically, and its instantaneous fall, so as to catch in the next notch, proved to be a mechanical problem of exceeding difficulty to execute practically. After many efforts, two dogs were finally adopted, the one shorter by half an notch than the other. A movable cam was now placed on the under side of the revolving disk, which cam passed over levers operating the two dogs at every revolution, but in such manner that the dog holding the disk never let go until the loose dog had been passed by the cam, and was ready to take hold. Thus the dogs alternated in their action, and the tripping of the disk was accomplished with perfect regularity.

THE RECORDING PENS.

It now remains only to describe the simple machinery by which the clock records its beats, and the observer makes the record of his observation. These instruments are called the recording pens. That belonging to the clock is called the time pen — the one used by the observer, the observing pen. They are constructed and operate precisely in the following manner: A metallic arm is constructed with a short axis, perpendicular to its length. The extremities of this axis are pivots working in the jaws of a metallic frame, which supports the axis of the pen in a horizontal position. The longer arm of the pen reaches over into the center of the disk, and is armed at its extremity with a steel point, or stylus. Upon the long arm of the pen, and near the axis, is located a piece of soft iron denominated an armature; and beneath this armature an electro-magnet is firmly fixed. This magnet is placed on the circuit closed by the wire cross vibrating with the clock pendulum, and thus, at every dip of the cross into the mercury cup, the armature of the pen is suddenly drawn down on the head of the magnet, and the moment the circuit is broken, a spring acting on the short arm of the pen lifts it from the head of the magnet. It is readily seen that in this way the stylus is brought down by a sudden shock, or blow, on the material placed on the revolving disk to receive the record. The pen is so adjusted, that, in case the armature be simply placed and held by hand on the head of the magnet, the steel point of the stylus does not quite touch the recording surface on the disk. The elasticity of the long arm of the pen is, therefore, a matter of the greatest moment, for this elasticity causes the pen to make a simple dot, by a sudden blow and recoil; whereas, were the pen non-elastic, there would be a drag for the time during which the magnet holds the pen, which would at once destroy the uniformity in the going of the disk. This simple matter gave to Prof. Airy no small amount of trouble, before he learned how to overcome it by the elasticity of the pen handle.

A pen constructed in precisely the same way, and placed at right angles to the former, so that the points of the two pens fall in close proximity on the disk, is operated by a magnet made by a circuit closed at will by the finger of the observer; and thus he is enabled to throw down upon the time scale a dot, which, falling between some two-second dots on the disk, records the exact instant of any phenomenon under observation.

When the disk is filled, we have only to lift it from its socket and replace it with a new disk. These disks are formed by pasting common book paper on a hoop closely fitting the circumference of the disk, the paper being moistened down with a sponge; when dry the surface is smooth and drumhead-like, and is admirably adapted to receive the record. To read the time scale it is only necessary to mark on the disk from the clock face the time denoted by any one dot; for example, 12 h. 15 m. 00 s. The circle next outside will be 12 h. 16 m., the next circle 12 h. 17 m. &c.; while the first or marked radius of dots will be the 0 second of all the minutes, the next in order will be the second, the next the fourth, and so on to the 58 and 0 second again. Thus we read the scale as rapidly as we read a clock face, for the hour, minute, and second; and it only remains to construct a machine for measuring the fractions of seconds.

THE ANGULAR TIME MICROMETER.

This instrument is very simple. Take a common carpenter's two-foot rule; cut away the inner portion of one of the legs for two-thirds of its length, and insert a piece of plane glass; draw from the centre of the joint, with a diamond point on the under surface of this glass, a delicate straight line, and blacken by rubbing in black lead pencil. The arms of this micrometer are a little longer than the radius of the disk. To the left hand arm, at its outer extremity, attach a small brass are, divided into seconds and tenths, and make it say $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds in length. When the two legs are closed, the black line on the glass will read 0 on this scale of seconds. At the joint, drill a small hole, and at the centre of the disk to be measured, erect a small vertical pin to fit this hole. Lay the instrument on the disk, the pin being inserted in the hole, and you are ready to measure your fractions of seconds with any degree of precision.

We have thus closed a rapid description of the machinery employed at the Cincinnati Observatory. This machinery was perfected and brought into action in the early part of the year 1849, having been invented on the 26th of October, 1848. On the 1st of September, 1849, a metallic plate was prepared and placed on the revolving disk, to receive the record. A series of observations were made and recorded on this type metal plate, by the steel pens; and an engraving was thus made from which a large number of prints were taken, and sent to the principal astronomers of the United States and of Europe. I am not aware that any observations were ever made or published by the American method anterior to these.

By this new method of observation, all necessity for counting the clock is avoided. The observer is released from every responsibility, except simply to keep his eye on the star under observation. At the moment the star is bisected by the meridian wire, he touches his magnetic key, and the record is made.

The astronomer is thus enabled to multiply almost indefinitely, the number of "wires" on which he shall observe. By the old method, a rapid and skillful observer could note the passage over seven wires; while, by the new, he is prepared to mark the transit over twenty-five, or even fifty, should the occasion demand any such extension.

The limits assigned to this article will not permit any account of the various adjustments requisite in the use of the new machinery; neither can we do more than enumerate the many direct and collateral investigations which have engaged our attention at the Cincinnati Observatory.

All possible sources of error have been critically studied and examined, and the limits to the errors due to each source have been determined, — such as failure in the pens to respond; want of uniformity in the motion of the disk; failure of the angular micrometer; change of figure of the disk; change in the adjustment of the pens; and the entire subject of *personality*, involving, —

1. Personal error of observation.
2. Personal peculiarity in measuring.
3. Personal equation, or the time required to effect the record of any phenomenon perceived by the sense of sight or hearing. This is a subject of great difficulty, and of great importance in practical astronomy. To render it intelligible, suppose two observers were watching the reappearance of a star from behind the dark limb of the moon. Holding a magnetic key, by whose touch each could record the exact moment of the appearance of the star, it is found that no two observers would agree in their record, — not on account of personal error (for this could be obviated by say one hundred observations), but because the sense of sight, the action of the will, and the obedience of the nerves, are all positively different in different individuals. A thorough investigation of the action of the senses of sight, hearing, and touch, have been made, requiring the division of time, down to the thousandth of a second, and also the determination of the amount of time required to make a magnet after the electric current commences to flow. This is denominated *armature time*, and is measured in a very simple manner, requiring but a single minute for the operation.

The increased accuracy reached in A. R., by the new method, has given rise to new and refined methods of measuring all the instrumental errors — as well as the errors of the clock. To determine whether a clock runs uniformly, from five minutes to five minutes, or even for one single minute of time, is a matter of great difficulty, and could never have been accomplished, but for the conversion of time into space.

These refinements in the determination of astronomical right ascension have led naturally to the inquiry, whether it be not possible to make a like advance in the measurement of north polar distance. This subject has been under examination at the Cincinnati Observatory, and an entire new system has been in use there for four years, which, combined with the American method of transits, makes it possible to catalogue the places of the stars with such delicacy and rapidity that it is now possible to condense the labor of a century into ten years, or to increase the effective life of the astronomer ten-fold.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1860.

In the year 1860 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. An annular eclipse of the Sun, January 22, invisible in the United States. It will be visible in the Great Southern Ocean between South America and Australia.

II. A partial eclipse of the Moon, February 6, visible in the United States. The annexed table exhibits the times of its phases for the three following meridians: —

	Eclipse begins.	Mid. of Ecl.	Eclipse ends.
Washington time,	7h. 55m. eve.	9h. 21m. eve.	10h. 48m. eve
St. Louis and N. O. time,	7h. 25m. "	8h. 28m. "	9h. 55m. "
San Francisco time,	4h. 53m. "	6h. 19m. "	7h. 46m. "

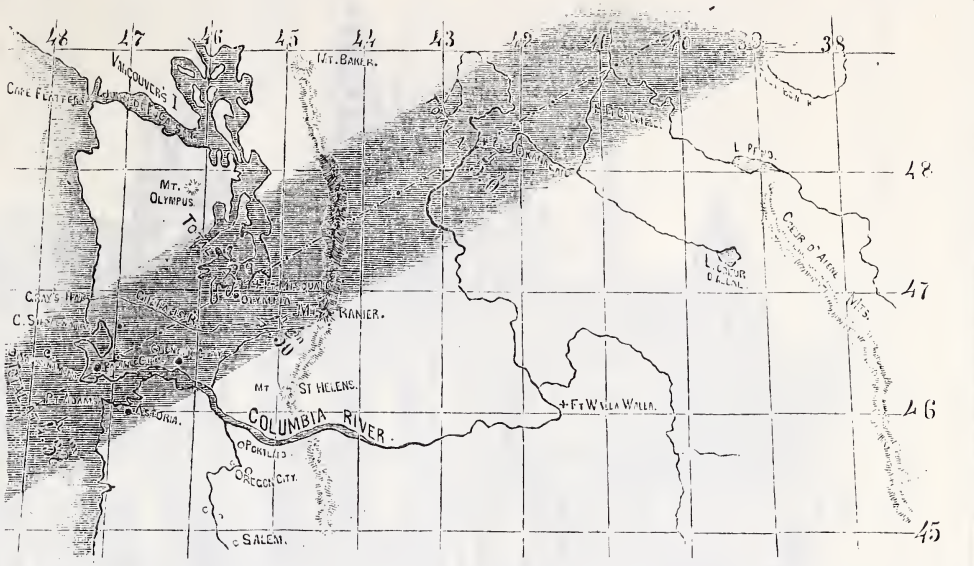
The eclipse will be on the north side of the Moon, and the shadow will obscure about four-fifths of its diameter.

III. A total eclipse of the Sun on the morning of July 18, visible either as a total or partial one throughout the United States, British America, the North Atlantic Ocean, Europe, the greater part of Africa, and a portion of Asia.

Below we give the times of beginning and ending of the eclipse for one or more places in each State of the Union.

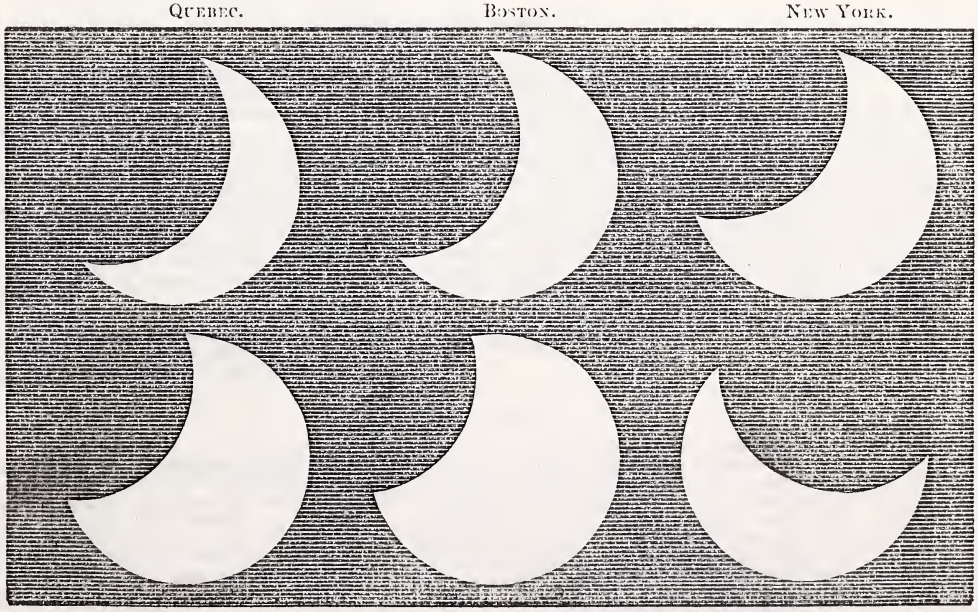
Name of Place.	Eclipse begins.	Middle of Eclipse.	Eclipse ends.	Angle N. to W. of Beg.	Name of Place.	Eclipse begins.	Middle of Eclipse.	Eclipse ends.	Angle N. to W. of Beg.	Name of Place.	Eclipse begins.	Middle of Eclipse.	Eclipse ends.	Angle N. to W. of Beg.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Quebec, C. E.	7 24	8 30	9 35	54	Wilmington, Del.	7 4	8 2	9 0	44	Dubuque, Ia.	5 55	6 54	7 52	58
Montreal, C. E.	7 12	8 17	9 21	56	Baltimore, Md.	6 58	7 55	8 53	43	St. Paul, Minn.	5 46	6 45	7 44	63
Toronto, C. E.	6 45	7 46	8 48	51	Washington, D.C.	6 56	7 53	8 50	43	Madison, Wis.	6 1	7 0	7 58	58
Halifax, N.S.	8 0	9 8	10 15	50	Charlottesville, Va	6 49	7 45	8 41	43	Milwaukie, Wis.	6 7	7 6	8 4	57
St. John, N. B.	7 50	8 57	10 3	51	Richmond, Va.	6 54	7 50	8 45	41	Detroit, Mich.	6 28	7 28	8 27	53
Eastport, Me.	7 41	8 51	9 57	50	Norfolk, Va.	7 1	7 55	8 49	40	Ann Arbor, Mich.	6 25	7 25	8 24	54
Bangor,	7 36	8 42	9 47	49	Raleigh, N. C.	6 50	7 44	8 37	37	Cincinnati, O.	6 51	7 17	8 13	48
Augusta,	7 31	8 36	9 41	49	Wilmington, N. C.	6 53	7 47	8 37	34	Columbus, O.	6 38	7 25	8 22	49
Portland,	7 28	8 32	9 36	49	Columbia, S. C.	6 40	7 29	8 17	33	Indianapolis, Ind.	6 11	7 11	8 8	51
Concord, N.H.	7 22	8 25	9 28	49	Charleston, S. C.	6 46	7 33	8 19	32	Chicago, Ill.	6 8	7 7	8 6	56
Montpelier, Vt.	7 17	8 21	9 25	50	Savannah, Ga.	6 41	7 27	8 12	33	Springfield, Ill.	5 59	6 56	7 52	53
Boston, Mass.	7 24	8 27	9 30	48	Augusta, Ga.	6 36	7 22	8 7	36	Cairo, Ill.	6 1	6 55	7 48	52
Lowell,	7 23	8 26	9 29	48	Milledgeville, Fla.	6 29	7 17	8 4	34	Louisville, Ky.	6 17	7 12	8 6	48
Springfield,	7 17	8 19	9 21	48	Tallahassee, Fla.	6 25	7 7	7 50	26	Frankfort, Ky.	6 20	7 15	8 10	47
Nantucket,	7 29	8 31	9 33	46	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6 8	6 59	7 41	41	Shelbyville, Ky.	6 18	7 13	8 8	47
Providence, R. I.	7 22	8 24	9 26	46	Mobile, Ala.	6 8	6 53	7 37	33	Nashville, Tenn.	6 11	7 4	7 56	44
Hartford, Ct.	7 16	8 21	9 26	46	Montgomery, Ala.	6 15	7 2	7 48	42	Knoxville, Tenn.	6 25	7 17	8 9	41
New Haven,	7 15	8 17	9 18	46	Jackson, Miss.	5 57	6 45	7 32	40	Olympia, W. T.		4 48	5 42	
New York, N. Y.	7 10	8 10	9 10	45	N. Orleans, La.	6 0	6 42	7 26	34	Portland, Oregon,	Sun	4 47	5 39	
Albany, "	7 11	8 12	9 13	49	Galveston, Tex.	5 36	6 21	7 5	37	Corvallis, Oregon		4 47	5 36	
Rochester, "	6 52	7 54	8 55	50	San Antonio, Tex.	5 21	6 6	6 50	41	S. Francisco, Cal.	Before	Before	5 32	
Buffalo, "	6 47	7 49	8 50	51	Little Rock, Ark.	5 48	6 38	7 28	46	Sacramento, Cal.	rises	rises	5 37	
Trenton, N. J.	7 7	8 6	9 5	45	St. Louis, Mo.	5 56	6 51	7 45	52	San Diego, Cal.	Sunrise	Sunrise	5 45	
Philadelphia, Pa.	7 4	8 3	9 2	45	Jefferson City,	5 48	6 43	7 37	53	Salt Lake City U.	Eclip'd.	5 15	6 16	
Harrisburg, Pa.	6 56	7 55	8 54	46	Lawrence, K. T.	5 35	6 29	7 23	56					
Pittsburg, Pa.	6 42	7 40	8 38	44	Des Moines, Ia.	5 42	6 39	7 35	58					

MAP OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, EXHIBITING THE PATH OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF JULY 18, 1860.



The dark shadow, or *total* phase, will first strike the earth in the Pacific Ocean off the mouth of Columbia River. It will cross Washington Territory in a direction nearly E. N. E. (as on the map above), pass through Hudson's Bay, and at the mouth of Davis' Strait will very nearly attain the latitude of 60°. As it crosses the Atlantic its course will incline to the South, striking the coast of Spain on the southern side of the Bay of Biscay, near Santander, crossing Spain in a S. E. direction, along the valley of the Ebro, and passing over the islands of Ivica and Majorca, it will strike the coast of Africa in Algieria, pass over Tripoli, Soekna, Mourzook, and Dongola, and finally leave the earth in Nubia near the Red Sea. In all the States east of the Rocky Mountains the eclipse will begin on the upper limb near the highest point.

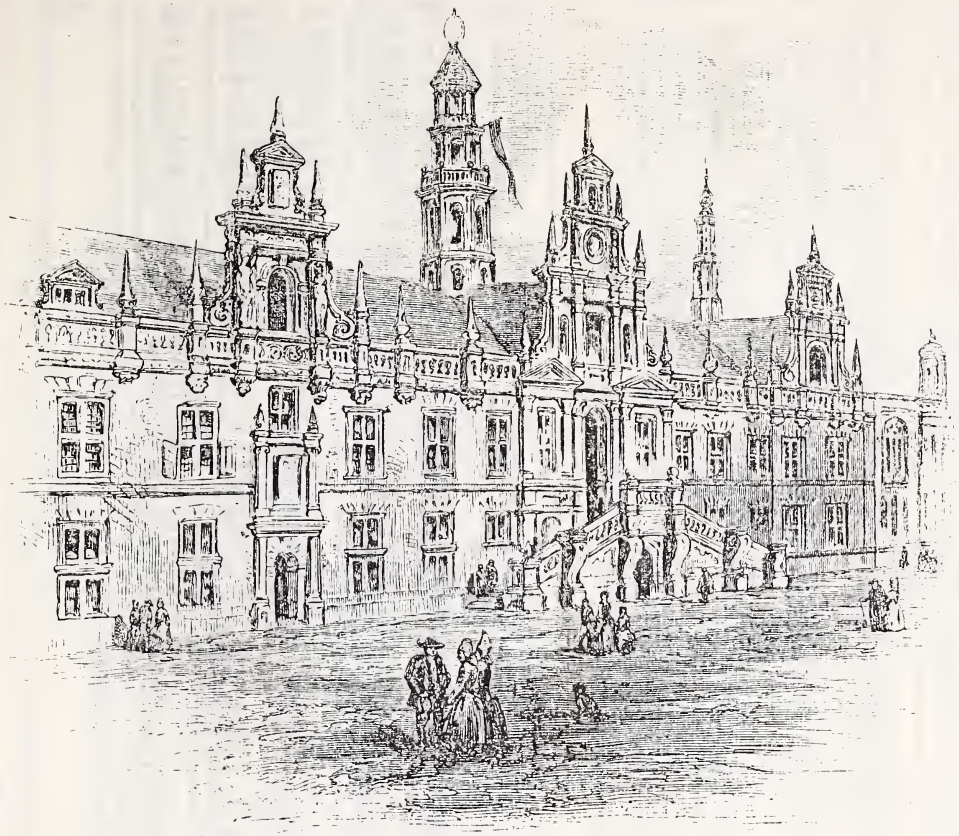
APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AT THE TIME OF GREATEST OBSCURATION AT SEVERAL PLACES. ECLIPSE OF JULY 18, 1860.



IV. A partial eclipse of the Moon, August 1, invisible in every part of the United States.







TOWN HALL, LEYDEN.

The Pilgrims are supposed to have removed to Leyden about the year 1608. It was at this time one of the most wealthy and prosperous cities of Europe, being second in Holland only to Amsterdam.

In 1573-4 it had suffered one of the most memorable sieges on record; its inhabitants had been reduced to the very verge of starvation and despair; and the city was saved from the Spaniards by breaking down the dykes and flooding the land with the sea. After the pacification of Ghent, in 1576, it began rapidly to recover its prosperity; and during the residence of the Pilgrims, it had so increased in population that it became necessary to enlarge its boundaries.

The Town Hall, of which a view is given above, is the chief edifice besides the churches; it was built at an early period, but the exact date is unknown; and in 1481, it blew up, causing the death of thirty-six persons. After having been rebuilt it was remodelled in 1597. The interior contains an immense hall, hung with portraits and historical pictures.

In the pavement at the top of the stone staircase is the inscription "Niet sonder God" (Not without God); and another inscription above the door asks his blessing on Holland and Leyden: (Lord, save Holland, and bless Leyden!) and a singular acrostic of one hundred and twenty-nine letters, answering to the number of days of the great siege, which lasted from May 26th to October 3d. Among the pictures in the Council Chamber are several relating to the siege; and a very curious Last Judgment by the scholars of Lucas van Leyden. From the bell-tower is obtained a fine panoramic view of the city and its environs, stretching to the westward beyond Delfthaven and the Hague.

HIGH TIDES, 1860.

In the following pages we give the times of high water at the ports of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston and San Francisco. They have all been calculated from the latest data of the Coast Survey.

For the Atlantic ports we only give the time of the first tide which occurs after 6 o'clock in the morning of each day. The night tide will occur about 25 minutes later than the time which corresponds to that of the succeeding day tide.

At San Francisco the tides are extremely irregular, we have therefore given the time of every high water. The two tides which occur in the course of the twenty-four hours, generally differ very much in their height; the higher, or "large tides" of each day are distinguished by the letter L, the smaller by S. Where neither letter is printed, the tides are nearly of the same height. Sometimes two tides occur during the same morning, and none at all during the afternoon, or vice versa. In this case one of the morning tides has to be transferred to the afternoon column, or vice versa; and to avoid confusion, an explanation is in each case given in a note.

See Tide Tables on pages 34 and 36.



		Boston.	N. York.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	San Francisco. morniug	San Francisco. aft'noon
Jan.	1	5 2pm	1 48pm	0 8pm	0 51pm	5 41L	5 56s
	2	5 50pm	2 37pm	0 55pm	1 36pm	6 15L	7 5s
	3	6 18am	3 32pm	1 53pm	2 33pm	6 53L	8 23s
	4	7 18am	4 33pm	2 55pm	3 40pm	7 33s	9 33s
	5	8 20am	5 38pm	3 58pm	4 49pm	8 17L	10 47s
	6	9 22am	6 9am	4 59pm	5 54pm	9 24L	11 32s
	7	10 25am	7 10am	6 0pm	6 56am	9 55L	.....
	8	11 23am	8 5am	6 30am	7 24am	0 32s	10 54L*
	9	0 14pm	8 59am	7 24am	8 15am	1 38s	11 50L*
	10	1 3pm	9 50am	8 11am	9 2am	2 20s	0 47L
	11	1 51pm	10 35am	8 57am	9 47am	2 56s	1 45L
	12	2 37pm	11 20am	9 41am	10 31am	3 26	2 53
	13	3 22pm	0 9pm	10 28am	11 17am	4 3	3 49
	14	4 11pm	1 0pm	11 16am	0 4pm	4 29L	5 8s
	15	5 6pm	1 53pm	0 14pm	0 56pm	5 8L	6 30s
	16	6 6pm	2 52pm	1 15pm	1 51pm	6 0L	7 50s
	17	6 38am	3 55pm	2 18pm	2 59pm	6 45L	9 5s
	18	7 42am	4 58pm	3 20pm	4 7pm	7 30L	10 16s
	19	8 45am	5 58pm	4 20pm	5 11pm	8 21L	11 20s
	20	9 41am	6 27am	5 11pm	6 7pm	9 28L	.....
	21	10 33am	7 17am	6 1pm	6 32am	0 1s	10 16L*
	22	11 18am	8 0am	6 23am	7 18am	0 35s	11 5L*
	23	11 57am	8 41am	7 5am	7 57am	1 3s	11 58L*
	24	0 33pm	9 20am	7 42am	8 34am	1 31s	0 50L
	25	1 8pm	9 56am	8 16am	9 7am	1 53s	1 35L
	26	1 44pm	10 28am	8 49am	9 39am	2 18s	2 5L
	27	2 20pm	11 1am	9 23am	10 13am	2 42	2 39
	28	2 55pm	11 38am	9 59am	10 48am	3 21L	3 11s
	29	3 33pm	0 19pm	10 38am	11 26am	3 58L	4 13s
	30	4 17pm	1 5pm	11 22am	0 11pm	4 39L	5 29s
	31	5 11pm	1 57pm	0 18pm	1 0pm	5 16L	6 46s
Feb.	1	6 13pm	2 59pm	1 20pm	2 0pm	6 0L	8 0s
	2	6 47am	4 7pm	2 30pm	3 11pm	6 52L	9 22s
	3	7 58am	5 15pm	3 38pm	4 29pm	7 51L	10 41s
	4	9 7am	6 25pm	4 43pm	5 37pm	8 48L	11 38s
	5	10 11am	6 55am	5 42pm	6 8am	9 46L	.....
	6	11 8am	7 46am	6 10am	7 4am	0 28s	10 38L*
	7	11 55am	8 38am	7 3am	7 55am	1 2s	11 33L*
	8	0 43pm	9 27am	7 49am	8 41am	1 46s	0 38L
	9	1 25pm	10 12am	8 32am	9 22am	2 24	1 35
	10	2 11pm	10 52am	9 14am	10 6am	2 59	2 21
	11	2 56pm	11 40am	10 0am	10 50am	3 21	3 35
	12	3 45pm	0 31pm	10 50am	11 38am	4 3L	4 56s
	13	4 41pm	1 28pm	11 46am	0 32pm	4 46L	6 26s
	14	5 44pm	2 31pm	0 52pm	1 31pm	5 42L	7 42s
	15	6 18am	3 35pm	1 56pm	2 39pm	6 28L	9 4s
	16	7 22am	4 40pm	3 1pm	3 48pm	7 22L	10 12s
	17	8 26am	5 40pm	4 0pm	4 50pm	8 12L	10 59s
	18	9 20am	6 6am	4 49pm	5 44pm	9 9L	11 33s
	19	10 8am	6 54am	5 33pm	6 8am	9 58L	11 58s
	20	10 51am	7 35am	6 14pm	6 50am	10 43L	.....
	21	11 26am	8 8am	6 35am	7 27am	0 20s	11 34L*
	22	0 0pm	8 45am	7 9am	8 2am	0 41s	0 21L
	23	0 33pm	9 20am	7 42am	8 34am	1 4s	1 0
	24	1 6pm	9 54am	8 15am	9 5am	1 34	1 34s
	25	1 42pm	10 26am	8 47am	9 38am	2 1L	1 58s
	26	2 20pm	11 4am	9 25am	10 16am	2 22L	2 54s
	27	3 2pm	11 46am	10 5am	10 55am	2 50L	4 0s
	28	3 49pm	0 35pm	10 53am	11 41am	3 31L	5 15s
	29	4 46pm	1 32pm	11 50am	0 36pm	4 23L	6 37s
Mar.	1	5 52pm	2 38pm	0 58pm	1 39pm	5 16L	7 58s
	2	6 28am	3 50pm	2 12pm	2 53pm	6 20L	9 20s
	3	7 41am	5 0pm	3 23pm	4 10pm	7 37L	10 27s
	4	8 50am	6 6pm	4 26pm	5 18pm	8 46L	11 20s
	5	9 50am	6 36am	5 21pm	6 17pm	9 44L	11 59s
	6	10 43am	7 27am	6 12pm	6 43am	10 40L	.....
	7	11 33am	8 13am	6 37am	7 30am	0 30	11 34*
	8	0 15pm	8 59am	7 22am	8 13am	0 57	0 28
	9	0 58pm	9 44am	8 4am	8 55am	1 29L	1 28s
	10	1 43pm	10 27am	8 48am	9 39am	1 56L	2 29s
	11	2 32pm	11 14am	9 36am	10 27am	2 19L	3 38s
	12	3 24pm	0 9pm	10 27am	11 17am	2 54L	5 0s
	13	4 20pm	1 7pm	11 25am	0 13pm	3 46L	6 29s
	14	5 23pm	2 7pm	0 30pm	1 10pm	4 47L	7 44s
	15	6 27pm	3 13pm	1 35pm	2 14pm	5 49L	8 46s
	16	7 0am	4 16pm	2 36pm	3 19pm	6 56L	9 37s
	17	7 58am	5 9pm	3 31pm	4 19pm	7 57L	10 14s
	18	8 49am	5 58pm	4 19pm	5 10pm	8 50L	10 45s
	19	9 33am	6 20am	4 59pm	5 55pm	9 48L	11 2s
	20	10 14am	7 0am	5 37pm	6 15am	10 34L	11 24
	21	10 52am	7 36am	6 14pm	6 51am	11 17	11 58
	22	11 26am	8 8am	6 34am	7 26am	11 55	.....
	23	0 0pm	8 44am	7 8am	8 0am	0 33L	0 30s
	24	0 35pm	9 22am	7 44am	8 35am	0 53L	1 25s
	25	1 13pm	9 58am	8 20am	9 10am	1 12L	2 22s
	26	1 55pm	10 39am	9 1am	9 55am	1 32L	3 16s
	27	2 42pm	11 24am	9 45am	10 35am	1 53L	4 7s
	28	3 33pm	0 19pm	10 37am	11 25am	2 37L	5 19s
	29	4 33pm	1 20pm	11 37am	0 24pm	3 42L	6 42s
	30	5 40pm	2 25pm	0 45pm	1 26pm	5 0L	7 50s
	31	6 16am	3 36pm	1 57pm	2 36pm	6 17L	8 57s

		Boston.	N. York.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	San Francisco. morning	San Francisco. aft'noon
Apr.	1	7 23am	4 41pm	3 3pm	3 49pm	7 32L	9 56s
	2	8 27am	5 41pm	4 1pm	4 52pm	8 40L	10 42
	3	9 22am	6 9am	4 54pm	5 49pm	9 42	11 18
	4	10 14am	7 0am	5 43pm	6 45am	10 40	11 48
	5	11 4am	7 45am	6 8am	7 2am	11 30	.....
	6	11 47am	8 31am	6 57am	7 48am	0 20L	0 32s
	7	0 33pm	9 19am	7 46am	8 32am	0 37L	1 33s
	8	1 21pm	10 8am	8 28am	9 18am	1 6L	2 35s
	9	2 12pm	10 55am	9 17am	10 7am	1 35L	3 40s
	10	3 5pm	11 49am	10 9am	10 58am	2 12L	4 52s
	11	3 59pm	0 46pm	11 4am	11 52am	2 58L	6 8s
	12	4 57pm	1 44pm	0 2pm	0 47pm	4 12L	7 10s
	13	5 55pm	2 41pm	1 2pm	1 37pm	5 25L	8 10s
	14	6 24am	3 36pm	1 58pm	2 38pm	6 40L	8 45s
	15	7 16am	4 27pm	2 48pm	3 33pm	7 46L	9 22s
	16	8 6am	5 14pm	3 35pm	4 24pm	8 48L	9 44s
	17	8 51am	5 57pm	4 18pm	5 8pm	9 37	10 20
	18	9 32am	6 18am	4 57pm	5 52pm	10 17	10 56L
	19	10 12am	6 58am	5 33pm	6 12am	10 53s	11 15L
	20	10 52am	7 36am	6 16pm	6 51am	11 25s	11 31L
	21	11 29am	8 13am	6 37am	7 29am	0 31s‡	11 49L
	22	0 10pm	8 55am	7 18am	8 10am	.....	1 16s
	23	0 52pm	9 38am	8 0am	8 51am	0 15L	2 13s
	24	1 39pm	10 27am	8 46am	9 36am	0 42L	3 12s
	25	2 31pm	11 13am	9 35am	10 25am	1 21L	4 13s
	26	3 24pm	0 9pm	10 28am	11 17am	2 21L	5 14s
	27	4 20pm	1 9pm	11 27am	0 13pm	3 40L	6 20s
	28	5 23pm	2 10pm	0 30pm	1 12pm	5 0L	7 20s
	29	6 26pm	3 12pm	1 33pm	2 12pm	6 12L	8 16s
	30	6 58am	4 14pm	2 35pm	3 17pm	7 29L	9 5s
May	1	7 58am	5 12pm	3 32pm	4 21pm	8 43	9 52
	2	8 53am	6 6pm	4 26pm	5 17pm	9 33	10 33
	3	9 46am	6 52am	5 16pm	6 12pm	10 36s	11 0L
	4	10 37am	7 22am	6 6pm	6 37am	11 39s	11 19L
	5	11 25am	8 11am	6 33am	7 25am	0 41s‡	11 50L
	6	0 14pm	9 0am	7 23am	8 14am	.....	1 43s
	7	1 4pm	9 50am	8 11am	9 2am	0 17L	2 44s
	8	1 54pm	10 33am	9 1am	9 50am	0 49L	3 35s
	9	2 44pm	11 27am	9 48am	10 38am	1 40L	4 27s
	10	3 33pm	0 19pm	10 37am	11 26am	2 42L	5 23s
	11	4 22pm	1 9pm	11 26am	0 14pm	3 53L	6 13s
	12	5 12pm	1 58pm	0 18pm	1 1pm	5 1L	6 54s
	13	6 1pm	2 47pm	1 8pm	1 47pm	6 5L	7 32s
	14	6 26am	3 36pm	1 57pm	2 38pm	7 10L	8 11
	15	7 13am	4 23pm	2 45pm	3 29pm	8 7	8 56
	16	8 1am	5 10pm	3 31pm	4 16pm	8 53	9 37L
	17	8 48am	5 55pm	4 16pm	5 6pm	9 37s	10 0L
	18	9 32am	6 18am	5 0pm	5 56pm	10 40s	10 20L
	19	10 19am	7 5am	5 46pm	6 20am	11 40s	10 33L
	20	11 5am	7 48am	6 11am	7 5am	0 38s‡	11 0L
	21	11 50am	8 34am	7 0am	7 52am	1 30s‡	11 35L
	22	0 39pm	9 27am	7 48am	8 39am	.....	2 25s
	23	1 30pm	10 15am	8 36am	9 26am	0 20L	3 14s
	24	2 21pm	11 3am	9 26am	10 16am	1 14L	3 57s
	25	3 12pm	11 57am	10 17am	11 6am	2 19L	4 49s
	26	4 4pm	0 51pm	11 9am	11 57am	3 37L	5 47s
	27	4 59pm	1 47pm	0 6pm	0 49pm	4 56L	6 41s
	28	5 58pm	2 44pm	1 5pm	1 44pm	6 10L	7 30
	29	6 27am	3 43pm	2 5pm	2 44pm	7 16	8 19
	30	7 28am	4 41pm	3 3pm	3 49pm	8 32s	9 0L
	31	8 26am	5 39pm	4 0pm	4 51pm	9 44s	9 34L
June	1	9 22am	6 8am	4 54pm	5 50pm	10 51s	10 7L
	2	10 17am	7 3am	5 45pm	6 18am	11 50s	10 36L
	3	11 10am	7 52am	6 15am	7 10am	0 50s‡	11 8L
	4	11 59am	8 43am	7 8am	8 1am	1 46s‡	11 46L
	5	0 47pm	9 33am	7 55am	8 47am	.....	2 28s
	6	1 34pm	10 19am	8 40am	9 30am	0 38L	3 5s
	7	2 18pm	11 0am	9 23am	10 13am	1 25L	3 44s
	8	3 0pm	11 45am	10 4am	10 54am	2 20L	4 24s
	9	3 41pm	0 28pm	10 46am	11 34am	3 22L	5 4s
	10	4 23pm	1 11pm	11 28am	0 16pm	4 28L	5 39
	11	5 9pm	1 55pm	0 15pm	0 58pm	5 32	6 28
	12	5 56pm	2 41pm	1 2pm	1 41pm	6 23	7 15L
	13	6 21am	3 31pm	1 53pm	2 32pm	7 12s	7 47L
	14	7 10am	4 23pm	2 44pm	3 28pm	8 19s	8 20L
	15	8 4am	5 16pm	3 37pm	4 26pm	9 30s	8 51L
	16	8 58am	6 11pm	4 31pm	5 23pm	10 35s	9 24L
	17	9 53am	6 39am	5 24pm	6 20pm	11 38s	9 55L
	18	10 47am	7 31am	6 18pm	6 47am	0 37s‡	10 30L
	19	11 38am	8 20am	6 47am	7 39am	1 30s‡	11 25L
	20	0 27pm	9 15am	7 37am	8 28am	.....	2 15s
	21	1 18pm	10 4am	8 24am	9 15am	0 17L	2 52s
	22	2 7pm	10 48am	9 12am	10 2am	1 12L	3 32s
	23	2 54pm	11 37am	9 58am	10 48am	2 14L	4 4s
	24	3 41pm	0 27pm	10 46am	11 34am	3 28L	4 58s
	25	4 33pm	1 19pm	11 36am	0 23pm	4 45	5 49
	26	5 27pm	2 14pm	0 34pm	1 16pm	5 55	6 35
	27	6 23pm	3 14pm	1 35pm	2 14pm	7 14s	7 14L
	28	7 0am	4 17pm	2 38pm	3 22pm	8 30s	8 0L
	29	8 3am	5 21pm	3 41pm	4 30pm	9 51s	8 51L
	30	9 6am	6 21pm	4 40pm	5 34pm	10 55s	9 26L

* In the morning.

‡ Afternoon.



1775986

DELFTHAVEN.

Delfthaven, or the haven of the city of Delft, is about fourteen miles from Leyden, on the river Maas, by which it communicates with the sea. It is now a quiet, old-fashioned place, and of but little commercial importance. The haven or harbor, consists of a long canal running back from the river, bordered with trees, and its quay on either side bounded by old-fashioned houses, with high, quaint gables, some of them bearing the dates of their erection about a half a century previous to the embarkation of the Pilgrims. Here those who were to remain behind, including their venerable and beloved pastor, took leave of their friends and companions in exile, being "not able to speak to one another, for the abundance of sorrow to part."

The place still remains almost the same as when they left it; perhaps it is even more quiet; and the little Dutch vessel represented in the cut is quite as large, and probably, full as seaworthy as the little Speedwell, in which they embarked upon their voyage, taking their last leave of each other with many embraces and many tears, and looking back with straining eyes, as the level shores, and long familiar landmarks receded in the distance.

"When they came to the place," says Bradford, "they found the ship and all things ready; and such of their friends as could not come with them, followed after them; and sundry also came from Amsterdam to see them shipped, and to take leave of them. That night was spent with little sleep by the most, but with friendly entertainment and Christian discourse, and other real expressions of Christian love. The next day, the wind being fair, they went on board, and their friends with them, when truly doleful was the sight of the sad and mournful parting." "But the tide, which stays for no man, calling them away that were thus loth to depart, their reverend pastor, falling down on his knees, and all they with him, commended them with most fervent tears to the Lord and his blessing; and then, with mutual embraces and many tears, they took their leave of one another — which proved to be their last leave to many of them." Such is the affecting description of that "Embarkation at Delfthaven," which was then but the sorrowful parting of a few poor, sad exiles from their friends, but is now seen to be the first act in the founding of an empire.

"Shut now the volume of history, and tell me, on any principle of human probability, what shall be the fate of this handful of adventurers? Tell me, man of military science, in how many months were they all swept off by the thirty savage tribes enumerated within the early limits of New England? Tell me, politician, how long did this shadow of a colony, on which your conventions and treaties had not smiled, languish on the distant coast? Student of history, compare for me the baffled projects, the deserted settlements, the abandoned adventures, of other times, and find the parallel of this. Was it the winter's storm, beating upon the houseless heads of women and children; was it hard labor and spare meals; was it disease; was it the tomahawk; was it the deep malady of a blighted hope, a ruined enterprise, and a broken heart, aching in its last moments, at the recollection of the loved and left beyond the sea; was it some, or all of these united, that hurried this forsaken company to their melancholy fate? And is it possible that neither of these causes, that not all combined, were able to blast this bud of hope? Is it possible, that from a beginning so feeble, so frail, so worthy not so much of admiration as of pity, there has gone forth a progress so steady, a growth so wonderful, an expansion so ample, a reality so important, a promise, yet to be fulfilled, so glorious?" — *Edward Everett's Oration, Dec. 20th*, 1824.

		Boston.	N. York.	Balt.	Charleston.	San Francisco. morning	San Francisco. aft'noon
July	1	10 4am	6 50am	5 35pm	6 4am	11 59s	10 6L
	2	10 57am	7 42am	6 2am	6 57am	0 43s‡	10 48L
	3	11 44am	8 27am	6 53m	7 45am	1 24s‡	11 40L
	4	0 26pm	9 13am	7 35am	8 27am	.....	1 56s
	5	1 8pm	9 54am	8 16am	9 6am	0 26L	2 23s
	6	1 46pm	10 30am	8 52am	9 42am	1 13L	2 50s
	7	2 24pm	11 6am	9 28am	10 18am	2 5L	3 14s
	8	3 0pm	11 44am	10 4am	10 54am	2 59L	3 50
	9	3 38pm	0 24pm	10 42am	11 30am	3 43	4 40
	10	4 20pm	1 6pm	11 23am	0 11pm	4 40	5 28L
	11	5 5pm	1 52pm	0 12pm	0 55pm	5 48s	6 0L
	12	5 57pm	2 44pm	1 5pm	1 44pm	6 50s	6 36L
	13	6 26am	3 42pm	2 4pm	2 44pm	8 2s	7 17L
	14	7 27am	4 43pm	3 5pm	3 52pm	9 18s	8 2L
	15	8 30am	5 47pm	4 8pm	4 59pm	10 32s	8 46L
	16	9 32am	6 18am	5 7pm	6 2pm	11 41s	9 31L
	17	10 31am	7 16am	6 3pm	6 32am	0 21s‡	10 27L
	18	11 25am	8 6am	6 31am	7 25am	1 12s‡	11 21L
	19	0 13pm	8 59am	7 22am	8 14am	.....	1 51s
	20	1 0pm	9 46am	8 7am	8 58am	0 14L	2 21s
	21	1 45pm	10 29am	8 51am	9 41am	1 10L	2 55s
	22	2 30pm	11 13am	9 34am	10 25am	2 11	3 35
	23	3 16pm	0 1pm	10 21am	11 10am	3 39	4 20
	24	4 6pm	0 53pm	11 16am	11 59am	4 32s	5 0L
	25	5 3pm	1 50pm	0 9pm	0 53pm	5 50s	5 40L
	26	6 7pm	2 53pm	1 15pm	1 53pm	7 19s	6 35L
	27	6 39am	4 0pm	2 22pm	3 4pm	8 39s	7 29L
	28	7 48am	5 5pm	3 28pm	4 16pm	10 0s	8 29L
	29	8 52am	6 7pm	4 27pm	5 20pm	11 2s	9 7L
	30	9 49am	6 35am	5 19pm	6 16pm	11 43s	9 58L
	31	10 40am	7 23am	6 7pm	6 39am	0 17s‡	10 47L
Aug.	1	11 23am	8 5am	6 29am	7 22am	0 46s‡	11 36L
	2	0 0m	8 45am	7 10am	8 2am	.....	1 12s
	3	0 35pm	9 23am	7 45am	8 36am	0 27L	1 32s
	4	1 11pm	9 57am	8 18am	9 8am	1 17L	1 52
	5	1 45pm	10 29am	8 51am	9 41am	1 45	2 24
	6	2 21pm	11 3am	9 25am	10 16am	2 19	3 3L
	7	2 58pm	11 42am	10 2am	10 51am	3 0s	3 31L
	8	3 38pm	0 24pm	10 42am	11 30am	4 3s	4 7L
	9	4 24pm	1 13pm	11 30am	0 17pm	5 17s	4 49L
	10	5 21pm	2 7pm	0 28pm	1 10pm	6 35s	5 34L
	11	6 25pm	3 11pm	1 33pm	2 11pm	7 51s	6 24L
	12	7 0am	4 19pm	2 40pm	3 25pm	9 14s	7 23L
	13	8 9am	5 27pm	3 48pm	4 38pm	10 23s	8 28L
	14	9 14am	6 30pm	4 49pm	5 41pm	11 18s	9 28L
	15	10 13am	6 59am	5 44pm	6 15am	0 6s‡	10 20L
	16	11 5am	7 49am	6 10am	7 5am	0 40s‡	11 15L
	17	11 52am	8 35am	7 1am	7 53am	.....	1 5s
	18	0 36pm	9 23am	7 44am	8 35am	0 10L	1 40s
	19	1 21pm	10 7am	8 27am	9 17am	1 10	2 18
	20	2 6pm	10 47am	9 11am	10 1am	2 12	2 52
	21	2 53pm	11 37am	9 58am	10 48am	3 20s	3 20L
	22	3 46pm	0 32pm	10 50am	11 39am	4 42s	3 58L
	23	4 45pm	1 32pm	11 50am	0 36pm	6 5s	4 51L
	24	5 53pm	2 38pm	0 59pm	1 39pm	7 31s	5 49L
	25	6 26am	3 46pm	2 8pm	2 49pm	8 48s	6 48L
	26	7 33am	4 48pm	3 11pm	3 58pm	9 50s	8 0L
	27	8 35am	5 47pm	4 7pm	4 58pm	10 36s	8 56L
	28	9 26am	6 12am	4 55pm	5 50pm	11 13s	9 49L
	29	10 12am	6 58am	5 38pm	6 13am	11 40s	10 38L
	30	10 53am	7 37am	5 58am	6 53am	11 59	11 27
	31	11 28am	8 11am	6 36am	7 29am	.....	0 15
Sept.	1	0 1pm	8 46am	7 11am	8 3am	0 5	0 49
	2	0 35pm	9 22am	7 44am	8 36am	0 42	1 20
	3	1 10pm	9 56am	8 17am	9 8am	1 37	1 40L
	4	1 46pm	10 30am	8 51am	9 42am	2 10s	2 0L
	5	2 26pm	11 8am	9 29am	10 20am	3 0s	2 22L
	6	3 8pm	11 53am	10 12am	11 2am	3 55s	3 0L
	7	3 58pm	0 45pm	11 2am	11 50am	5 0s	3 53L
	8	4 56pm	1 43pm	0 2pm	0 46pm	6 20s	4 37L
	9	6 3pm	2 50pm	1 10pm	1 49pm	7 32s	5 56L
	10	6 37am	3 58pm	2 20pm	3 2pm	8 46s	7 10L
	11	7 47am	5 4pm	3 27pm	4 14pm	9 55s	8 21L
	12	8 51am	6 6pm	4 27pm	5 18pm	10 51s	9 22L
	13	9 48am	6 35am	5 19pm	6 15pm	11 30s	10 20L
	14	10 40am	7 24am	6 9pm	6 40am	11 57	11 20
	15	11 28am	8 9am	6 34am	7 26am	.....	0 28
	16	0 12pm	8 56am	7 20am	8 11am	0 9	0 54
	17	0 57pm	9 43am	8 4am	8 55am	1 12s	1 22L
	18	1 45pm	10 29am	8 50am	9 40am	2 17s	1 47L
	19	2 36pm	11 18am	9 40am	10 30am	3 23s	2 23L
	20	3 31pm	0 17pm	10 35am	11 24am	4 40s	3 10L
	21	4 30pm	1 18pm	11 36am	0 22pm	6 8s	4 12L
	22	5 33pm	2 20pm	0 42pm	1 22pm	7 22s	5 27L
	23	6 7am	3 24pm	1 45pm	2 24pm	8 22s	6 38L
	24	7 7am	4 22pm	2 44pm	3 28pm	9 16s	7 44L
	25	8 4am	5 15pm	3 36pm	4 25pm	10 6s	8 46L
	26	8 53am	6 1pm	4 22pm	5 13pm	10 30s	9 36L
	27	9 36am	6 23am	5 1pm	5 57pm	10 56s	10 26
	28	10 16am	7 2am	5 39pm	6 17am	11 13	11 6
	29	10 53am	7 37am	6 16pm	6 53am	11 43	11 40
	30	11 29am	8 10am	6 35am	7 28am	.....	0 2L

‡ Afternoon

		Boston.	N. York	Balt.	Charleston.	San Francisco. morning	San Francisco. aft'noon
Oct.	1	0 2pm	8 47am	7 11am	8 4am	0 22s	0 26L
	2	0 39pm	9 25am	7 47am	8 38am	1 10s	0 48L
	3	1 18pm	10 5am	8 25am	9 15am	2 8s	1 8L
	4	2 2pm	10 45am	9 7am	9 57am	2 58s	1 36L
	5	2 44pm	11 32am	9 53am	10 43am	3 56s	2 16L
	6	3 40pm	0 26pm	10 45am	11 33am	5 1s	3 16L
	7	4 38pm	1 26pm	11 43am	0 30pm	6 16s	4 29L
	8	5 42pm	2 29pm	0 49pm	1 29pm	7 19s	5 47L
	9	6 16am	3 35pm	1 57pm	2 36pm	8 22s	7 7L
	10	7 20am	4 37pm	2 59pm	3 45pm	9 20s	8 15L
	11	8 22am	5 36pm	3 57pm	4 47pm	10 5	9 22
	12	9 18am	6 4am	4 50pm	5 45pm	10 43	10 17
	13	10 10am	6 56am	5 39pm	6 10am	11 17	11 15
	14	11 0am	7 44am	6 5am	7 0am	11 43	.....
	15	11 48am	8 31am	6 57am	7 49am	0 16s	0 6L
	16	0 36pm	9 23am	7 45am	8 36am	1 21s	0 37L
	17	1 28pm	10 13am	8 31am	9 24am	2 23s	1 9L
	18	2 22pm	11 4am	9 26am	10 16am	3 29s	1 47L
	19	3 15pm	0 0m	10 19am	11 9am	4 39s	2 45L
	20	4 9pm	0 57pm	11 14am	0 2pm	5 45s	3 57L
	21	5 6pm	1 54pm	0 13pm	0 56pm	6 49s	5 9L
	22	6 2pm	2 50pm	1 12pm	1 50pm	7 36s	6 12L
	23	6 26am	3 42pm	2 4pm	2 44pm	8 21s	7 19L
	24	7 20am	4 31pm	2 53pm	3 37pm	8 53s	8 22L
	25	8 10am	5 17pm	3 38pm	4 27pm	9 23	9 18
	26	8 53am	6 0pm	4 20pm	5 12pm	10 3	10 0
	27	9 34am	6 26am	5 0pm	5 55pm	10 33	10 43
	28	10 15am	7 1am	5 40pm	6 16am	10 56L	11 36s
	29	10 56am	7 39am	6 1am	6 56am	11 11L	.....
	30	11 34am	8 16am	6 43am	7 35am	0 27s	11 29L*
	31	0 15pm	9 1am	7 25am	8 17am	1 13s	11 54L*
Nov.	1	1 0pm	9 46am	8 7am	8 58am	2 8s	0 20L
	2	1 46pm	10 31am	8 52am	9 42am	3 2s	0 57L
	3	2 35pm	11 18am	9 30am	10 30am	3 57s	1 54L
	4	3 26pm	0 12pm	10 30am	11 19am	4 44s	3 8L
	5	4 20pm	1 8pm	11 25am	0 13pm	5 48s	4 33L
	6	5 18pm	2 5pm	0 25pm	1 7pm	6 47s	5 39L
	7	6 20pm	3 5pm	1 28pm	2 6pm	7 41s	6 52L
	8	6 50am	4 5pm	2 27pm	3 10pm	8 28	8 6
	9	7 47am	5 3pm	3 21pm	4 13pm	9 14	9 12
	10	8 48am	6 1pm	4 21pm	5 13pm	9 52	10 18s
	11	9 43am	6 29am	5 14pm	6 10pm	10 20L	11 22s
	12	10 37am	7 22am	6 9pm	6 37am	0 52L	.....
	13	11 29am	8 11am	6 37am	7 30am	0 22s	11 23L*
	14	0 19pm	9 6am	7 29am	8 21am	1 24s	11 54L*
	15	1 11pm	9 58am	8 19am	9 10am	2 28s	0 33L
	16	2 4pm	10 47am	9 13am	9 59am	3 18s	1 28L
	17	2 53pm	11 37am	9 57am	10 47am	4 10s	2 30L
	18	3 40pm	0 26pm	10 45am	11 33am	4 58s	3 34L
	19	4 28pm	1 15pm	11 33am	0 20pm	5 47s	4 45L
	20	5 16pm	2 2pm	0 23pm	1 5pm	6 30s	6 0L
	22	6 6pm	2 52pm	1 13pm	1 52pm	7 19	7 0
	22	6 29am	3 40pm	2 2pm	2 41pm	7 49	7 42
	23	7 18am	4 26pm	2 48pm	3 32pm	8 39	8 39
	24	8 4am	5 15pm	3 35pm	4 25pm	9 4L	9 34s
	25	8 53am	6 2pm	4 22pm	5 14pm	9 26L	10 26s
	26	9 39am	6 26am	5 7pm	6 3pm	9 56L	11 20
	27	10 26am	7 12am	5 54pm	6 27am	10 19L	.....
	28	11 13am	7 55am	6 18am	7 13am	0 49s	10 46s*
	29	11 58am	8 42am	7 7am	7 59am	1 16s	11 18s*
	30	0 45pm	9 32am	7 53am	8 45am	2 13s	0 2L
Dec.	1	1 34pm	10 19am	8 40am	9 30am	2 52s	0 55L
	2	2 22pm	11 4am	9 27am	10 17am	3 37s	1 51L
	3	3 9pm	11 54am	10 14am	11 3am	4 21s	3 1L
	4	3 58pm	0 45pm	11 3am	11 51am	5 5s	4 21L
	5	4 52pm	1 38pm	11 57am	0 42pm	5 57	5 40
	6	5 48pm	2 35pm	0 55pm	1 31pm	6 43	6 39
	7	6 18am	3 34pm	1 56pm	2 36pm	7 37	7 55s
	8	7 19am	4 35pm	2 57pm	3 42pm	8 23L	9 12s
	9	8 20am	5 37pm	3 58pm	4 49pm	9 2L	10 27s
	10	9 21am	6 8am	4 56pm	5 52pm	9 43L	11 33s
	11	10 21am	7 7am	5 53pm	6 21am	10 19L	.....
	12	11 17am	7 58am	6 22am	7 16am	0 36s	10 50L*
	13	0 6pm	8 51am	7 15am	8 7am	1 29s	11 31L*
	14	0 54pm	9 40am	8 2am	8 53am	2 9s	0 24L
	15	1 40pm	10 24am	8 46am	9 37am	2 46s	1 12L
	16	2 23pm	11 6am	9 27am	10 18am	3 20s	2 9L
	17	3 3pm	11 49am	10 8am	10 57am	4 2s	3 9L
	18	3 44pm	0 31pm	10 49am	11 38am	4 42s	4 6L
	19	4 27pm	1 14pm	11 31am	0 19pm	5 17	5 2
	20	5 11pm	1 58pm	0 18pm	1 1pm	6 7	6 2
	21	5 59pm	2 46pm	1 7pm	1 46pm	6 50	7 0
	22	6 25am	3 38pm	1 59pm	2 39pm	7 20L	8 5s
	23	7 17am	4 30pm	2 52pm	3 37pm	7 50L	9 15s
	24	8 12am	5 25pm	3 46pm	4 36pm	8 27L	10 17s
	25	9 7am	6 21pm	4 40pm	5 35pm	9 1L	11 21s
	26	10 2am	6 48am	5 33pm	6 2am	9 36L	.....
	27	10 55am	7 38am	6 26pm	6 55am	0 26s	10 17L*
	28	11 43am	8 26am	6 53am	7 44am	1 12s	11 8L*
	29	0 30pm	9 17am	7 40am	8 31am	1 53s	0 0L
	30	1 17pm	10 3am	8 23am	9 14am	2 30s	0 54L
	31	2 8pm	10 46am	9 7am	9 55am	3 6s	1 54L

* In the morning.



BURYING HILL, PLYMOUTH.

On the brow of one of the highest eminences in the old town of Plymouth rest the mortal parts of many of the Pilgrim Forefathers, — too many of them, alas, without even a humble gravestone to mark the spot of their sepulture. The turf, in gently rising mounds, indicates what tradition alone besides, in the absence of all written testimony, makes more certain, that there the fathers are sleeping from their labors.

When the modern pilgrim finds his way to Plymouth, and, with filial veneration, directs his steps to the sacred spot where rest the fathers of New England, he is peculiarly struck with the remarkable objects which are presented to his view. When he has ascended the high hill, and looks around upon the innumerable gravestones which affection has placed as the last tributes to the memory of departed parents, relatives and friends, he seeks in vain for any ancient memorial to mark the graves of the May-Flower pilgrims of 1620. In vain he inquires for the graves of those who came in the Fortune in 1621, in vain for those of the Ann and Little James, in 1623. In vain he asks, in vain he seeks. Of all these, Thomas Cushman alone of the Fortune, and Thomas Clark alone of the Ann, are remembered by tablets. Their graves alone were surely designated by gravestones on Burying Hill. One of the old comers, Phineas Pratt, was similarly remembered in the old burial-ground in Charlestown. Uncertain tradition, however, has attempted to point out the burial places of a few others, and modern memorials have been erected to their memory.

In an elevated position in one part of this field of the dead, may be seen the shaft erected in memory of William Bradford, not only, emphatically the Governor of the Plymouth Colony, but the faithful chronicler of the Pilgrims, his associates in the great enterprise. In another direction is the large slab commemorating the life and services of the venerable John Howland; and still, in another portion of the field, the monument which the filial regard of the Cushman family has raised over the grave of their pious ancestor, the excellent Elder. These, indeed, are modern erections, but not the less honorable.

The site upon Burying Hill on which the Cushman monument stands has hallowed family associations, and is not in itself entirely devoid of interesting recollections of a more general character. It is the identical spot selected for the burial place of Elder Cushman by his bereaved friends and religious associates; and beneath the turf which has grown for ages, and whose verdure has only now and then been disturbed, as a new tenant has been admitted to the community of the dead, to mingle ashes with those of the venerated sire, rest the remains of the earliest of this Pilgrim family, — the Cushmans. Around the Elder's humble grave were buried many of the church, who, from their feelings of attachment, desired to be near him in death, as they had been with him in life; — among these were the officers of the church, with whom he had for so many years ministered; but his pastor was not permitted to be with him in his long sleep, but is quietly reposing in the distant regions of the sunny South. From this spot the turf has now been removed, — but the sacred remains are still there. The turf has given place to more enduring granite.

Close beside the green hillock subsequently selected as the grave lot of the venerable Elder, the fathers in earlier days built their humble sanctuary — small, indeed, but then the only one in New England, and that one their own, and untrammelled by the yoke of antichristian bondage. They

did not place it obscurely, shaded and hidden from sight, as if afraid or ashamed that their house of God should be seen, — but upon the hill top, a guide for the wayfarer, a mark for all, — the first object to attract and welcome the eye of the Pilgrim outcast, seeking shelter and repose in the land where the most abject and lowly might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, uncontrolled by the dogmas of an established church and the intolerance of a blasting hierarchy. Here, still earlier, stood the scanty fortification of the peaceful little band of Puritans, — a simple platform, with slender roof and unpretending battlements, hewn from native forests. Slight as was the structure, it served well to protect them from the sudden inroads of savage beasts, and as a defense against the hostile attacks of the more wily and barbarous Indian foe. It served another and a holier purpose — it was the place of prayer, the place of worship — the first rudiments of the first building of the first church of the Pilgrim Fathers.

While standing within this ancient cemetery, the stranger is forcibly struck with the appearance of the large number of monumental tablets and burial mounds which he notices on all sides, compared with the smaller number of buildings in the village at its base, — that the dwellings of the dead far outnumber the dwellings of the living. The immediate scene presents a vast assemblage of the past and a more limited population of the present — the quiet remains of other days above, and busy and bustling life of to-day below. Here is where the forefathers lie with their children of more than two centuries, gathered together in family clusters, awaiting the call of the last great day. And where could they lie more appropriately than in the chosen land of their American pilgrimage?

Extending the eye beyond the hill at his feet, and beyond the village and a few sparsely scattered houses adjacent, the stranger will witness the placid and hospitable waters, formed into a safe and quiet harbor, by the almost surrounding headlands and projecting beaches. His attention will be drawn to the Gurnet, at the eastward, with its twin beacons, and to Saquish, noted for affording food for the almost famished voyagers; — to Clark's Island, on the north, where the Pilgrims, after their arrival in their new home, first passed the Christian Sabbath in prayer, — to the fields of Duxbury and the green elevation there, which bears the name of the redoubtable Captain Standish, — to the lands of Kingston, where piously dwelt good Elder Cushman and his devoted Mary, beside their never-failing spring of living water, and where they terminated their earthly pilgrimage, — and to the meanderings of Jones's River, and Rocky Nook, and Plain Dealing; and more westerly, to the chain of undulating hills, upon the chief of which is laid the foundation of the national monument to the Pilgrim Fathers, and to the fresh waters of Billington Sea, and the numerous crystal lakes of the townships. More southerly will be seen the Town Brook and Pilgrims' Spring, where the Pilgrims first quenched their burning thirst; and Watson's Hill, where first appeared human friendship, in the person of the almost civilized Massasoit. Further to the east, following the circuit, the villages of Wellingly and Eel River, and the far-famed beach, and the warning and inviting Manumet are seen. All these the stranger sees; and he may also see, almost at his feet, the famous Leyden Street, where were the first dwellings of the Pilgrims, and the Middle Street, and the North Street, lying parallel to each other, and at right-angles with and between the Main Street and the Water Street at the Water side, where were the first allotments of land — and he may see Forefathers' Rock, the place of landing, and Cole's Hill, where were laid to rest, during the first winter, half of the precious freight of the May-Flower. Well may we say to him, as he stands beside the graves of the Fathers,

Stranger! — As from this sacred spot, hallowed by the remembrance of the true-hearted, who sleep beneath its turf, you cast your eyes around and view scenes unsurpassed in interest and beauty, — while you behold flourishing towns and villages abounding in industry, prosperity, and happiness, where once all was dreary, inhospitable, and desolate, — think of the self-sacrificing forefathers, learn to emulate their virtues, and firmly resolve to transmit unimpaired, to the latest posterity, the glorious lessons of their noble examples.

METEOROLOGY.

The annexed diagram is intended to show the prevailing direction of the winds, and to illustrate the crossings at the calm belts. The arrows fly with the wind.

This diagram is copied, and this paper compiled, from the "Physical Geography of the Sea," new edition, 1859, — a work written by Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, and published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

We do not propose to give a treatise on Meteorology. This is no place for any such thing; it is the place only for *multum in parvo*; and therefore we shall aim to give a general idea of the system of circulation which keeps in perpetual motion the great ærial ocean which envelops our planet. We then propose to show reasons for the air-crossings in the calm belts. We shall also show the meteorological influences of that great expanse of sea about the South Polar regions, and then endeavor to find out from meteorology whether the unexplored regions within the Antarctic Circle comprise land or water.

As to the general system of atmospherical circulation, we need only refer to the diagram. It shows at a glance the *prevailing* direction of the wind in all latitudes *at sea* except where the monsoons blow.

Now for the air-crossings at the calm belts. Take that of Capricorn for illustration: on one side the wind is perpetually blowing toward the equator, and on the other almost as perpetually blowing toward the pole. These winds are on the surface, and to supply air for such winds there must be a regular pouring in at the top of this calm belt. As the surface currents carry away this air, both toward the north and the south, just so much as they carry away must return by counter currents, both from the north and the south, to keep up the supply. These counter currents are upper currents. The same in-pouring and out-flowing take place at the calm belt of the equator, and the calm belt of Cancer; only at the equator the in pouring currents are at the surface of the earth, while at the two tropical calm belts they are in the regions of the upper air. (Vide diagram.)

In consequence of diurnal rotation, these currents, as they come from toward the pole and approach the equator, whether as upper or as surface currents, have casting in them; and, in like manner, they acquire westing as they return toward the poles.

Does the air which is poured into these calm belts from the north, for instance, return to the north as it flows out, or does it keep on in its circuit toward the south?

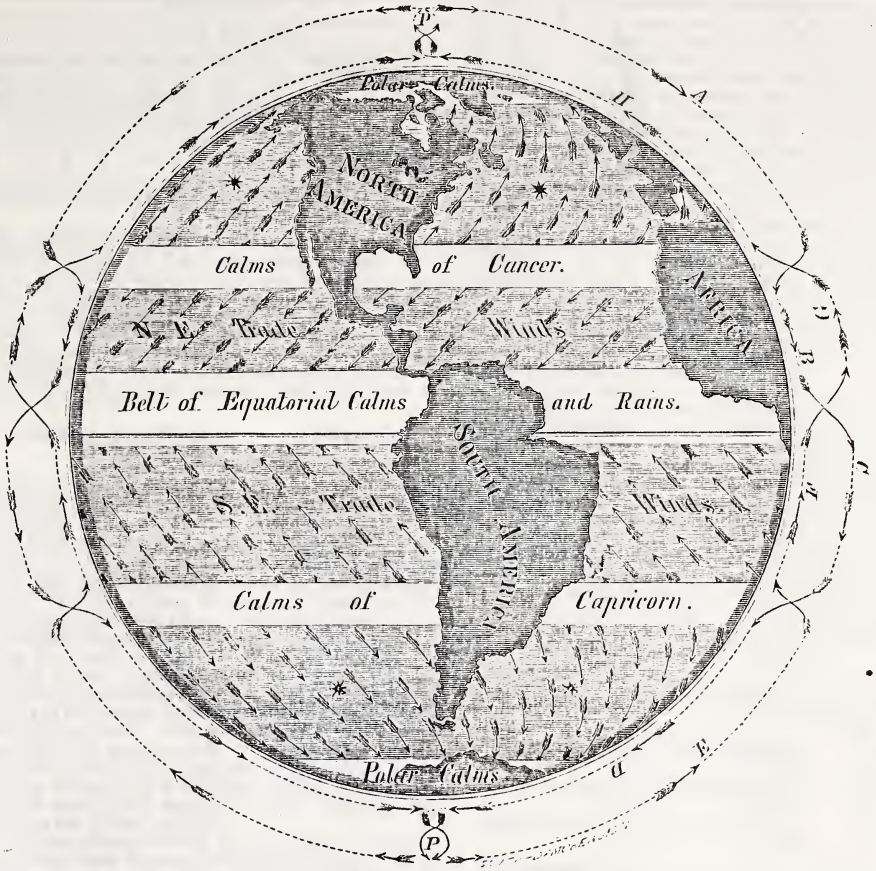
There are reasons for supposing that the air which enters the calm belts from the north flows out toward the south, and *vice versa*.

They are these.—

1st. The identity of atmospherical constituents in all parts of the earth, notwithstanding the unequal distribution over its surface, both as to place, numbers, and kind, of the agents which corrupt and of those which purify the air. Hence the inference in favor of a general and regular intermingling. For, if the atmosphere of one hemisphere were to become different from that of the other, the air of the northern would not be suited to the flora or the fauna of the southern hemisphere, and conversely.

2d. Notwithstanding the evaporating surface of the southern hemisphere so much exceeds that of the northern, the amount of precipitation upon the land is very much greater in the one that exposes the smallest sea surface or source of vapor.

This circumstance had induced meteorologists, in treating of the exquisite workmanship displayed in the atmospherical machinery that surrounds our planet, to liken the southern hemisphere to the boiler, the northern to the condenser, of the steam-engine. How, then, without a crossing of the winds at the calm places, could the vapor be transported from one side of the equator to the other?



* * *Prevailing winds from the Equator to the Poles.*

3d. The sea water of the southern hemisphere is, parallel for parallel, specifically heavier than sea water of the northern hemisphere, and therefore salter.

The mean specific gravity of sea water is about .0007 greater in the southern than in the northern hemisphere.

The vapor which gives excess of precipitation to the northern hemisphere is supplied from the southern, and can be conveyed through no other channel but the air, nor brought by any other carriers but the winds. Half the quantity of fresh water that it would take to dilute the brine of southern oceans, so as to reduce the specific gravity of their waters to the average of cis-equatorial seas, suggests the amount of fresh water which the winds of the southern hemisphere take up as vapor, carry away, and do not rain down again on that side of the equator. The water which is thus transported in clouds, and rained upon northern fields, has to find its way back to the seas of the South through the currents of the ocean.

4th. Ehrenberg's discoveries with the microscope. In the sea dust and red fogs of the North Atlantic he recognizes organisms from South America. This dust has been collected for his microscope on the polar side of the north-east trades; and the inference is, that it was conveyed first to the equatorial calm belt by the surface wind, and was carried thence to the calms of Cancer by the upper currents.

The westerly winds which blow counter to the trades on the polar side of the tropical calms are much more steady, strong, and constant in the southern than in the northern hemisphere.

The former have won for themselves, among mariners, the name of the "brave west winds" of the extra-tropical South. They are quite as constant from the West as in the North Atlantic the trades are from the East. Sailing with them to and from Australia, ships, under canvas alone, have attained a speed and accomplished runs which steam has never enabled any vessel to reach. In two months' time and less, sailing vessels have performed voyages of complete circumnavigation before these brave winds.

For convenience of description we will hereafter allude to these "brave west winds," or rather to the westerly winds which prevail on the polar side of Cancer and Capricorn in both hemispheres, as the "counter-trades."

Since the counter-trades of the southern are stronger and steadier than the counter-trades of the northern hemisphere, another link would be established in the chain of circumstances tending to show the calm belt crossings of the wind if it should turn out that the southeast trades are also fresher than the northeast.

To settle this question, Lieut. Maury compared the knots run per hour by 2235 vessels through the southeast trades of the Indian Ocean and through both systems of the Atlantic. The average speed of ships propelled by these winds is expressed in the following statement:—

Average Speed through the Trade-winds of the North Atlantic and South Indian Oceans.

KNOTS PER HOUR, FROM								COURSE STEERED THROUGH.	
10° to 15°.		15° to 20°.		20° to 25°.		AVERAGE.			
N.E. Trades.	S.E. Trades.	N.E. Trades.	S.E. Trades.	N.E. Trades.	S.E. Trades.	N.E. Trades.	S.E. Trades.	N.E. Trades.	S.E. Trades.
7	7¾	6¾	7½	5¼	6¼	6¼	7	N. 47° W.	S. 69½° W.

Average course steered through the N.E. trades, N.W. ¼ W.
" " " " S.E. trades, W.S.W.

Average Speed through the Trade-winds of the North and South Atlantic Oceans.

KNOTS PER HOUR, FROM								COURSE STEERED THROUGH.	
25° to 20°		20° to 15°		15° to 10°		AVERAGE.			
S.E. Trades.	N.E. Trades.	S.E. Trades.	N.E. Trades.	S.E. Trades.	N.E. Trades.	S.E. Trades.	N.E. Trades.	S.E. Trades.	N.E. Trades.
5½	5	5¾	6	6¼	6	6	5¼	N. 55° W.	S. 24° E.

Average course steered through the S.E. trades, N.W. by W.
" " " " N.E. trades, S.S.E.

So, to treat these ships as *anemometers* that will really enable us to measure the comparative strength of the winds, we should reduce the average knots per hour to the average speed of a mean ship sailing through average "trades" in each ocean, with the wind impinging upon her sails at the same angle for all three; as, for example, just abaft the beam, as in the North Atlantic.

Applying this correction, we may state the speed of a mean ship sailing with average trades just abaft the beam to be as follows:—

Through the N. E. of the Atlantic . . 6¼ knots per hour.
" " S. E. " " . . 8 " " "
" " S. E. " Indian Ocean, 8 " " "

Thus it is clearly established that the S. E. trades are stronger than the N. E.; *and so they should be, if there be a crossing of winds in the calm belt of Capricorn.*

The counter-trades of the southern hemisphere move, as before stated, toward their pole more steadily and briskly than do the counter-trades of the northern hemisphere. Vessels sailing through the latter, as from New York to England, average 150 miles a day. Along the corresponding latitudes through the former, as on a voyage to Australia, the average speed is upward of 200 miles a day. Consequently, the counter-trades of the southern hemisphere transport, in given times, larger volumes of air toward the south than our counter-trades do toward the north. This air returns to the tropical calm belts as an upper current. If, descending there, it feeds the trade-winds, then, the supply being more abundant for the S. E. trades than for the N. E., the S. E. trades must be the stronger; and so they are,—observations prove them so to be.

Every one who has sailed in that southern girdle of waters which belt the earth, on the polar side of 40° S., has been struck with the force and trade-like regularity of the westerly winds which prevail there. The waves, driven before these winds, assume, in their regularity of form, in the magnitude of their proportions, and in the stateliness of their march, an aspect of majestic grandeur that the billows of the sea never attain elsewhere.

No such waves are found in the northern hemisphere, nor in the trade-winds; for, though the S. E. trades are quite as constant, yet they have not the force to pile the water in such heaps, nor to arrange the waves so orderly, nor to drive them so rapidly, as those "brave" winds do. Their billows, following each other with measured tread, look, with their rounded crests and deep hollows, more like mountains rolling over a plain than the waves which we are accustomed to see.

Many days of constant blowing over a wide expanse of ocean are required to get up such waves. It is these winds and waves which, on the voyage to and from Australia, have enabled the modern clipper-ship to attain a speed, and day after day to accomplish runs, which at first were considered, even by the nautical world, as fabulous, and are yet regarded by all with wonder and admiration.

From these facts and circumstances, it may be considered as established that the general system of atmospherical circulation is more active in the southern than it is in the northern hemisphere. Hence it may be inferred, by way of corollary, that the counter-trades of the south are not so easily arrested in their course, or turned back in their circuits, as are those of the north. Consequently, there should not, either in the trades or the counter-trades of the southern hemisphere, be as many calms as in those of the northern systems.

Hence the following facts in meteorology are established:—

That the S. E. trade-winds are stronger than the N. E; that the N. W. passage winds — the counter-trades of the south — are stronger and less liable to interruption in their circuits than the S. W., the counter-trades of the north; that the atmospherical circulation is more regular and brisk in the southern than it is in the northern hemisphere; and, to repeat, since the wind moves in its circuits more briskly through the southern than it does through the northern hemisphere, it consequently has less time to tarry or dally by the way in the south than in the north,— hence the corollary just stated.

These premises being admitted, we may ascend another round on this ladder, and argue that, since the atmosphere moves more briskly and in more constant streams through its general channels of circulation in the southern than it does through them in the northern hemisphere; and that, since it is not arrested in its courses by calms as often in the former as it is in the latter,— neither should it be turned back by the way, so as to blow in gales from the direction opposite to that in which the general circulation carries it.

The atmosphere, in its movements along its regular channels of circulation, may be likened,—that in the southern hemisphere, to a fast railway train; that of the northern, to a slow. The slow train may, when "steam is up," run as fast as the fast train, but it is not obliged to get through so quick; therefore, it may dally by the way, stop, run back, and still be through in time. Not so the fast; it has not time to stop often or to run back far. Neither have the counter-trades of the south time to blow backward; consequently, a gale with easting in it is an event of much more seldom occurance in the extra-tropical south than in the extra-tropical north.

We shall appeal to observations for the correctness of this conjecture, and claim for it also, as presently will appear, the dignity of an established truth.

Average Number of Gales to the 1000 Observations, with Easting and with Westing in them, between corresponding Parallels in the North and South Atlantic, as shown by Maury's Storm and Rain Charts.

		North.	South.
Between 40° and 45°,	Number of observations.....	17,274	8,756
	Gales in 1000, with easting.....	23	12
	" " westing.....	66	82
Between 45° and 50°,	Number of observations.....	11,425	5,548
	Gales in 1000, with easting.....	24	1
	" " " westing.....	106	61
Between 50° and 55°,	Number of observations.....	4,816	5,169
	Gales in 1000, with easting.....	24	10
	" " " westing.....	144	97

Thus between the parallels of 40° and 55° there were in the northern hemisphere 33,515 observations, and for every 1000 observations there were 24 gales with easting and 105 with westing. In the southern, there were 19,473 observations, and for every 1000 of these there were 5 gales with easting and 80 with westing in them.

In some aspects, the meteorological agents of the two hemispheres, especially those forces which control the winds and weather, differ very much. The difference is so wide as to suggest greater regularity and rapidity of circulation on one side of the equator than on the other.

Average Number of Calms to the 1000 Observations, between the Parallels of 30° and 55° in the North and South Atlantic, and between the Parallels of 30° and 60° in the North and South Pacific Oceans, as shown by Maury's Pilot Charts.

BETWEEN THE PARALLELS OF	ATLANTIC.		PACIFIC.	
	North.	South.	North.	South.
30° and 35°, No. of observations.....	12,935	15,842	22,730	44,886
Calms to the 1000 do.....	46	26	34	35
35° and 40°, No. of observations.....	22,136	23,439	13,939	66,275
Calms to the 1000 do.....	37	24	31	23
40° and 45°, No. of observations.....	16,363	8,321	12,460	31,889
Calms to the 1000 do.....	45	37	53	23
45° and 50°, No. of observations.....	8,987	4,183	15,897	4,940
Calms to the 1000 do.....	38	25	35	21
50° and 55°, No. of observations.....	3,519	3,060	32,804	9,728
Calms to the 1000 do.....	40	16	32	17
55° and 60°, No. of observations.....			15,470	9,111
Calms to the 1000 do.....			43	21
Total No. of observations.....	63,050	55,327	113,240	166,829
Average calms to the 1000 do...	41	24	38	23

The forces which, on opposite sides of the equator, produce this difference in the dynamical status of the great aerial ocean that envelops our planet, are to be sought for in the unequal distribution of land and water over the two hemispheres. In one the wind is interrupted in its circuits by the continental masses, with their wooded

plains, their snowy mantles in winter, their sandy deserts in summer, and their mountain ranges always. In the other there is but little land and less snow. On the polar side of 40° S. especially, if we except the small remnant of this continent that protrudes beyond that parallel in the direction of Cape Horn, there is scarcely an island. All is sea. There the air is never dry; it is always in contact with a vapor-giving surface: consequently the winds there are loaded with moisture, which, with every change of temperature, is either increased by farther evaporation or diminished by temporary condensation. *The propelling power of the winds in the southern hemisphere resides chiefly in the latent heat of the vapor which they suck up from the engirdling sea on the polar side of Capricorn.*

Maury's investigations show that within the trade-wind regions of both hemispheres the calm and rain curves are symmetrical; that in the extra-tropical regions the symmetry is between the calm and fog curves, and also, especially in the northern hemisphere, between the gale and rain curves.

Lieutenant Van Gogh, of the Dutch navy, in an interesting paper on the connection between storms near the Cape of Good Hope and the temperature of the sea,* presents a storm and rain chart for that region. It is founded on 17,810 observations, made by 500 ships, upon wind and weather, between 14° and 32° E. and 33° and 37° S.†

By that chart the gale and rain curves are so symmetrical that the phenomena of rains and gales in the extra-tropical seas present themselves suggestively as cause and effect. The general storm and rain charts of the Atlantic Ocean, prepared at the National Observatory, hold out the same idea. Let us examine, expand, and explain this fact.

We ascribe the trade-winds to the latent heat which is set free by the condensation of aqueous vapor in the equatorial calm-belt. But to what shall we ascribe the counter-trades, particularly of the southern hemisphere, which blow with as much regularity toward the S. pole as the northeast trades of the Atlantic do toward the equator? Shall we say that those winds are drawn toward the south pole by *heat*, which causes them to expand and ascend in the Antarctic regions? It sounds somewhat paradoxical to say that heat causes the winds to blow toward the poles as well as toward the equator; but (we quote from the "Physical Geography,") —

"It is held as an established fact by meteorologists that the average amount of precipitation is greater in the northern than in the southern hemisphere; but this, I imagine, applies rather to the land than the sea. On the polar side of 40°, it is mostly water in the southern, mostly land in the northern, hemisphere. It is only now and then, and on rare occasions, that ships carry rain-gauges to sea. We can determine by quantitive measurements the difference in amount of precipitation on the *land* of the two hemispheres; and it is the result of this determination, I imagine, that has given rise to the general remark that the rain-fall is greater for the northern than it is for the southern hemisphere. But we have few hyetographic measurements for quantity at sea; there the determinations are mostly numerical. Our observers report the 'times' of precipitation, which, whether it be in the form of rain, hail, or snow, is called by the charts, and in this discussion, *rain*. Among such a large corps of observers, rain is sometimes, no doubt, omitted in the log; so that in all probability the charts do not show as many 'times' with rain as there are 'times' actually with rain at sea.

"With the view of comparing the rains at sea between the parallels of 55° and 60°, both in the North and South Atlantic, we have taken from the charts the following figures: —

South — Observations, 8410;	gales, 1223;	rains, 1105	
North — " 526;	" 135;	" 64	
Gales to the 1000 observations . .	S. 146;	N. 256	
Rains " " . .	S. 131;	N. 121	

"That is, for every 10 gales there are in the southern hemisphere 9 rains, and in the northern 4.7. In which hemisphere does most water fall on the average during a rain at sea? Observations do not tell, but there seems to be a philosophical reason why it should rain not only oftener, but more copiously at sea, especially in the extra-tropical regions, in the southern hemisphere, than in those of the northern. On the polar side of 40° N., for example, the land is stretched out in continental masses, upon the thirsty bosom of which, when the air drops down its load of moisture, only a portion of it can be taken up again; the rest is absorbed by the earth to feed the springs. On the polar side of 40° S. we have a water instead of a land surface, and as fast as precipitation takes place there, the ocean replenishes the air with moisture again. It may consequently be assumed that a high dew point, at least one as high as the ocean can maintain in contact with winds blowing over it, and going from warmer to cooler latitudes all the time, is the normal condition of the air on the polar side of 40° S.; whereas on the polar side of 40° N. a low dew point prevails. The rivers to the north of 40° could not, if they were all converted into steam, supply vapor enough to make up this average difference of dew point between the two hemispheres.

"The symmetry of the rain and storm curves on the polar side of 40° S. suggests that it is the condensation of this vapor which, with the liberation of its latent heat, gives such activity and regularity to the circulation of the atmosphere in the other hemisphere.

"On the polar side of 40° S., near Cape Horn, the gauge of Captains King and Fitzroy showed a rain-fall of 153.75 inches in 41 days.

"There is no other place, except Cherraponjie, where the precipitation approaches this in amount. Cherraponjie is a mountain-station in India, 4500 feet high, which, in latitude 25° N., acts as a condenser for the monsoons fresh from the sea. But on the polar side of latitude 45°, in the northern hemisphere, it is, except along the American shores of the North Pacific, a physical impossibility that there should be a region of such precipitation as King and Fitzroy found on the western slopes of Patagonia, — a physical impossibility, because the peculiar combination of conditions required to produce a Patagonian rain-fall is wanting on the polar side of 45° N.

"There is not in the North Atlantic water surface enough to afford vapor for such an amount of precipitation. In the North Pacific the water surface may be broad and ample enough to afford the vapor, but over neither of these two northern sheets of water are the winds continuous enough from the westward to bring in the requisite quantities of vapor from the sea. Moreover, if the westerly winds of the extra-tropical north were as steady and as strong as are those of the south, there is lacking in the north that continental relief — mountain-ranges rising abruptly out of the sea, or separated from it only by lowlands — that seems to be necessary to bring down the rain in such floods."

Colonel Sykes * quotes the rain-fall of Cherraponjie at 605.25 inches for the 214 days from April to October, the season of the southwest monsoons. Computing the Cape Horn rains according to the ratio given by King and Fitzroy for their 41 days of observation, we should have a rain-fall in Patagonia of 825 inches in 214 days, or a yearly amount of 1368.7 inches.

Now, considering the extent of water surface on the polar side of the southeast trade-wind belt, we see no reason why, on these parallels, the engirdling air of that great watery zone of the south should not, entirely around the earth, be as heavily charged with vapor as was that which dropped this flood upon the Patagonian hills.

If those mountains had not been there, the condensation and the consequent precipitation would probably not have been as great, because the *conditions at sea* are less apt to produce rain; but the quantity of vapor in the air would have been none the less, which vapor was being borne in the channels of circulation toward the antarctic regions for condensation and the liberation of its latent heat. To explain this activity of circulation south of the equator, a combination of conditions is required in the antarctic circle peculiarly favorable to heavy and almost incessant precipitation.

* De Stormen nabij de Kaap de Goede Hoop in verband beschouwd met de Temperatuur der Zee.

† See "Physical Geography of the Sea," new edition, 1859, p. 361.

* Report of the British Association for 1852, p. 256.

But, before describing these conditions, let us inquire how far precipitation in the supposed cloud region of the south may assist in giving force and regularity to the winds of the southern hemisphere.

If we take a measure, as a cubic foot, of ice at zero, and apply heat to it by means of a steady flame that will give off heat at a uniform rate, and in such quantities that just enough heat may be imparted to the ice to raise its temperature 1° a minute, we shall find that at the end of 32 minutes the ice will be at 32°. The ice will now begin to melt, but it and its water will remain at 32° for 140 minutes, when all the ice will have become water at 32°*. This 140° of heat, which is enough to raise the temperature of 140 cubic feet of ice one degree from any point below 32°, has been rendered latent in the process of liquefaction. Freeze this water again, and this latent heat will become sensible heat; for heat no more than ponderable matter can be annihilated.

But if, after the cubic foot of ice has been converted into water at 32°, we continue the uniform supply of heat as before and at the same rate, the water will, at the expiration of 180 minutes more, reach the temperature of 212° — the boiling point — and at this temperature it will remain for 1030 minutes, notwithstanding the continuous supply of heat during the interval. At the expiration of this 1030 minutes of boiling heat, the last drop of water will have been converted into steam; but the temperature of the steam will be that only of the boiling water; thus, in the evaporation of every measure of water, heat enough is rendered latent during the process to raise the temperature of 1030 such measures one degree If this vapor be now condensed, this latent heat will be set free and become sensible heat again.

Hence every rain-drop that falls from the sky evolves in its process of condensation heat enough to raise one degree the temperature of 1030 rain-drops. But if, instead of the liquid state, as rain, it come down in the solid state, as hail or snow, then the heat of fluidity, amounting to enough to raise the temperature of 140 additional drops one degree, is also set free.

We have in this fact a clue to the violent wind which usually accompanies hail-storms. Suppose, merely for illustration, such a rain-fall as King and Fitzroy encountered in Patagonia to have taken place under the supposed cloud region of the antarctic circle, and to have been hail or snow instead of rain, then the total amount of caloric set free among the clouds, in those 41 days of such a flood, would be enough to raise from freezing to boiling six and a half times as much as water as fell.

We now see how the cold of the poles by facilitating precipitation is made to react and develop heat, to expand the air and give force to the winds; and how the icebergs which the antarctic region send forth in such masses and numbers towards the torrid zone are made a part of the meteorological machinery of our planet. While they are in the process of congelation the heat of fluidity is set fire, which, whether it be liberated by the freezing of water at the surface of the earth, or of the rain drop in the sky, helps in either case to give activity and energy to the southern system of circulation by warming and expanding the air at its place of ascent.

Thus, the water, which, by parting with its heat of liquefaction, has expended its meteorological energy in giving dynamical force to the air, is like the exhausted steam of the engine; it has exerted its power and become inert. It is, therefore, to be got out of the way. In the grand meteorological engine which drives the wind through his circuits, and tempers it to beast, bird, and plant, this waste water is collected into antarctic icebergs, and borne away by the currents to more genial climes, where the latent heat of fluidity which they dispensed to the air in the frigid zone is restored, and where they are again resolved into water, which, approaching the torrid zone in cooling streams, again joins in the work and helps to cool the air of the trade-winds, to mitigate climate, and moderate the gale. It has already been stated that, parallel for parallel, trans-equatorial seas are cooler than cis-equatorial; hence we see that icebergs are employed to push forward the winds in the Polar regions, to hold them back in the equatorial; Thus in contemplating the machinery of the air, we perceive how icebergs are "coupled on," and made to perform the work of a regulator, with adjustments the most beautiful, and compensations the most exquisite, in the grand machinery of the atmosphere.

With this illustration concerning the dynamical force which the winds derive from the vapor taken up in one climate and transported to another, we may proceed to sketch those physicial features which, being found in the antarctic circle, would be most favorable to heavy and constant precipitation, and, consequently, to the development of a system of aerial circulation peculiarly active, vigorous, and regular for the aqueous hemisphere, as the southern (in contrast with the northern) one may be called.

These vapor-bearing winds which brought the rains to Patagonia had to perform their round in the grand system of aerial circulation; and as, in every system of circulation, there must be some point or place at which motion ceases to be direct and commences to be retrograde, so there must be a place somewhere on the surface of our planet where these winds cease to go forward, stop, and commence their return to the north; *and that place is, in all probability, within the antarctic regions.* Its precise locality has not been determined; but it is supposed to be a band or disk within the polar circle, which, could it be explored, would be found, like the equatorial calm belts, a place of light airs and calms, of ascending columns of air, a region of clouds and of constant precipitation.

But, be that as it may, the air which these vapor-bearing winds pour into this stopping place has to ascend and flow off as an upper current, to make room for that which is continually flowing in below. In ascending it expands and grows cool, and, as it grows cool, condensation of its vapor commences; with this vast quantities of latent heat, which converted the water out at sea into vapor for these winds, are set free in the upper air. There it reacts by warming the ascending columns, causing them still farther to expand, and so to rise higher and higher.

This reasoning derives additional plausibility *for correctness* by the low barometer of these regions.

In the equatorial calm belts the mean barometric pressure is about 0.2 inch less than it is in the trade-winds; and this diminution of pressure is enough to create a perpetual influx of the air from either side, and to produce the trade-winds. Off Cape Horn the mean barometric pressure* is 0.75 inch less than in the trade-wind regions. This is for the parallel of 57° — 8° S. According to the mean of 2472 barometric observations made along that part only of the route to Australia which lies between the meridians of the Cape of Good Hope and Melbourne, the mean barometeric pressure on the polar side of 42° S. has been shown by Lieutenant Van Gogh, of the Dutch navy, to be 0.33 inch less than it is in the trade-winds.

To what, if not to the effects of the condensation of vapor borne by those surcharged winds, and to the immense precipitation in the Austral regions, shall we ascribe this diminution of the atmospherical pressure in high south latitudes? It is not so in high north latitudes. The steady flow of "brave" winds towards the south pole would seem to call for a combination of physical conditions about their stopping-place exceedingly favorable to rapid and heavy and constant precipitation. The rain-fall at Cherraponjie and on the slopes of the Patagonian Andes reminds us what those conditions are. There, mountain masses seem to perform in the chambers of the upper air the office which the jet of cold water does for the exhausted steam in the condenser of the engine. The presence of land, not water, about this S. polar stopping-place is therefore suggested; for the sea is not so favorable as the mountains are for aqueous condensation.

And if we imagine the land there to be relieved by high mountains and lofty peaks, we shall have in the antarctic continent a most active and powerful condenser.

If, again, we tax imagination a little farther, we may,

* See Espy's Philosophy of Storms.

* Maury's Sailing Directions, 6th ed., 1854, p. 462; ditto, 8th ed., 1859, vol. ii. p. 450.

without transcending the limits of legitimate speculation, invest that unexplored land with numerous and active volcanoes. If we suppose this also to be the case, then we certainly shall be at no loss for sources of dynamical force sufficient to give that freshness and vigor to the atmospherical circulation which observations have abundantly shown to be peculiar to the southern hemisphere. Neither, under such physical aspects, need it be any longer considered paradoxical to ascribe the polar tendency of the "brave west winds" to rarefaction by heat in the antarctic circle. This heat is relative; and, though it be imparted to air far below the freezing point, raising its temperature only a few degrees, its expansive power for that change is as great when those few degrees are low down as it is when they are high up on the scale.

"In studying the workings of the various parts of the physical machinery that surrounds our planet, it is always refreshing and profitable," says Lt. Maury, "to detect, even by glimmerings never so faint, the slightest tracings of the purpose which the Omnipotent Architect of the universe designed to accomplish by any particular arrangement among its various parts. Thus it is in this instance: whether the train of reasoning which we have been endeavoring to follow up, or whether the arguments which we have been adducing to sustain it, be entirely correct or not, we may, from all the facts and circumstances that we have passed in review, find reasons sufficient for regarding in an instructive, if not in a new light, that vast waste of waters which surrounds the unexplored regions of the antarctic circle.

"It is a reservoir of dynamical force for the winds, a regulator in the grand meteorological machinery of the earth.

"The heat which is transported by the vapors with which that sea loads its superincumbent air is the chief source of the motive power which gives to the winds of the southern hemisphere, as they move through their channels of circulation, their high speed, great regularity, and consistency of volume."

Southern explorers, as far as they have penetrated within the antarctic circle, tell us of high lands and mountains of ice; and Ross, who went farthest of all, saw volcanoes burning in the distance.

The unexplored area around the south pole is about twice as large as Europe. This untravelled region is circular in shape; the circumference of which does not measure less than 7000 miles. Its edges have been penetrated here and there, and land, wherever seen, has been high and rugged.

Navigators on the voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to Melbourne, and from Melbourne to Cape Horn, scarcely ever adventure, except while passing Cape Horn, to go on the polar side of 55° S. The fear of icebergs deters them. These may be seen there drifting up toward the equator in large numbers and large masses all the year round.

The belt of ocean that encircles this globe on the polar side of 55° S. is never free from icebergs. They are found in all parts of it the year round. Many of them are miles in extent and hundreds of feet thick. The area on the polar side of the 55th parallel of south latitude comprehends a space of 17,784,600 square miles. The nursery for the bergs, to fill such a field, must be an immense one. Such a nursery cannot be on the sea, for icebergs require to be fastened firmly to the shore until they attain full size. They, therefore, in their mute way, are loud with evidence in favor of antarctic shore lines of great extent, of deep bays where they may be formed, and of lofty cliffs whence they may be launched.

Finally, geographers are agreed that, irrespective of the particular facts and phenomena which we have been considering, the probabilities are in favor of an antarctic continent rather than that of an antarctic ocean.

"There is now no doubt," says Dr. Jilek, in his Lehr buch der Oceonographic, "that around the south pole there is extended a great continent mainly within the polar circle, since, although we do no not know it in its whole extent, yet the portions with which we have become acquainted, and the investigations made, furnish sufficient evidences to infer the existence of such with certainty. This southern or antarctic continent advances farthest northward in a peninsula S.S.E. of the southern end of America, reaching in Trinity Land almost to 62° south latitude. Outwardly these lands exhibit a naked, rocky, partly volcanic desert, with high rocks destitute of vegetation, always covered with ice and snow, and so surrounded with ice that it is difficult or impossible to examine the coasts very closely. * *

"The principal discoveries of these coasts are (Wilkes), Dumont d'Urville, and Ross, (the younger); of whom the latter, in 1842, followed a coast over 100 miles between 72° and 79° south latitude, and 160° and 170° east longitude, to which he gave the name Victoria Land, and on which he discovered a volcano (Erebus) 10,200 feet high in 167° east longitude and 77° south latitude, as well as another extinct one (Terror) 10,200 feet high, and then discovered the magnetic south pole."*

*Text-book of Oceanology for the Use of the Imperial Naval Academy, by Dr. August Jilek. Vienna, 1857.



The design for the National Monument to the Forefathers, to be erected at Plymouth, consists of an octagon pedestal, on which stands a statue of Faith. From the four smaller faces of the pedestal project buttresses, upon which are seated figures emblematic of Morality, Educa-

tion, Law, and Liberty. Below them, in panels, are altoreliefs of "The Departure from Delfthaven," "The Signing of the Social Compact in the Cabin of the May Flower," "The Landing at Plymouth," and "The First Treaty with the Indians." Upon the four large faces of the main pedestal are large panels, to contain records of the principal events in the history of the Pilgrims, with the names of those who came over in the May Flower, and below are smaller panels for records connected with the society and the building of the monument.

A chamber within the pedestal, 26 feet in diameter, and well lighted, is to be a depository for all documents, &c., relating to the pilgrims and the society, including an accurate record of the receipts and expenditures for the monument, and a list of the names of subscribers of $1 and over, arranged by states, counties, and towns, and alphabetically, so as to be easily referred to. In this chamber will be a stairway leading to the platform upon which stands the figure of Faith, from which may be seen all the places of interest connected with the history of the forefathers. The whole monument will be about 150 feet high, and 80 feet at the base. The Statue of Faith rests her foot upon the Forefather's Rock; in her left hand she holds an open Bible; with the right uplifted she points to heaven. Looking downward, as to those she is addressing, she seems to call them to trust in a higher power. The sitting figures are emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims proposed to found their Commonwealth. The first of these is Morality. She holds the Decalogue in her left, and the Scroll of Revelation in her right hand. Her look is upward, towards the impersonation of the Spirit of Religion above. In a niche, on one side of her throne, is a Prophet, and in the other, one of the Evangelists. The second of these figures is Law. On one side of his seat is Justice; on the other, Mercy. The third is Education. In the niche on one side of her seat, is Wisdom, ripe with years; on the other, Youth, led by Experience. The fourth figure is Freedom. On one side, Peace rests under his protection; on the other, Tyranny is overthrown by his prowess.

The Statue of Faith will be 70 feet high, and the sitting figures 38 feet high, — thus making it in magnitude the greatest work of the kind in the world; while as a work of art, it will afford pleasure to every American citizen.

The Pilgrim Society decided, in 1850, to erect a monument, after which and previous to the final acceptance of this design, the trustees had taken measures to secure a subscription, — and something more than twenty thousand dollars were subscribed; a considerable portion of which has been collected, and appropriated to the purchase of the estates in the immediate vicinity of the Rock, and upon Cole's Hill, — which it is proposed to clear up, grade, and finish in an appropriate manner. And over the Rock itself, to mark the spot of landing, and stand as a permanent record and guard, is to be placed a Canopy of granite, the base course of which is now ready to be laid.

Other sums, to the amount in the aggregate of about twelve thousand dollars, have been subscribed to the monument by individuals, since the design was accepted, and have been appropriated to the necessary expenses of preparing the work and advancing it to its present state. The foundation alone, which is now laid, has consumed some fifteen hundred tons of granite, and it will require between eleven and twelve thousand tons more to complete the work.

Every person contributing five dollars to the Monument Fund becomes, by a special vote, a member of the Pilgrim Society, which now numbers about three thousand members resident in every portion of the Union. The officers for the year 1859, are

President — Richard Warren, of New York.
Vice President — James T. Hayward, of Boston.
Treasurer — I. N. Stoddard.
Secretary — Elliott Russell.
Librarian — Lemuel D. Holmes.

Trustees — I. L. Hedge; Abraham Jackson; A. L. Russell; Winslow Warren; Timothy Gordon; S. H. Doten; Wm. S. Russell; E. C. Sherman; C. G. Davis; Thomas Loring; C. O. Churchill; G. G. Dyer; William T. Drew; Wm. Thomas, of Boston; N. B. Shurtleff, do.; Samuel Nicholson, do.; J. H. Clifford, of New Bedford; George S. Boutwell, of Boston; Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester; W. Savery, of Carver.

FEMALE PASSENGERS OF THE MAY-FLOWER.

The names of the adult male passengers may be found on the 26th page, appended to the Social Compact. Those of the female passengers are the following, as given in Bradford's History: —

Mrs. Catharine Carver,
" Mary Brewster,
" Elizabeth Winslow,
" Dorothy Bradford,
" Mary Allerton,
" Rose Standish,
" —— Martin,
" —— Mullins,
" —— Tinker,
" Susanna White,
" Elizabeth Hopkins,
Mrs. Ellen Billington,
" Ann Tilly,
" Elizabeth Tilly,
" Alice Rigdale,
" Mary Chilton,
" —— Fuller,
" Sarah Eaton,
Miss Mary Chilton,
" Priscilla Mullins,
" Desire Minter,

Whole number of passengers, including children, 102.

BOSTON CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

The Church of St. Botolph, in Boston, was given to the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, in York, by Alan Rufus, Earl of Brittany, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and, after several changes, became the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in the reign of Edward IV.

The first stone of the foundation of the tower, the great feature of the church, was laid upon the Monday after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, in the year 1309, being the third year of the reign of Edward II., by Dame Margery Tilney, who gave, at that time, £5 sterling to the work. The church was completed in the reign of Henry VII., and is considered the finest parish church in England. The tower is about two hundred and sixty-three feet high, terminated by a very beautiful octagon lantern.

This lantern was formerly lighted at night, and served not only as a landmark at sea, but to enable travellers crossing the fens and marshes of Lincolnshire to guide their courses aright, — as the original steeple of Bow Church in Cheapside, was "furnished nightly with five lanterns, that those approaching London might the better find their way."

The interior of the church is vast and imposing, but it has in the progress of time been shorn of much of its original beauty. The windows were originally filled with stained glass, of which none now remains, and all the more delicate ornaments throughout the church have been defaced or entirely destroyed.

In August, 1856, was commenced the work of restoring a portion of the church, and especially the South-west Chapel, which had become very much dilapidated, — and the citizens of Boston, New England, in grateful remembrance of the connection of the Rev. John Cotton with St. Botolph's, of which he was Vicar previous to his emigration to America, contributed £670 towards the expenses of restoration. An interesting account of the ceremonies at the inauguration of the restored chapel, with a description of the work itself, appeared at the time in the "Illustrated London News," from which is copied below the address of the Vicar to the Hon. G. M. Dallas, then American Minister to England, with a portion of his remarks in reply: —

To the Hon. G. M. Dallas, Minister of the United States:

May it please your Excellency, — We, the Mayor, clergy, and church-wardens of Boston, and the committee engaged in conducting the ceremonies of this day, desire to express to you, and through you to those fellow-citizens whom you represent, our deep appreciation of the munificent gift which has restored completely a portion of this edifice, "our holy and beautiful house," in which our common fathers worshipped God.

We receive, also, with much pleasure, within these ancient walls, the memorial of a former Vicar of this parish, who, in the Providence of God, became one of the settlers of New England, and the founders of a city which bears our name; and we gratefully recognize, in this generous compliment which has been paid to us by his descendants and countrymen, proof of that kindly affection which has so long existed between the two Bostons, and a renewed pledge (as we believe) of that international friendship which our common parentage binds us to maintain.

That such affection may be increased a hundredfold, and



perpetuated to generations yet unborn, and that the Anglo-Saxon race, to which we alike belong, may rise to that high and holy destiny which the God of Nations seems to have appointed for them as the conservatives of the peace and liberties of the world, is our ardently cherished wish, and will continue to be our earnest prayer.

JOHN ELSAM, *Mayor*
G. B. BLENKIN, *Vicar.*

Mr. Dallas replied as follows:—"Mr. Mayor, Reverend Sir, and Gentlemen of the Committee: The repair of this chapel, as a memorial of the Rev. John Cotton, you have ascribed to the generous sympathies of a number of my countrymen. Hence it is that my presence is deemed appropriate, to represent, in some sort, the American contributors; to accept, on their behalf, the acknowledgments of the parishioners of St. Botolph; and to recognise the moral ties which bind in fraternal feeling the two Bostons of Lincolnshire and Massachusetts. Agreeably to your authentic annals, this ancient borough furnished, soon after the Pilgrims of the May-Flower landed on Plymouth Rock, more of her best citizens for Transatlantic colonization than any other town in England; and, in furnishing, as she did, in 1633, a man so eminent for his ability and attainments and so resolute in his civil and religious opinions, as John Cotton, she gave a specially vigorous and wholesome impulse to the newly-started community; of which its present generation gratefully desire to perpetuate the memory. When John Cotton, dissenting from the *discipline*, not the *doctrines*, of his church withdrew from its vicarage, which he had occupied for twenty-one years, and sought his favorite "Christian Liberty" on a soil yet tenanted by savages, he was welcomed with open arms, and affectionately received by the Pilgrim Villagers of Ishmut, at the head of Massachusetts Bay. His



descent from this magnificent pile was to the humble mud and straw enclosure of his meeting-shed. His fervid and fearless genius made of that little lecture room a focus whence radiated the glowing beams of spiritual freedom. Indeed, the rapid growth of the whole region attests the power and purity of the seed first sown, and irresistibly proves the virtuous zeal and energy with which he and his associates worked at the foundation of an empire. — I touch on this without going further, and only as explanatory why Ishmut relinquished its Indian name, preferring yours, and why the citizens of that now opulent and refined metropolis naturally press forward, as soon as permitted, with the tributes of a just and honorable gratitude."

An elegant brass tablet is affixed to the wall beneath the eastern arch, bearing a Latin inscription from the classical pen of the Hon. Edward Everett.

THE PILGRIMS OF THE MAY-FLOWER.

In the opinion of not a few persons, they were a set of stern, bigoted, and intolerant men, who fled from persecution in their native land to become the persecutors of others weaker than themselves. But nothing can be farther from the truth. The pilgrims of the May-Flower were a company of men and gentle women, with their children, — a large portion of them young men and women, between twenty and thirty years of age when they left England for Holland, where they remained some twelve years, and then embarked for the New World. In number about one hundred, they left Delfthaven, August 1, 1620, and, after several delays on the coast of England, they reached that of New England (then known as Northern Virginia), near the beginning of winter. The work of exploring the coast for a suitable landing place was attended with peril, from the climate and the Indians, and occupied many days. A company sent out for this purpose in an open boat found themselves in a storm of snow and rain, the sea rough, their rudder gone, their mast broken in three parts, overtaken by one of the darkest of December nights, under the lee of a small island in Plymouth harbor. Here the Sabbath found them, but *they* were not the men to pursue their explorations on that day. They *rested*, and for the first time the silence of the New England wilderness was broken by the voice of Christian worship and a Christian Sabbath. At length the landing was effected on the 21st of December, 1620. That EVENT is the parent of all the other events in our national history, which we commemorate by monumental structures or by annual festivities. In cherishing and honoring the children, then, let us not be unmindful of so worthy a parent.

Having landed, the work of preparing some means of shelter was at once commenced. The privations and sufferings of almost shelterless women and children, without sufficient food, — and even what they had, injured by the long voyage, — scanty clothing, colds and sickness from exposure, — of these things we can but faintly conceive in our luxuriously-furnished dwellings, by our comfortable fire-sides, and in our expensive garments. As a result of their privations and exposure, within the first four months after the landing, forty-four of their number had passed away, and their graves were carefully concealed and leveled, and sown with grain, that the keen-eyed and hostile Indian might not learn their decreasing number and consequent weakness. And before the first anniversary of their landing six others had increased the number of the dead, thus leaving but half the orignal number; and nearly all of those self-sacrificing men and women had gone from the scene of their privations and sufferings *before that period* of persecution on which some persons persist in fixing their minds.*

The fact that a large portion of the pilgrims were *young* men and women, with their children, and young people unmarried, should not be overlooked. A number of them were under twenty, and few only had more than reached the meridian of life. Ardent, full of hope, they led the way, — the forlorn-hope that storms the fortress, and perishes in the attempt. They opened the gates to this broad and rich domain. They saw the land of promise, but fell as their feet touched its borders, or ere any of them had long been permitted to enjoy those civil and religious institutions of which they planted the seed, while over their neglected dust a crowding population has gone up to take possession of every valley and hill-top.

Have these men and women, that thus periled all, and thus fell in the very flower of their life, no claim on our grateful remembrance? Have they no claim on the young men and young women of this day? Is it not fitting that some monumental pile should be placed where they landed, — where, too, they fell, and where their dust still reposes, — a structure worthy of such men — of such *women*, and of such sacrifices, and on which shall be inscribed their names? Is it not fitting that the young men and young women of this age should place their names within this structure, that coming generations may know who willingly contributed to this end, in grateful remembrance of the the sacrifices and sufferings, and to commemorate the early death of those Pilgrims of the May-Flower?"

Does any one say, "I am too far removed from Plymouth to feel much interest in this monument enterprise?" But are you removed *beyond* the benefits — the inestimable privileges, civil and religious, which are daily flowing and spreading wider and wider through the land, from the *principles* upon which the Pilgrims founded their Commonwealth? What has *distance* to do with the question?

It is not merely for the people of Plymouth, of Massachusetts, of New England, but of the Nation, without distinction of sect or party, to be interested in this great work, and to aid in bringing it to its completion. Wherever intelligent Faith, with her *open* Bible, and pointing heavenward; wherever Morality, Education, Law, and Liberty are recognized and cherished in this land, there should be found liberal contributors to the erection of a structure which shall be an honor to the Pilgrims, an honor to the contributors, and an honor to the age and nation.

* It may be proper to cite, in this connection, a small portion of the testimony at hand in regard to the character of the Pilgrims, — remarking in the first place, however, that we are not to judge men of their day by present light and present standards. We live in a more tolerant age, and cannot but feel that many, at least, of the faults of that period, were faults of the *times*, rather than of the *men*, whatever may have been the particular religious communion in which they were found. Cheerfully do we allow the force of this remark to apply to those whom history records as the persecutors of the early Puritans, and of the Pilgrims immediately preceding their departure from their native land. May equal liberality of sentiment be entertained toward the Pilgrims and the early Fathers of New England, though we feel that there is but little, if any occasion, for apology in their behalf.

"While, therefore, it would doubtless be unwise to claim for them an exemption from the common infirmities of our nature, the opposite extreme, which withholds a just recognition of their high achievements, is liable to far greater condemnation."

The testimony of the Dutch magistrates as to the character of the Pilgrims at their embarkation for America, is, "They have lived among us now these twelve years, and yet we never had any suit or accusation against any of them." — *Bradford, vol. 3, p. 20.*

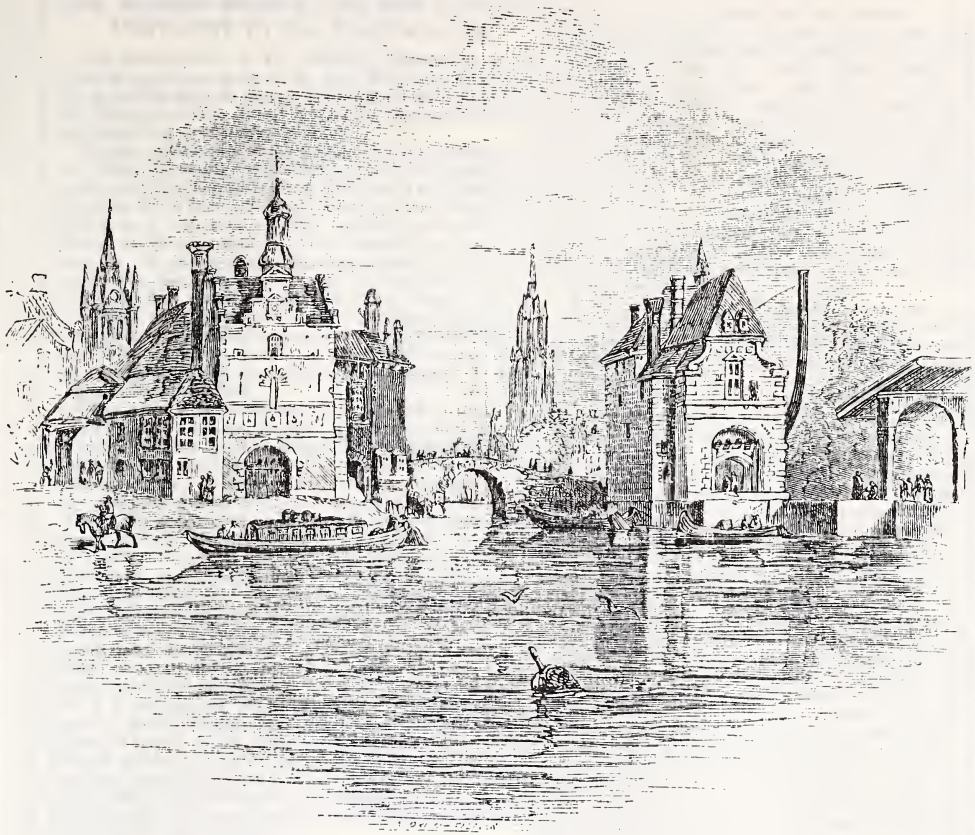
On the question, "*Did the Pilgrims wrong the Indians?*" we would refer the reader to an able article in the "Congregational Quarterly" for April, 1859, from which we make a single extract: —

Individuals among the early settlers may have trespassed upon the rights of the Indians, and done them wrong, but "The fact that the first attempts in modern times to evangelize the heathen were made by the Pilgrims on the natives of New England; that the first missionary organization in Protestant Christendom — the 'Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians in North America,' — was formed solely to aid these attempts; that, previously to the breaking out of Philip's War, these missionary labors had resulted in the translation of the entire Bible into the Indian tongue; the gathering of six Indian churches out of thirty-six villages of 'praying Indians,' and the actual employment of nearly fifty teachers and catechists, English and Indian, in the religious and educational training of those children of the forest, at an annual expense of between seven and eight hundred pounds sterling, — these authentic and world-known facts might indeed be set in triumphant array against the rumors of wrong and outrage inflicted on these poor heathen by the very men who were so laboriously and successfully employed in converting them.

There are at least two sorts of people to whom the world owe most of their misconceptions in this matter; and it so happens that they are persons with whom historical facts have little or no weight. One is the sentimentalist, whose interest in 'the children of the forest,' and their 'feather-cinctured chief,' is merely a poetic fancy or fervor, which cannot endure the idea of turning an Indian hunting-ground into a cornfield, a stone-mortar and pestle into a grist-mill, and a birch-bark canoe into a steamboat [and a squalid wigwam into a refined and Christian dwelling.] Another is the ultra-philanthropist, whose humanity is of a texture to be less shocked at seeing a neighbor murdered, than at seeing the murderer hung; and who must, therefore, from principle and conscience and consistency, condemn the man — especially the *Christian* man — who hoots down a savage, when he might avoid the necessity by permitting himself to be tomahawked first. Historical facts, whatever their bearing, can have no influence on either of these classes, so long as it still remains an admitted fact that the white man has actually supplanted the red."

James Otis used the following language to Governor Barnard, in 1767. "The Indians had perfect confidence in our Fathers, and applied to them in all their difficulties. Nothing has been omitted which *justice* or *humanity* required. We *glory* in their conduct; we *boast* of it as unexampled."

To the above may be added the following from John Quincy Adams, on the New England Confederacy: — "The whole territory of New England was thus purchased, for valuable consideration, by the newcomers, and the Indian title was extinguished by compact, fulfilling the law of justice between man and man. The most eminent writer on the law of nations, of modern times (Vattel), has paid a worthy tribute of respect to our forefathers, for their rigid observance, in this respect, of the natural right of the indigenous natives of the country. It is from the example of the New England Puritans that he draws the preceptive rule, and he awards to them merited honors for having established it."



GATES OF DELFT.

On their way from Leyden to the place of their embarkation, the Pilgrims must have passed directly through the fine old city of Delft, and between the two fortified gates represented in the engraving, which are now swept away. The canal from Leyden to Delfthaven passes through the city, and being then, as now, the universal highway, must have been traversed by our forefathers; and the treeshuyt, or canal boat, shown in the cut, is similar, in all probability, to that which carried them from their eleven years home to the place of their departure. The buildings, too, are those upon which they gazed as they passed slowly and sadly along. The gateways of mingled brick and stone, pierced with loop-holes above and below; the tall tower of the New Church built in 1381, within which repose the princes of the house of Orange; the Old Church, a ponderous and inelegant edifice, containing the tombs of three famous Dutch Admirals, one of whom, the great Martin Van Tromp, was killed combating with the English for the empire of the seas, in the year 1653, — the high houses with their variegated gables, almost overhanging the canal in the towns through which they passed, — the long rows of spreading trees, — the rich meadows of the country, enamelled with flowers, and spotted with almost innumerable cattle, — the endless windmills, — the clean country houses, each with its pavilion overhanging the water upon the bank of the canal, — the plantations of roses and tulips: — all these objects met their eyes, as they do those of the traveller of the present day, but with what different effect upon the mind. They were about to leave a land which had received them with open arms and kind hearts when they entered it poor, homeless, friendless exiles, and which had become to them at length a second home. They were about to leave the pleasant scenes of civilized life, and its comforts and enjoyments, — its security from danger, its various means of employment and support, — to enter upon a long and perhaps dangerous voyage across an ocean, even then but little known, — and to exchange all these advantages for an uncertain home in a land of savages, — with an uncleared wilderness around them, — and no strength, no security, or protection, but the courage of their hearts, the strength of their hands, and the overwatching Providence of their Father in Heaven.

It furnishes a curious reflection to the American traveller in Holland to look upon scenes which met the eyes of his fathers before the first city was built upon our shores. Two hundred and forty years have passed since down this canal, between these old towers, passed the first ship-load of emigrants to the northern shores of the United States. Then this land of Holland was rich as it is now, — its springs of industry were full; its cities thronged with mechanics and merchants, with princes and burghers; its church towers and spires pointed to heaven. — Almost at the moment when they left its shores it had reached its highest point of prosperity, as compared with other lands, and until within a few years when the mighty engines of modern civilization invaded its quietude and repose, Holland remained unchanged. During the same time what immense alterations have taken place in the land which the Pilgrim Fathers chose for their home? What boundless regions have been opened to civilization! what numberless cities have been built! how many commonwealths have been founded! what myriads of ships spec the ocean instead of that little bark, then almost alone upon the waters! And all this change, all this progress, has mainly grown out of the inspired energy of those men and women, who, on the 1st of August, 1620, left Delfthaven in the Speedwell, and on the 21st of December landed from the May-Flower on Plymouth Rock.



THE PILGRIM SOCIETY, AND THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS

The corner-stone of the National Monument to the Forefathers being about to be laid, it seems not inappropriate in this place to give a brief history of the origin of the Pilgrim Society, and of the events connected with the monument up to the present time.

The first celebration of the landing of the forefathers was on Friday, December 22, 1769, by the Old Colony Club, an organization founded chiefly upon social considerations, — at which the entertainments, after the procession of the club to their hall, were a dinner, consisting of various Old Colony edibles, cooked in "the plainest manner," — a song by the pupils of the grammar school, and various toasts and addresses at the table. In the following year (1770) the first stated oration upon the Pilgrim Fathers was delivered by Edward Winslow, Jr. Esq. These celebrations were continued regularly until, and including, the year 1780, when they were suspended until the year 1791, upon which occasion the address was delivered by Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D.

The present Pilgrim Society was organized in 1820, two hundred years after the landing, by citizens of Plymouth, and other places in New England, to commemorate the landing of the forefathers, and to perpetuate by enduring monuments their memory and sufferings. The first president was Hon. Joshua Thomas. Although the erecting of an enduring monument was one of the chief objects of the society at its formation, no steps were taken to that end for a number of years. Bunker Hill Monument was just about to be commenced, and such was the state of the country, then far from its present advancement, that the works of collecting funds and construction proceeded but slowly, and the apparent indifference with which it was regarded by the people of the country, cast a shade of doubt upon all enterprises of a similar nature. The society however wisely kept in mind its original purpose, and a knowledge of the pilgrims and regard for their memory were diffused and stimulated by the annual addresses made at its celebrations by the most distinguished scholars, orators, and statesmen of the country. The first oration, delivered in December of this year (1820) by the Hon. Daniel Webster, has taken its place among the fixed stars of classical oratory, and would in itself have made the Pilgrims immortal.

Up to the year 1850 the celebration of Forefathers' Day had taken place on the 22d of December, that having been incorrectly accounted the date of their landing according to the reckoning of the New Style. On the 27th of May in this year, a committee, consisting of James Savage, Charles H. Warren, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Abraham Jackson, and Timothy Gordon, presented a report recommending that the celebration be held on the 21st, which was unanimously adopted by the society, and it has since been observed upon that day when practicable.

At a meeting of the society, held March 10th, 1853, expressly called for the purpose, the trustees were authorized and requested to make suitable arrangements for the first celebration on the 1st of August of that year, of the anniversary of the departure from Delfthaven, it being the two hundred and thirty-third year since the occurrence. No surer indication of the veneration with which the memory of the Pilgrims has come to be cherished throughout the land of their adoption could possibly be obtained, than the universal interest felt throughout the country in this celebration, — and it was considered, therefore, as the proper occasion for testing the public opinion upon the "long-cherished purpose of the society to erect an appropriate monument to their memory, and in honor of those great principles of civil and religious liberty which they first successfully established," — and the response which was given to the proposition at that time, induced the board of trustees, at the suggestion of the president, Richard Warren, Esq., of New York, to take measures immediately afterwards to procure a suitable design for the proposed structure.

It was not until May, 1855, that, after many designs had been presented and rejected, the present one was accepted upon the most careful consideration. It was first presented to a committee appointed by the trustees expressly for the purpose of examining the design, and the proposals for carrying it into execution, and with directions to report whether it was advisable for the society to accept it, it being understood that its expense was much greater than the society originally deemed sufficient to erect the proposed monument. The whole matter having been considered by the committee, — the colossal size of the monument, its unavoidable expense, — the necessary removal of the site from the immediate vicinity of the Rock to a location giving more height of position and greater space around it, — the time which would be consumed in collecting the funds and in erecting the monument, having been all presented, — it was unanimously reported that the committee deem it advisable that the board of trustees should accept the design, and recommend them to do so. Upon this report the design was formally accepted by the board of trustees, and their action was subsequently approved by the society.

A few remarks upon the nature, extent, and cost of the work, will complete all that is necessary to be said in the present place. The Pilgrim Society, in determining to erect a monument to the Forefathers, intended to make a structure which should bear upon its face the avowed intention of its founders, and transmit to future generations not merely the facts that the Pilgrims landed upon the Rock of Plymouth, and there commenced the founding of this nation, which might well be left to the records of history, — but the regard in which their memory and sufferings were held by their descendants and heirs of the nineteenth century, who look back to them from an eminence of national prosperity, which shows a vast empire extending across a continent from ocean to ocean, filled with great cities, and decked from border to border — and from shore to shore — with splendid dwellings, magnificent churches, colleges, schools, and asylums for the unfortunate; noisy with ceaseless industry, rich with the sources of inexhaustible wealth, and presenting to the imagination, — even to the inevitable conclusion of thought, — a Future, to which the wealth and prosperity and power and resources of the Present are as trivial as the possessions of that strong-souled band of adventurous emigrants compared with our own.

It was naturally concluded that the memorial of such a nation to its founders should bear some proportion to its means, and to the grandeur of the event which was to be commemorated. It was thought that the expenditure of a sum representing one cent for each inhabitant might not be regarded as an extent of National Self Sacrifice, — if that be the term, — too enormous to be borne, nor the amount itself altogether too magnificent to be expended; and, in view of the fact that the monument is to stand for centuries, ten years (the term of one-fourth of the existence of one generation,) was not accounted too long a period to be occupied with the work. It should be borne in mind that, travel with what success we may the career of national glory and progress, the landing upon these shores of that hundred of self-exiled lovers of freedom will still be the starting point of our history, — and that, grand as may be the events with which it is crowded, nothing will overshadow in pure, grand solemnity of thought and action, their determination to leave forever the scenes of civilized life, to battle, perhaps, with famine, and disease, — certainly with unused-to labor, to settle in a savage wilderness, and all to plant the seeds of a pure faith and of universal religious, social, and civil freedom. History will look in vain for a greater event to chronicle, — art will never again for us have the opportunity, or the occasion, to embody themes so simply grand, so peculiarly significant. It is worthy then of all that art can offer as a testimony.

Nor will the generations which succeed us think greatly of our veneration for our forefathers, if, sounding it as we do from the extreme boundaries of the Republic, in our speeches and addresses, we stint with paltry pecuniary saving the stones which we raise to their memory, — and deny to their virtues, their sufferings, — their labors, their wise forethought, — the sum which we cheerfully give (and should cheerfully give) to rescue the dwelling and tomb of Washington from destruction, — or to build (as we should build) on spots made famous by the shock of battle, shafts which, meeting "the sun in his coming," proclaim that we owe our national glory in other directions to the sacrifices of those who have passed away; for never had a people more cause to be grateful to the memory of their founders, or more imperative occasion to obey with cheerful alacrity, love, and thankfulness, the command — "Honor thy father and thy mother!"

JOHN ANDREW *would inform Publishers, Authors, &c., who are desirous of obtaining first-class work in Engraving and Designing on Wood, that he has removed his Establishment from his late location, at 129 Washington Street, to the vicinity of his Residence at Harrison Square, Dorchester, for the purpose of being able to devote himself exclusively to the perfecting of such works as may be entrusted to him. He has for this object associated with himself* Mr. JOHN FILMER, *who has for several years been his principal assistant; and they have made such a selection of workmen as they believe will enable them to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with commissions.*

Reference for quality of Engraving — Pilgrim Almanac. 1860.

REFERENCES.

NEW YORK. — Messrs. Harper & Brothers, Mason Brothers. BOSTON. — Messrs. Philips, Sampson & Co., Ticknor & Fields, Crosby & Nichols, Damrell & Moore, John P. Jewett, Esq., M. H. Sargent, Esq., *Treas. Mass. S. S. Society.*

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The Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac for

1861.

The Proprietors of the Pilgrim Almanac propose to make the work a permanent annual contribution to the History, Chronology, Social Customs, Lives, and Principles of the early settlers of our country, and of those illustrious successors whose efforts in the cause of freedom and self-government have made the United States the home of liberty, and the refuge for the oppressed of every nation and of every creed. The issue for the year 1861 will be filled with original matter relating to our national history, and illustrated and printed in the best possible style. Records and illustrations of all the early discoveries and settlements, of pioneer life, routes, and voyages, of the Indian struggles, of the War of Independence, and other specialities of national interest and importance, carefully collected from the original documents and the best authority, will make the Pilgrim Almanac a valuable volume for reference and preservation.

THE ILLUSTRATED PILGRIM ALMANAC.

1861.



PUBLISHED IN AID OF THE MONUMENT FUND

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED AT THE

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS,

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WILLARD M. HARDING, FINANCIAL AGENT.

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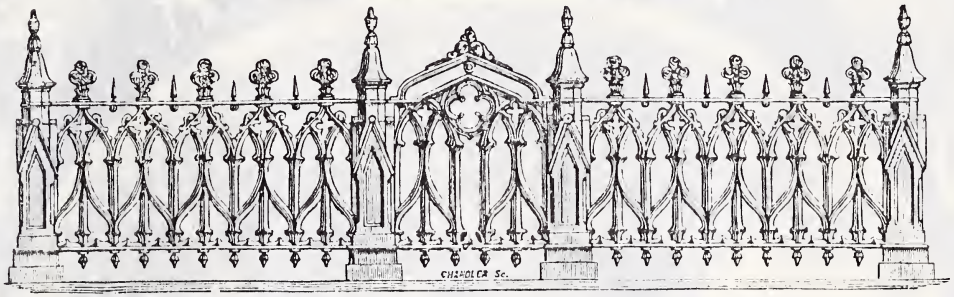
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THE ILLUSTRATED PILGRIM ALMANAC.



FIRST SABBATH ON CLARK'S ISLAND.

1861

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THE ILLUSTRATED PILGRIM ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, ... General Editor.
JOHN D. RUNKLE, ... Editor of Astronomical Department.

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

The success which attended the issue of the Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac, for the year 1860, has led to a continuation of the work for another year, in the belief that the endeavor has been sufficiently appreciated by a discerning public to warrant a second attempt. When the publication was first undertaken, it was specially with a view of aiding the enterprise of erecting a national monument to the memory of the forefathers, who with such self-sacrificing spirit left their homes in the old world, and in the most inclement season of the year landed upon a new and unknown coast, and laid at Plymouth the foundation of the first free government in the known world.

The illustrations which embellish the present number of the Almanac are from drawings made by Mr. Hammatt Billings, of Boston, a gentleman well known for his versatile genius, and also for his enthusiastic zeal for raising an enduring memorial in honor of the Plymouth fathers. They are intended to furnish visible representations of scenes connected with the discovery and settlement of this country. The title-page presents a vivid picture of the first Christian sabbath passed in New England, on Clark's Island, in Plymouth Harbor, the day preceding that made so noted as the day of the landing of the Pilgrims, — according to the present style of computing time, the twenty-first day of December, 1620. Other engravings relate, also, to the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, and more particularly in connection with their adopted home on American soil. The descriptions of a large part of the illustrations are from the pen of the same distinguished artist.

Much care has been taken in the calculation of the astronomical phenomena, and in the preparation of the calendar pages, for different points of observation at various degrees of latitude and longitude; therefore most implicit reliance may be placed in them, as affording the usual information with the greatest possible degree of accuracy.

All dates given in the Almanac are, unless otherwise stated, according to the New Style, an explanation of which is to be found concisely given on the third and fourth pages of the Almanac for the year 1860. This fact is indispensable to be known in order to explain discrepancies which may be noticed in certain dates when compared with other authorities. Under the head of "Memorabilia" on the several calendar pages will be found many particulars relating to events in the early history of America, and many dates of a purely personal character.

The second number of this Pilgrim Annual is now submitted to the public, with a hope that it may prove of some benefit to the community, and that the same indulgence may be extended to it which was so kindly bestowed upon the endeavor of the past year.

N. B. S.

ABSTRACT OF THE CALENDAR FOR 1861.

Jan. 1.	Tuesday.	Apr. 1.	Monday.	July 1.	Monday.	Oct. 1.	Tuesday.
6.	Epiphany.	7.	Low Sunday.	7.	6 Sunday after Trinity.	6.	19 Sunday after Trinity.
7.	Plough Monday.	14.	2 Sunday after Easter.	14.	7 Sunday after Trinity.	13.	20 Sunday after Trinity.
13.	1 Sunday after Epiphany.	21.	3 Sunday after Easter.	21.	8 Sunday after Trinity.	20.	21 Sunday after Trinity.
20.	2 Sunday after Epiphany.	28.	4 Sunday after Easter.	28.	9 Sunday after Trinity.	27.	22 Sunday after Trinity.
27.	Septuagesima Sunday.	May 1.	Wednesday.			Nov. 1.	Friday.
Feb. 1.	Friday.	5.	Rogation Sunday.	Aug. 1.	Thursday.	3.	23 Sunday after Trinity.
3.	Sexagesima Sunday.	9.	Ascension Day.	4.	10 Sunday after Trinity.	10.	24 Sunday after Trinity.
10.	Quinquagesima Sunday.	12.	Sunday after Ascension.	11.	11 Sunday after Trinity.	17.	25 Sunday after Trinity.
13.	Ash Wednesday.	19.	Whit Sunday.	18.	12 Sunday after Trinity.	24.	26 Sunday after Trinity.
17.	1 Sunday in Lent.	26.	Trinity Sunday.	25.	13 Sunday after Trinity.		
24.	2 Sunday in Lent.	30.	Corpus Christi.			Dec. 1.	Advent Sunday.
Mar. 1.	Friday.	June 1.	Saturday.	Sep. 1.	14 Sunday after Trinity.	8.	2 Sunday in Advent.
3.	3 Sunday in Lent.	2.	1 Sunday after Trinity.	8.	15 Sunday after Trinity.	15.	3 Sunday in Advent.
10.	4 Sunday in Lent.	9.	2 Sunday after Trinity.	15.	16 Sunday after Trinity.	22.	4 Sunday in Advent.
17.	5 Sunday in Lent.	16.	3 Sunday after Trinity.	22.	17 Sunday after Trinity.	25.	Wednesday. Christ. Day.
24.	Palm Sunday.	23.	4 Sunday after Trinity.	29.	18 Sunday after Trinity.	29.	1 Sunday after Christmas.
29.	Good Friday.	30.	5 Sunday after Trinity.				
31.	Easter Sunday.						

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by Hammatt Billings and George Coolidge, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.



CALENDAR AND ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1861.

I. Chronological Eras.

The year 1861, which comprises the latter part of the 85th and the beginning of the 86th year of the Independence of the United States of America, corresponds to
The year 6574 of the Julian Period;
" " 7369-'70 of the Byzantine Era;
" " 5621-'22 of the Jewish Era;
" " 2614 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro;
" " 2608 since the beginning of the Era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, corresponding according to the chronologists to the 747th, and according to the astronomer to the 746th year before the birth of Christ;
" " 2637 of the Olympiads, or the first year of the 660th Olympiad, commencing July, 1861, if we fix the Era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period;
" " 2173 of the Grecian Era, or the Era of the Seleucidæ;
" " 1577 of the Era of Diocletian;
" " 1278 of the Mohammedan Era, or the Era of the Hegira, which begins on the 9th of July, 1861.
" " 1861, January 1st, is the 2,400,777th day since the commencement of the Julian Period

II. Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter,	F	Solar Cycle,	22
Epact,	18	Roman Indiction,	4
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number,	19	Julian Period,	6574

III Aspects and Notations.

☌ Denotes Conjunction, or the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
□ Denotes Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
☍ Denotes Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
☊ Denotes Ascending Node, or point through which the moon or a planet comes above the plane of the earth's orbit.
☋ Denotes Descending Node, or point through which the moon or a planet goes below the plane of the earth's orbit.
° Degrees. ' Minutes, or 60ths of a degree. " Seconds, or 60ths of a minue *h.* Hours. *m.* Minutes, or 60ths of an hour. *s.* Seconds, or 60ths of a minute.

IV. Signs of the Zodiac and Seasons.

Spring signs.	1. ♈ Aries.	Autum signs.	7. ♎ Libra.
	2. ♉ Taurus.		8. ♏ Scorpio.
	3. ♊ Gemini.		9. ♐ Sagittarius
Summer signs.	4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	10. ♑ Capric'rnus
	5. ♌ Leo.		11. ♒ Aquarius.
	6. ♍ Virgo.		12. ♓ Pisces,

V. Beginning and Length of the Seasons in 1861

	Washington time, d.	h.	m.	
Sun enters ♑ and Winter begins, '60,	Dec. 21	8	43,	A.M.
" " ♈ " Spring " '61,	Mar. 20	9	40.	A.M.
" " ♋ " Summer " "	June, 21	6	27,	A.M.
" " ♎ " Autumn " "	Sept. 22	8	40,	P.M.
" " ♑ " Winter " "	Dec. 21	2	27,	P.M.
Sun will be in the Winter signs,	89	0	57	
" " " Spring "	92	20	47	
" " " Summer "	93	14	13	
" " " Autumn "	89	17	47	
Sun North of Equator (Spring and Sum'r),	186	11	0	
" South " (Winter " Aut'mn),	178	13	44	

	Washington time, d.	h.	m.
Length of the tropical year, beginning at the Winter solstice, 1860, and ending at the Winter solstice of 1861.	365	5	44
Mean length of tropical year,	365	5	49

VI. Symbols of the Sun, Moon, and Planets.

☉ Sun.	⊕ or ♀ Earth.
● New Moon.	♂ Mars.
☽ First quarter of Moon.	♃ Jupiter.
○ Full Moon.	♄ Saturn.
☾ Last quarter of Moon.	♅ Uranus.
☿ Mercury.	♆ Neptune.
♀ Venus.	

The symbol of an Asteroid is a circle enclosing its number.

VII. ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1861.

In the year 1861 there will be four Eclipses; three of the Sun and one of the Moon

(I.) An annular eclipse of the Sun, January 10, invisible in the United States. It will be visible in Australia and adjacent Southern Ocean.

(II.) An annular eclipse of the Sun, July 7, invisible in the United States. It will be visible in Australia and South-eastern portion of Asia.

(III.) A partial eclipse of the Moon, December, evening of the 16th and morning of the 17th, visible in the United States. The annexed table exhibits the times of its phases for the three following meridians: —

	Eclipse begins.	Mid. of Ecl.	Eclipse ends.
Washington time,.....	2h. 19m. morn.	3h. 10m. morn.	4h. 1m. morn
St. Louis and N. O. time,	1h. 27m. "	2h. 18m. "	3h. 9m. "
San Francisco time,.....	11h. 17m. eve.	0h. 0m. "	1h. 0m. "

The eclipse will be on the south side of the Moon, and the Earth's shadow will obscure about one-fifth of its diameter.

(IV.) A total eclipse of the Sun, December 31. The Sun will rise partially eclipsed to all that portion of the United States east of the line drawn extended through the two cities of Detroit, Mich., and Austin, Texas. This eclipse will also be visible in Central America, and portions of Europe, Africa, and South America.

NOTE ON THE CALENDAR.

The risings or settings of the four planets, usually visible to the naked eye, are given for the first and sixteenth day of each month, and for the latitude of New York City; but for other times and places in the United States they will be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes Those risings and settings which occur during the day time are omitted.

Mercury is farthest west from the sun on April 12, Aug. 1, and Nov. 29, at which times it will rise and set before the sun, and is then a "morning star;" on Feb. 27, June 24, and Oct. 20, the planet is farthest east from the Sun, and rises and sets after him, when it is an "evening star." At about these times, therefore, the planet must be sought in the east just before sunrise, or in the west just after sunset, at from 18° to 27° distance from the sun; and those who would see it must seek it under the most favorable circumstances. Venus will be "morning star" the first half of the year, and "evening" the latter.

"Star-gazers" will find an opera glass of large field, magnifying about three times, a decided assistance. The risings and settings of the Sun and Moon are given for the latitudes of Montreal, Boston, New York City, Washington, and Charleston. If they are desired for the the nearest minute on any intermediate parallel of latitude, it will be easy to find the proper proportional part of the difference between the computed times on the two adjacent parallels, and add or substract as the case may require.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Up to the year 1492 the existence of the Western Continent was unknown to the nations of Europe. It has, indeed, been asserted that voyagers from Iceland, so early as the year 1003, passed from their own island to Greenland, and were driven by adverse winds to the coast of Labrador. But the testimony, if such it can be called, to this discovery, and these explorations, is of the most vague, obscure, and unsatisfactory nature.

Poets from immemorial ages had declared in bursts of imaginative ecstasy that lovely isles and great empires lay beyond the sea; — but these were only the day-dreams of visionaries picturing what might possibly be hidden behind the misty horizon of the ocean, — not the prophecies of sages pointing out their absolute belief. It was reserved for a man, whose genius was as great as his discovery was unique and unparalleled, to demonstrate to the world by a voyage which stands alone in the history of maritime discovery, the fact which his extraordinary penetration and unerring power of deduction had years before demonstrated to his own mind.

This man was Christopher Columbus, a mariner of Genoa, — the son of a poor wool-comber. Born also, at a period when science was just commencing to break the bonds of superstition, he seems to have been fitted by every endowment of mind to an immortal destiny.

The spirit of commerce and discovery followed the invention of the magnetic needle, which enabled the mariner, no longer confined to the line of the coast, to steer his way through trackless oceans, — and the Portuguese especially had extended their commerce, even beyond the sight of either continent. Columbus married the daughter of one of these Portuguese discoverers, and the maps, charts, and other papers and records of her father came into his possession. He had already convinced himself of the rotundity of the earth, — and, under-estimating its size, supposed that the Indies, the treasure-house of all conceivable wealth, might be reached by a voyage to the west of less than half the actual distance. Having satisfied his own mind of the truth of this idea by patient and careful research, investigation, and comparison of every fact within the reach of the science of his day, — and believing that immense wealth and power would reward the nation which enabled him to realize it, he first made proposals to the Republic of Genoa to fit out an expedition, under his command, — but had the mortification of having his services rejected and his idea treated with contempt. He then applied to John II. of Portugal; to Henry VII. of England; and, finally, to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Here he spent two years in a succession of fruitless applications and mortifying repulses, and was at length preparing to follow his brother Bartholomew to England, when he was recalled by Isabella who had determined in person to patronise the undertaking. Spain was at this time suffering from the war with the Moorish Kingdom of Grenada, and the Queen not knowing how to obtain the requisite funds for the expenses of the voyage, decided to sacrifice her jewels, but the extraordinary exertions of her ministers rendered this unnecessary.

The expedition, consisting of three small vessels, the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Nina, finally set sail from the port of Palos on the 12 of August, 1492, and on the 21st of October, after a serious mutiny which had nearly baffled its success, the first land of the Western World was discovered. This was an island called Guanahani by the natives, but to which Columbus gave the name of San Salvador.

Columbus made in all four voyages to the New World, and on his third discovered the Continent on the coast of South America, fourteen months after the Cabots had reached its shores in the north, but nearly a year before the discovery of Americus Vespucius. From this third voyage he was sent home in chains by the order of Ferdinand, who thus requited benefits beyond his power to reward. He returned from his last voyage in 1502, when finding his patroness dead, his just claims disregarded, — being neglected by the king, and persecuted by those around him, — he sank beneath his sufferings, and died at Valladolid, on the 30th of May, 1506, in the 71st year of his age.

The engraving opposite represents the seamen paying homage to Columbus upon the discovery of land.

THE PILGRIMS' FIRST SABBATH ON SHORE.

BY REV. J S. CLARK, D. D.

Why has no painter immortalized his name by transferring to canvass this Sabbath scene [on Clark's Island], the first ever witnessed on the shores of New England? As an illustration of the true Pilgrim spirit, nothing can exceed it. We see them now, in imagination, grouped in devout posture around a forest fire, while "Deacon Carver," the newly elected governor, reads from his pocket Bible an appropriate chapter, and "lines" a favorite psalm, which gives vent to full-hearted and high-sounding praise. We hear the fervent prayers and earnest prophesyings of Bradford and Winslow, who, though yet young, are much experieneed in these exercises. We behold the solemnity that rests even on the sailor's countenance, as, silently musing on perils recently passed, he participates in the service, while not a rising cloud, nor breaking wave, nor frightened sea-gull escapes his ever watchful eye.

But why are they there, under the open canopy of heaven, on that raw December day? Because it was just there that the Sabbath overtook them, while searching to find a place of settlement for themselves and their little ones, whom they left four days ago at the end of Cape Cod, on board the May-Flower, in charge of a captain who begins to talk of setting them all ashore on the sand, unless they find a place soon.* But how is it that, under such a pressing necessity they can *spare the time* for so much psalm-singing, and prayer, and prophesying? Do they not know that works of "necessity and mercy" are lawful on that day? Yes, but they do not believe that their present necessities are sufficient to justify a suspense of the Sabbath law in the sight of God. They are even more scrupulous than that; rather than approach the Lord's Day under such bodily exhaustion as will unfit them for religious worship (an essential part of their Sabbath observance), they would spend the whole of Saturday in recovering tired nature from extra fatigue, and in preparing for the Sabbath, — as they actually did!

Here we have the Puritan Sabbath, not as discussed in a learned treatise; not as explained in a catechism; not as enforced in a sermon, but as *actually kept*, and that, too, under circumstances which exclude all suspicion of any sham observance — any mere pretence of religious strictness.

* In Bradford's Journal, lately discovered in the Fallhane library, England, and printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society, the account is given thus, immediately after the record of their perilous escape to Clark's Island on that stormy Friday night. "But though this had been a day and night of much trouble and danger unto them, yet God gave them a morning of comfort and refreshing (as usually he doth to his children), for the next day was a fair sunshining day, and they found themselves to be on an island secure from the Indians, where they might dry their stuff, fix their pieces and rest themselves, and give God thanks for his mercies in their manifold deliverances. And this being the last day of the week, they prepared to keep the Sabbath.



JANUARY.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D. H. M.	St. Louis & N. O. D. H. M.	San Francisco. D. H. M.
☾ Last Quar.,	3 8 47 E.	3 7 54 E.	3 5 45 E.
● New Moon,	10 10 19 E.	10 9 26 E.	10 7 18 E.
☽ First Quar.,	18 10 52 E.	18 9 59 E.	18 7 50 E.
○ Full Moon,	28 11 58 M.	26 11 5 M.	26 8 56 M.
Perigee,	2 2 54 E.	2 2 6 E.	2 11 54 M.
Apogee,	17 0 30 E.	17 11 42 M.	17 9 30 M.
Perigee,	29 5 47 M.	29 4 54 M	29 2 42 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.		Sixteenth Day.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Venus,	Rises 5 3 M.	S'ths 9 48 M.	Rises 5 32 M.	S'ths 10 8 M.
Mars,	S'ths 5 7 E.	Sets 11 2 E.	S'ths 4 45 E.	Sets 10 56 E.
Jupiter,	Rises 8 20 E.	S'ths 3 12 M.	Rises 7 14 E.	S'ths 2 8 M.
Saturn,	Rises 9 25 E.	S'ths 4 3 M.	Rises 8 22 E.	S'ths 3 2 M.



D M.	Day of Week	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	0 4	3 39	7 41	4 27	10 9	7 30	4 39	10 10	7 25	4 44	10 10	7 19	4 49	10 11	7 3	5 6	10 12
2	W.	0 5	4 28	7 41	4 28	11 24	7 30	4 40	11 22	7 25	4 45	11 21	7 19	4 50	11 21	7 3	5 6	11 17
3	Th.	0 5	5 17	7 41	4 29	morn	7 30	4 41	morn	7 25	4 46	morn	7 19	4 51	morn	7 3	5 7	morn
4	Fri.	0 5	6 7	7 41	4 30	0 41	7 30	4 42	0 36	7 25	4 47	0 33	7 19	4 52	0 32	7 3	5 8	0 25
5	Sat.	0 6	6 59	7 41	4 31	1 58	7 30	4 43	1 50	7 25	4 48	1 46	7 19	4 53	1 44	7 4	5 9	1 32
6	☿	0 6	7 54	7 41	4 32	3 17	7 30	4 43	3 5	7 25	4 48	3 0	7 19	4 54	2 56	7 4	5 9	2 41
7	Mo.	0 7	8 52	7 40	4 33	4 30	7 29	4 44	4 17	7 25	4 49	4 11	7 19	4 55	4 6	7 4	5 10	3 48
8	Tu.	0 7	9 51	7 40	4 34	5 37	7 29	4 45	5 24	7 24	4 50	5 18	7 19	4 56	5 12	7 4	5 11	4 48
9	W.	0 8	10 49	7 39	4 35	6 30	7 29	4 46	6 22	7 24	4 51	6 16	7 19	4 57	6 10	7 4	5 12	5 51
10	Th.	0 8	11 45	7 39	4 36	sets	7 29	4 48	sets	7 24	4 52	rises	7 19	4 58	sets	7 4	5 13	sets
11	Fri.	0 8	even	7 39	4 37	5 26	7 29	4 49	5 35	7 24	4 53	5 39	7 18	4 59	5 45	7 4	5 14	5 58
12	Sat.	0 9	1 27	7 38	4 39	6 36	7 28	4 50	6 42	7 24	4 55	6 45	7 18	5 0	6 49	7 3	5 15	6 59
13	☿	0 9	2 11	7 38	4 40	7 43	7 28	4 51	7 47	7 23	4 56	7 49	7 18	5 1	7 52	7 3	5 15	7 58
14	Mo.	0 10	2 54	7 37	4 42	8 48	7 27	4 52	8 50	7 23	4 57	8 51	7 18	5 2	8 53	7 3	5 16	8 55
15	Tu.	0 10	3 35	7 37	4 43	9 51	7 27	4 53	9 50	7 22	4 58	9 50	7 17	5 3	9 50	7 3	5 17	9 49
16	W.	0 10	4 15	7 36	4 44	10 53	7 26	4 55	10 50	7 22	4 59	10 49	7 17	5 4	10 48	7 3	5 18	10 44
17	Th.	0 11	4 55	7 35	4 46	11 55	7 26	4 56	11 50	7 21	5 0	11 47	7 17	5 5	11 46	7 2	5 19	11 38
18	Fri	0 11	5 37	7 35	4 47	morn	7 25	4 57	morn	7 21	5 2	morn	7 16	5 6	morn	7 2	5 20	morn
19	Sat	0 11	6 22	7 34	4 49	0 59	7 25	4 58	0 52	7 20	5 3	0 48	7 16	5 7	0 46	7 2	5 21	0 31
20	☿	0 11	7 9	7 33	4 50	2 5	7 24	4 59	1 55	7 20	5 4	1 50	7 15	5 8	1 47	7 1	5 22	1 32
21	Mo	0 12	8 0	7 32	4 51	3 10	7 24	5 1	2 58	7 19	5 5	2 52	7 15	5 9	2 48	7 1	5 23	2 31
22	Tu.	0 12	8 55	7 31	4 53	4 12	7 23	5 2	3 59	7 18	5 6	3 53	7 14	5 10	3 47	7 1	5 24	3 29
23	W	0 12	9 51	7 31	4 54	5 10	7 22	5 3	4 57	7 18	5 7	4 51	7 13	5 12	4 45	7 0	5 25	4 26
24	Th.	0 13	10 48	7 30	4 56	6 2	7 21	5 4	5 49	7 17	5 9	5 43	7 13	5 13	5 38	7 0	5 26	5 19
25	Fri	0 13	11 45	7 29	4 57	6 44	7 21	5 6	6 33	7 16	5 10	6 28	7 12	5 14	6 23	6 59	5 27	6 7
26	Sat	0 13	morn	7 28	4 58	rises	7 20	5 7	rises	7 15	5 11	sets	7 11	5 15	rises	6 59	5 28	rises
27	☿	0 13	0 39	7 27	5 0	6 35	7 19	5 8	6 39	7 15	5 12	6 41	7 11	5 16	6 44	6 58	5 28	6 51
28	Mo.	0 13	1 31	7 25	5 1	7 53	7 18	5 9	7 55	7 14	5 13	7 56	7 10	5 17	7 58	6 58	5 29	8 0
29	Tu	0 14	2 22	7 24	5 3	9 11	7 17	5 11	9 10	7 13	5 15	9 9	7 9	5 18	9 10	6 57	5 30	9 8
30	W.	0 14	3 13	7 23	5 4	10 29	7 16	5 12	10 25	7 12	5 16	10 23	7 8	5 20	10 22	6 56	5 31	10 16
31	Th	0 14	4 3	7 22	5 5	11 47	7 15	5 14	11 40	7 11	5 17	11 37	7 7	5 21	11 34	6 56	5 32	11 24

MEMORABILIA

JANUARY.

1. Union of Eng. and Ireland,
2. Mass. Leg'ture meets. [1801.
2. Pilgrims com. buildg. 1621.
2. Georgia admitted, 1788.
5. Richmond destroyed, 1781.
6. EPIPHANY.
7. Plough Monday.
7. C. Cushing born, 1800.
8. E. W. Whitney died, 1825.
9. Connecticut admitted, 1788.
10. Linnæus died, 1778.
10. Fall of Pemb. Mills, 1860.
11. Pres. Dwight died, 1817.
12. John Hancock born, 1737.
12. Lavater died, 1801.
14. Peace ratified by Cong. 1784.
16. Gov. Clifford born, 1809.
17. Franklin born, 1706.
18. Daniel Webster born, 1782.
20. John Howard died, 1790.
20. Garrick died, 1779.
21. Louis XVI beheaded, 1793.
22. Byron b. 1782. [sign'd 1629.
23. Bradford's Plym'th Patent
24. Pilgrims' Rendezvous b'nt,
25. Rob't Burns b. 1759. [1621.
27. Audubon died, 1851.
27. Treaty with France, 1832.
28. Telegraph in use in Eng.
29. H. D. Gilpin d. 1860. [1796.
30. Governor Banks born, 1816.



FLORIDA DISCOVERED.

Juan Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida, was a companion of Columbus in his second voyage. No sooner had the expedition of the great discoverer revealed a New World to the enterprise and courage of the Spaniards, than thousands of adventurers of every rank were kindled with the most extraordinary enthusiasm. Riches beyond the dreams of avarice, — glory and power beyond the reach of Princes in the Old World, — every desire of the senses, every thirst of ambition, seemed to present themselves to the valiant and fortunate in that country, which was to them like the realization of a dream. The tales of the first voyagers went far beyond any evidences which they brought with them on their return, — the imaginations of their auditors leaped far in advance of the scenes of that wonderful land as pictured to them by these narrators. Is it then astonishing that the secrets which Alchemy had failed to discover should be thought to wait the fortunate explorer of those golden countries, — or that Ponce de Leon should expect to find the Fountain of Perpetual Youth hidden among the mountains and luxuriant forests of the New World?

The youth of Ponce de Leon had been passed in military service in Spain, and he had shared in the wild and romantic exploits of the Moorish war. He now embraced the earliest opportunity to seek his fortune in the new channels opened to Castilian bravery and love of adventure. He at once distinguished himself in the wars against the natives of Hispaniola, and Ovando rewarded him with the government of the eastern province of the island.

But he was still dissatisfied. From the hills in his province he beheld through the transparent atmosphere the splendid vegetation of Porto Rico. A visit to that island stimulated his cupidity. He aspired to the government and was successful in obtaining it. By inexorable severity, and the most cruel oppression of the natives, he amassed riches, but was finally displaced for the reason that his commission conflicted with the claims of the family of Columbus.

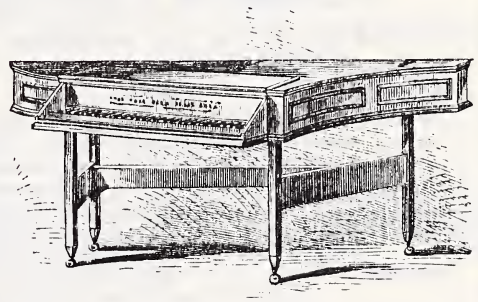
Ponce de Leon was not, however, discouraged by this rebuff of fortune. In the vicinity of a continent as yet unexplored, and teeming, as was believed, with inexhaustible riches, — his cupidity still ungratified, his love of adventure untamed by the approach of age, — he longed to advance his fortunes by the conquest of an empire. More than this: Ponce de Leon was a dreamer, whose superstitious belief had accepted as true the legends of the Alchemists and Mystics. He believed the tradition, universally current in Spain, of a fountain whose waters possessed the power of restoring life to those who should be plunged into them, and of giving to those who drank of them eternal youth. Where should this be placed if not within the magic circle of coast which formed the outer boundary to a continent filled with riches answering to every desire of the heart?

On the 13 of March, 1512, Ponce de Leon set sail from Porto Rico, with a squadron of three ships, fitted out at his own expense. He touched at San Salvador; he sailed among the Bahamas, and, on Easter Sunday, the 6th of April, discovered land, which he supposed was an island, and to which he gave the name of Florida, from the day on which it was discovered (called by the Spaniards Pascua Florida), and the brilliancy of its flowers and verdure.

For some days, on account of the weather, the squadron was unable to approach the shore, but on the 18th of April, in latitude thirty degrees and eight minutes, somewhere near the vicinity of the present St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon landed and claimed the territory for the crown of Spain. After spending some weeks in exploring the coast, doubling Cape Florida, and sailing among the group of islands which he named Tortugas, — meeting every where with the most determined hostility from the natives, — he returned to Porto Rico, leaving a trusty follower to continue the search.

The government of Florida was the reward which Ponce de Leon received for his discovery, but this was accompanied with the condition that he should colonize the country which he was appointed to rule. Some years passed, partly occupied by preparations in Spain, partly by an expedition against the Carib Indians, partly consumed by delays, before he was ready to take possession of his government.

At length in 1520 he proceeded with two ships to select a site for his colony. On landing, his company was attacked by the Indians with implacable fury. Many of the Spaniards were killed; the survivors fled to the ships, bearing with them their commander mortally wounded by an arrow. The expedition was at once abandoned, and the discoverer of Florida, — the soldier for whom no enterprise was too dangerous or difficult; the dreamer to whom no legend was too wonderful for belief; the aspirant whose ambition and avarice knew no bounds; he who had hoped to conquer empires, and live in eternal youth, — returned to Cuba to die a miserable death.



THE SPINNET.

" Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls
Stretched away into stately halls;
The weary wheel to a *Spinnet* turned;
The tallow-candle an astral burned."

This was part of the waking dream of Whittier's "Maude Muller," and it shows in what regard our grandmothers and great-grandmothers held the somewhat rude instrument of music represented above. The Spinnet was in fact the Piano-Forte of the latter part of the seventeenth, and the whole of the eighteenth, century. In shape not unlike a Grand Piano of the present day, it was about one-fourth of the cubical size, and in sound compared with it very much as a common hand-organ does with the complete and powerful instruments of our great churches and halls. The key-board of the instrument from which the cut was made comprises five complete octaves. It is in the possession of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, to whose kindness we are indebted for the privilege of copying it, and is about a century and a half old. In its utmost perfection, the Spinnet could only have been a mere accompaniment to the voice, and would have been utterly incapable of giving correct expression to the most simple Piano-Forte composition of our day. With the improvement of its means of expression, the powers of the art itself seem to expand; while every advance made in composition by the great masters of music requires a corresponding advance in the inventive skill of the instrument maker.



FEBRUARY.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quar.,	2	4	52 M.	2	3	59 M.	2	1	50 M.
● New Moon,	9	2	56 E	9	2	4 E.	9	11	55 M.
☽ First Quar.,	17	7	11 E.	17	6	19 E.	17	4	10 E.
○ Full Moon,	24	11	25 E.	24	10	42 E.	24	8	34 E.
Apogee,	14	6	18 M.	14	5	30 M.	14	3	18 M.
Perigee,	26	8	24 M.	26	7	36 M.	26	5	24 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.				Sixteenth Day.			
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
Venus,	Rises 5 53 M.		S'ths 10 31 M.		Rises 6 0 M.		S'ths 10 51 M.	
Mars,	S'ths 4 22 E.		Sets 10 48 E.		S'ths 4 2 E.		Sets 10 42 E.	
Jupiter,	Rises 6 1 E.		S'ths 0 58 M.		S'ths 11 47 E.		Sets 6 44 M.	
Saturn,	Rises 7 25 E.		S'ths 1 55 M.		Rises 6 11 E.		S'ths 0 52 M.	

D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'n Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Fri.	0 14	4 56	7 21	5 7	morn	7 14	5 15	morn	7 10	5 18	morn	7 6	5 22	morn	6 55	5 33	morn
2	Sat	0 14	5 50	7 19	5 8	1 4	7 13	5 16	0 55	7 9	5 19	0 50	7 6	5 23	0 47	6 55	5 34	0 33
3	S	0 14	6 47	7 18	5 10	2 20	7 12	5 17	2 8	7 7	5 21	2 2	7 6	5 24	1 58	6 54	5 35	1 41
4	Mo.	0 14	7 44	7 17	5 11	3 29	7 11	5 19	3 16	7 8	5 22	3 10	7 4	5 25	3 4	6 53	5 36	2 45
5	Tu.	0 14	8 42	7 16	5 13	4 29	7 9	5 20	4 16	7 6	5 23	4 10	7 3	5 26	4 4	6 52	5 37	3 45
6	W.	0 14	9 38	7 14	5 14	5 19	7 8	5 21	5 6	7 5	5 24	5 0	7 2	5 28	4 55	6 51	5 38	4 37
7	Th.	0 14	10 31	7 13	5 16	5 58	7 7	5 23	5 47	7 4	5 26	5 42	7 1	5 29	5 38	6 51	5 39	5 22
8	Fri.	0 14	11 20	7 11	5 17	6 29	7 6	5 24	6 20	7 3	5 27	6 16	7 0	5 30	6 13	6 50	5 40	6 0
9	Sat.	0 15	even	7 10	5 19	sets	7 5	5 25	sets	7 2	5 28	sets	6 59	5 31	sets	6 49	5 41	sets
10	S	0 15	0 49	7 9	5 20	6 34	7 3	5 26	6 37	7 0	5 29	6 33	6 57	5 32	6 41	6 48	5 42	6 45
11	Mo.	0 15	1 30	7 7	5 22	7 37	7 2	5 28	7 37	6 59	5 30	7 37	6 56	5 33	7 38	6 47	5 42	7 39
12	Tu.	0 15	2 11	7 6	5 23	8 39	7 0	5 29	8 37	6 58	5 32	8 36	6 55	5 34	8 36	6 46	5 43	8 33
13	W.	0 14	2 52	7 4	5 25	9 42	6 59	5 30	9 38	6 57	5 33	9 36	6 54	5 36	9 35	6 45	5 44	9 28
14	Th.	0 14	3 33	7 3	5 26	10 47	6 58	5 32	10 39	6 55	5 34	10 36	6 53	5 37	10 34	6 44	5 45	10 24
15	Fri.	0 14	4 16	7 1	5 27	11 50	6 57	5 33	11 41	6 54	5 35	11 37	6 51	5 38	11 33	6 43	5 46	11 20
16	Sat.	0 14	5 2	7 0	5 29	morn	6 55	5 34	morn	6 53	5 37	morn	6 50	5 39	morn	6 42	5 47	morn
17	S	0 14	5 50	6 58	5 30	0 54	6 54	5 35	0 43	6 51	5 38	0 38	6 49	5 40	0 33	6 41	5 48	0 18
18	Mo.	0 14	6 42	6 57	5 32	1 56	6 52	5 37	1 44	6 50	5 49	1 38	6 48	5 41	1 33	6 40	5 49	1 15
19	Tu.	0 14	7 36	6 55	5 33	2 55	6 51	5 38	2 42	6 49	5 40	2 36	6 46	5 42	2 30	6 39	5 49	2 11
20	W.	0 14	8 32	6 53	5 34	3 49	6 49	5 39	3 36	6 47	5 41	3 30	6 45	5 44	3 24	6 38	5 50	3 5
21	Th.	0 14	9 28	6 51	5 36	4 35	6 48	5 40	4 28	6 46	5 43	4 17	6 44	5 45	4 12	6 37	5 51	3 55
22	Fri.	0 14	10 23	6 50	5 37	5 13	6 46	5 42	5 3	6 44	5 44	4 58	6 42	5 46	4 54	6 36	5 52	4 40
23	Sat.	0 14	11 17	6 48	5 39	5 45	6 45	5 43	5 38	6 43	5 45	5 31	6 41	5 47	5 32	6 35	5 53	5 21
24	S	0 13	morn	6 46	5 40	6 13	6 43	5 44	6 9	6 41	5 46	6 7	6 39	5 48	6 6	6 34	5 54	5 59
25	Mo.	0 13	0 9	6 44	5 41	rises	6 42	5 45	rises	6 40	5 47	rises	6 38	5 49	rises	6 33	5 54	rises
26	Tu.	0 13	1 1	6 43	5 43	8 9	6 40	5 47	8 3	6 39	5 48	8 2	6 37	5 50	8 1	6 32	5 55	7 57
27	W.	0 13	1 54	6 41	5 44	9 28	6 39	5 48	9 22	6 37	5 50	9 19	6 35	5 51	9 17	6 30	5 56	9 9
28	Th.	0 13	2 47	6 40	5 46	10 48	6 37	5 49	10 40	6 36	5 51	10 36	6 34	5 52	10 33	6 29	5 57	10 20

MEMORABILIA FEBRUARY.

1. First Pres. election in U. S.
2. Lorenzo Dow d. 1834. [1789.
3. Slavery abolished in the French Colonies, 1794.
5. U. S. Bank failed, 1841.
6. Earthquake in N. Eng.1739.
6. Mass. adm. to Union, 1788.
8. Mary Qu.of Scots beheaded,
9. Pres.Harrison b.1773.[1587.
10. Savages 1st seen at Plym'th,
11. DeWit Clinton d.1828.[1621.
12. Peace with G. B. rat. 1815.
13. Monasteries sup. in France,
14. Valentine Day. [1790.
15. Roger Williams arr. 1631.
16. Queen Ann born, 1665.
17. Peace with G. B. rat. 1815.
18. Wm. Wirt died, 1834.
19. Florida ceded to U. S 1821.
20. Constitution takes Cyane and Levant, 1815.
22. George Washington b. 1732.
23. John Q. Adams d. 1848.
24. Robert Fulton died, 1815.
25. Battle of Warsaw, 1831.
26. Napoleon leaves Elba, 1815.
27. Standish chosen Capt. 1621.
28. Accident on Princeton, 1844.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sixteen years passed after the death of Ponce de Leon, during which several unfortunate expeditions had been undertaken to the coast of Florida, adding but little to the knowledge of the country, and productive of no results except the ruin of those engaged in them, when Ferdinand de Soto, a native of Xeres, demanded permission of Charles V. to conquer Florida at his own cost.

Soto had been the favorite companion of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. At the storming of Cusco, he had distinguished himself beyond all his companions in arms. He assisted at the arrest of Atahualpa, and received a portion of the immense ransom with which the unhappy Inca expected to purchase life and freedom. Perceiving the inevitable result of the jealousies between the Spaniards in Peru, Soto had withdrawn in time, with his share of the booty, and returned to Spain to enjoy his fortune.

Charles V. readily assented to his application, and appointed him to the government of the Island of Cuba, with absolute power over the immense regions to which the name of Florida was then vaguely applied.

Notwithstanding the disasters which had attended every previous expedition, Florida was still regarded with fatal interest as a land blessed with incomparable riches; and no sooner was the design of Soto announced, than the wildest enthusiasm was aroused throughout Spain and Portugal. The port of San Lucar de Barrameda was crowded with adventurers desirous to embark in the enterprise, and houses and lands were sold to purchase military equipments. Soto selected from the thousands who presented themselves six hundred men in the bloom of life, the flower of the peninsula.

The fleet sailed from Spain as if on a holiday excursion; it was received in Cuba with rejoicings as if returning from victory. Vessels had been sent to Florida to explore the coast, and select a harbor They returned bringing with them two Indian captives, who confirmed the reports that the country abounded in gold and gems. Every thing seemed to augur success to the expedition. Cuba, like Spain, was wild with expectation; and Vasco Porcallo, a man of immense wealth, expended a fortune in equipments to accompany it.

At length, in May, 1539, leaving his wife to govern Cuba in his absence, Soto embarked for Florida, and in about two weeks anchored in the Bay of Santo Spiritu. The expedition, consisting of about six hundred soldiers, and nearly three hundred horses, disembarked. Nothing but success was regarded as possible: the vessels were sent back to Havana; and Soto commenced his march for the empire which was to afford him a conquest more glorious than that of Cortez over Mexico, and richer than that of Pizarro in Peru.

From June to October was occupied by the Spaniards in marching from the Bay of Spir tu Santo to the head of the Bay of Apalachu. The march was tedious, and full of danger, — the natives everywhere hostile and treacherous, and the men became dispirited, and desired to return.

Early in the following spring, Soto renewed his march, with an Indian guide, who promised to point out a country where gold abounded, and where it was melted and refined. From the Bay of Apalachu the expedition wandered to the Ogechu, from thence to the head waters of the Coosa. A southerly direction now led them to Tuscaloosa, and in October they reached Mavilla, now Mobile. The Spaniards, tired of tents and fields, desired to occupy the town; the Indians rose against them. One of the most bloody Indian combats which has ever occurred took place, in which the town was set on fire, and two thousand five hundred Indians were slain or perished in the flames.

But Soto was still too proud and stubborn to confess his failure. Ships had arrived from Cuba at Ochus, now Pensacola; and he determined to send no news of his expedition until he had found a rich country. From Mobile he retreated to the North, and in December reached winter quarters at Chicaca, a small town of the Chickasaws, in northern Mississippi. The town was deserted, and afforded shelter to the Spaniards; while the maize, still standing in the fields, furnished them food. Again in the spring Soto prepared to resume his march, and, as he had done with other tribes, demanded of the Chickasaws two hundred men to carry the burdens of his company. The result was a midnight attack of the savages. The rude wigwams were set on fire; and, could the Indians have acted with coolness and concert, the expedition of Soto would have been at an end. The delay of a week sufficed to repair weapons, and prepare again for the march. This was still towards the West. For seven days they wandered through forests and morasses, and at length came to settlements in the vicinity of the Mississippi.

The Spaniards were guided to the river by natives and directed to one of the usual crossing-places, supposed to be at about the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude. Soto was the first European to behold this magnificent stream. It was described as more than a mile broad, flowing with a strong current. The water was always muddy, and trees and timber continually floated down the stream. The arrival of the Spaniards excited curiosity and fear. The natives from the western bank of the river came rowing down the stream in a fleet of two hundred barges; bringing gifts of fish, and a bread made of the fruit of the persimmon.

In July, Soto reached Pacaha, the northernmost point of his exploration, near the Mississippi, where he remained forty days. An exploring party sent to the North reported those regions as almost a desert, inhabited by a few tribes of hunters. The expedition therefore turned to the northwest, and in August reached the highlands of White River. Finding neither gems nor gold, they turned again towards the South, and passed the third winter at Autianque, a town on the Washita.

In the spring of the following year, 1542, Soto determined to descend the Washita to the sea. As he advanced, he was lost among bayous and marshes. At the junction of the Red River with the Mississippi, he anxiously inquired of a chief the distance to the ocean. It was unknown. Was the country inhabited? He was told it was a barren waste. The heart of Soto began to sink; his stubborn pride was changed to a gloomy melancholy, and his health began rapidly to decline. A malignant fever ensued, aggravated by want of care and attendance. Believing his last hour at hand, he held a council with his followers, and named a successor, whom they all promised to obey. On the 21st of May, he died.

To conceal his death his body was wrapped in his mantle, and at midnight was silently sunk in the middle of the great river which he had discovered. From June to December the wretched remnants of his magnificent expedition wandered backwards and forwards on the west of the Mississippi, and at length determined to build boats and trust themselves to the mercy of the waters. In July, 1543, they had with immense labor built and fitted out seven small brigantines, without decks, and so frail that the least shock would have broken them in pieces. In these they embarked, and in seventeen days reached the Gulf of Mexico. Following the coast, it was not till the 10th of September that the remainder, now numbering but three hundred and eleven men, entered the River Panuco.



MARCH.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quar.,	3	2	8 E	3	1	15 E.	3	11	7 M.
● New Moon,	11	8	29 M.	11	7	36 M.	1	5	27 M.
☽ First Quar.,	19	0	24 E.	19	11	31 M.	19	9	22 M.
○ Full Moon,	26	9	7 M.	26	8	14 M.	26	6	6 M.
Apogee,	13	6	54 E.	13	6	6 E.	13	3	54 E.
Perigee,	26	6	48 E.	26	6	0 E.	26	3	48 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H. M.				Sixteenth Day. H. M.			
Venus,	Rises	5 57 M.	S'ths	11 4 M.	Rises	5 47 M.	S'ths	11 18 M.
Mars,	S'ths	3 44 E.	Sets	10 36 E.	S'ths	3 25 E.	Sets	10 29 E.
Jupiter,	S'ths	10 50 E.	Sets	5 49 M.	S'ths	9 45 E.	Sets	4 46 M.
Saturn,	S'ths	11 53 E.	Sets	6 31 M.	S'ths	10 50 E.	Sets	5 33 M.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths. h.	m.	Moon Souths. h.	m.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa South'n Oregon. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.
1	Fri	0	12	3	43	6	38	5	47	morn		6	36	5	50	11	56	6	34	5	52	11	51	6	32	5	53	11	46	6	28	5	58	11	30
2	Sat	0	12	4	41	6	33	5	48	0	7	6	34	5	52	morn		6	33	5	53	morn		6	31	5	54	morn		6	27	5	58	morn	
3	♋	0	12	5	40	6	31	5	50	1	21	6	32	5	53	1	8	6	31	5	54	1	2	6	30	5	55	0	57	6	26	5	59	0	38
4	Mo	0	12	6	38	6	33	5	51	2	25	6	31	5	54	2	12	6	29	5	55	2	6	6	28	5	56	2	0	6	24	6	0	1	41
5	Tu	0	12	7	34	6	31	5	53	3	18	6	29	5	55	3	5	6	28	5	56	2	59	6	27	5	57	2	54	6	23	6	1	2	35
6	W	0	11	8	28	6	29	5	54	3	59	6	27	5	56	3	48	6	26	5	57	3	43	6	25	5	58	3	38	6	22	6	1	3	22
7	Th	0	11	9	17	6	27	5	55	4	31	6	28	5	57	4	22	6	25	5	58	4	18	6	24	5	59	4	14	6	21	6	2	4	0
8	Fri	0	11	10	4	6	25	5	57	4	57	6	21	5	59	4	50	6	23	5	59	4	47	6	22	6	0	4	44	6	19	6	3	4	34
9	Sat	0	11	10	47	6	23	5	58	5	19	6	22	6	0	5	15	6	21	6	0	5	13	6	21	6	1	5	11	6	18	6	4	5	5
10	♋	0	10	11	29	6	21	6	0	5	33	6	21	6	1	5	37	6	20	6	2	5	36	6	19	6	2	5	36	6	17	6	5	5	32
11	Mo	0	10	even		6	19	6	1	sets		6	19	6	2	sets		6	18	6	3	sets		6	18	6	3	sets		6	15	6	5	sets	
12	Tu	0	10	0	50	6	17	6	2	7	33	6	17	6	3	7	29	6	17	6	4	7	27	6	16	6	4	7	27	6	14	6	6	7	21
13	W	0	10	1	31	6	15	6	4	8	36	6	15	6	4	8	30	6	15	6	5	8	27	6	14	6	5	8	25	6	13	6	7	8	17
14	Th	0	9	2	13	6	14	6	5	9	39	6	14	6	6	9	31	6	13	6	6	9	27	6	13	6	6	9	24	6	12	6	8	9	12
15	Fri	0	9	2	58	6	12	6	7	10	42	6	12	6	7	10	32	6	12	6	7	10	27	6	11	6	7	10	23	6	10	6	8	10	8
16	Sat	0	9	3	45	6	10	6	8	11	45	6	10	6	8	11	33	6	10	6	8	11	27	6	10	6	8	11	23	6	9	6	9	11	6
17	♋	0	8	4	34	6	8	6	9	morn		6	9	6	9	morn		6	8	6	9	morn		6	8	6	9	morn		6	8	6	10	morn	
18	Mo	0	8	5	27	6	6	6	10	0	44	6	7	6	10	0	31	6	7	6	10	0	25	6	7	6	10	0	20	6	6	6	10	0	1
19	Tu	0	8	6	20	6	4	6	12	1	38	6	5	6	11	1	25	6	5	6	11	1	19	6	5	6	11	1	13	6	5	6	11	0	54
20	W	0	8	7	14	6	2	6	13	2	26	6	3	6	12	2	14	6	3	6	12	2	8	6	4	6	12	2	3	6	4	6	12	1	45
21	Th	0	7	8	8	6	0	6	14	3	8	6	2	6	14	2	57	6	2	6	13	2	52	6	2	6	13	2	48	6	3	6	12	2	32
22	Fri	0	7	9	1	5	58	6	15	3	41	6	0	6	15	3	33	6	0	6	14	3	29	6	0	6	14	3	26	6	1	6	13	3	13
23	Sat	0	7	9	53	5	56	6	17	4	10	5	58	6	16	4	4	5	58	6	15	4	1	5	59	6	15	3	59	6	0	6	14	3	50
24	♋	0	6	10	45	5	55	6	18	4	35	5	56	6	17	4	32	5	57	6	16	4	30	5	57	6	16	4	30	5	59	6	15	4	25
25	Mo	0	6	11	37	5	53	6	20	4	59	5	55	6	18	4	59	5	55	6	17	4	59	5	56	6	17	5	0	5	57	6	15	4	57
26	Tu	0	6	morn		5	51	6	21	rises		5	53	6	19	rises		5	53	6	19	rises		5	54	6	18	rises		5	56	6	16	rises	
27	W.	0	5	0	32	5	49	6	22	8	21	5	51	6	20	8	14	5	52	6	20	8	11	5	52	6	19	8	8	5	54	6	17	7	57
28	Th	0	5	1	28	5	47	6	23	9	44	5	49	6	21	9	34	5	50	6	21	9	29	5	51	6	20	9	26	5	53	6	17	9	11
29	Fri	0	5	2	27	5	45	6	25	11	2	5	48	6	23	10	50	5	48	6	22	10	44	5	49	6	21	10	39	5	52	6	18	10	22
30	Sat	0	4	3	28	5	43	6	26	morn		5	46	6	24	11	59	5	47	6	23	11	53	5	48	6	22	11	47	5	50	6	19	11	29
31	♋	0	4	4	29	5	41	6	27	0	12	5	44	6	25	morn		5	45	6	24	morn		5	46	6	23	morn		5	49	6	19	morn	

MEMORABILIA

MARCH.

1. Gov. Brooks died, 1825.
2. Emp. Nicholas died, 1855.
2. Gen. Houston born, 1793.
4. Vermont admitted, 1791.
4. 1st Congress met, 1789.
5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
5. John Howland died, 1673.
6. Massacre at Alamo, 1836.
7. Florida admitted, 1844.
9 Mar. of Nap. & Joseph. 1796.
10. Elder T. Faunce died, 1746.
11. Rev. J. Robinson d. 1625.
12 Triple Alliance, 1854.
13 Champollion d. 1832. [1629.
14 Mass Col. Charter signed,
15 Pres. Jackson born, 1767.
15 Maine admitted, 1820.
17 Boston evacuated, 1776.
18. Stamp Act repealed, 1776.
19. William III. died, 1702
20. Great fire, Boston, 1760.
21 Spring commences.
22. Goethe died, 1832. [1614.
23. Capt. Smith s'led for Amer.
24 Gov. Shirley died, 1771.
25. Boston Port Bill pass'd, 1774.
26. Samoset visits pilg'ms, 1621.
27 Vera Cruz taken, 1847.
28. Abercrombie died, 1801.
29. Good Friday
31. J. C. Calhoun died, 1849.



DISCOVERY OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Within seven years from the discovery of the continent, the fisheries of Newfoundland were known to the mariners of Brittany and Normandy. They gave its name to the Island of Cape Breton. A map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was drawn by a citizen of Harfleur; and the fishermen of the North of France derived wealth from the regions, which, it was confessed with reluctance, were first visited by John and Sebastian Cabot.

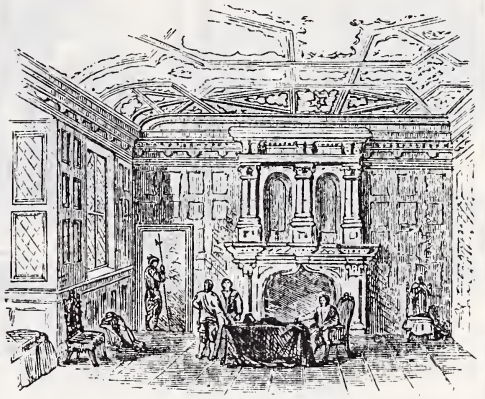
Plans of colonization in North America had, as early as 1518, been suggested in France by De Lery and St. Just; and in 1523 Francis I. employed John Verrazzani, a Florentine, to explore the new continent. Verrazzani's narrative of his voyage is the earliest original account now extant of the coast of the United States; but his expedition resulted only in extending the knowledge of the country and its inhabitants.

In 1534, Chabot, admiral of France, whose office brought him constantly in contact with the hardy fishermen who resorted to the Banks of Newfoundland, again interested Francis in the design of colonizing the New World. In April, James Cartier, a mariner of St. Malo, left that port with two ships, and after a favorable voyage of twenty days arrived upon the coast of Newfoundland. Having almost circumnavigated the island, he turned to the South, and entered the bay, which he named Des Chaleurs. Finding no western passage, he sailed along the coast as far as the smaller inlet of Gaspe. Here, upon a point of land at the entrance to the haven, he raised a cross, bearing a shield, with lilies and an appropriate inscription, and took possession of the country for the King of France. Leaving the Bay of Gaspe, Cartier discovered the great river of Canada, and sailed up its channel until he could see the land on either side. It now became necessary to return: the little fleet embarked in August, and in less than thirty days arrived safely in the harbor of St. Malo.

In the ensuing year, Cartier's second expedition sailed for the New World full of sanguine hopes of discoveries and colonizations. After a stormy voyage of nearly three months, they entered the gulf to the west of Newfoundland on the day of St. Lawrence. Sailing to the north of the Island of Anticosti, they ascended the river in September as far as a pleasant harbor in the Isle of Orleans. The Indians received them with unsuspecting hospitality. Leaving his ships safely moored, Cartier sailed in a boat to the chief Indian settlement on the Island of Hochelaga. The town lay at the foot of a hill, which he climbed; and, moved with admiration at the beauty of the prospect, he called the hill Mont-Real, a name which it still bears. At the approach of spring, after a winter rendered frightful on board the ships by the ravages of the scurvy, Cartier erected upon the hill a cross bearing the arms of France, and took solemn possession of the country.

Cartier's experience of the severity of the winter in the St. Lawrence, and the want of mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, threw discouragement for a time upon the plans of colonization. At length, in 1542, in conjunction with Francis de la Roque, Lord of Roberval, Cartier arranged a new expedition with the design of settling the country in the region of the St. Lawrence. This expedition was, however, a failure. Composed in great part of the tenants of prisons, it was almost impossible to preserve subordination, — quite so to accomplish a settlement in the wilderness; and both Cartier and Roberval returned to France after the first winter, during which one man was hanged for theft, several put in irons, and "divers persons, as well women as men," were whipped.

For the next fifty years no further discoveries or settlements were attempted by the French; and it was not till the year 1603 that any success attended their efforts. In this year Samuel Champlain, an able marine officer, was appointed to the command of an expedition fitted out by the merchants of Rouen; and he became the father of the French settlements in Canada. He selected Quebec, near which Cartier had built a fort, as the appropriate site for a city and fortress, and in his subsequent explorations discovered Lake Champlain.



THE STAR-CHAMBER.

The Star-Chamber stood on the eastern side of New Palace Yard, and was originally a portion of the Royal Palace. It obtained its name from the ceiling having been ornamented with stars, and gave it in turn to the infamous Court of the Star-Chamber, so noted during the reigns of the Stuarts. From hence issued all the extortionate loans and levies which ended in the great civil war. So frightful did it become that its name infused terror; and to be "Star-Chambered" was applied as a term indicative of the severest and cruelest infliction of semi-legal, or illegal, tyranny. In this court men were summoned by extra-judicial might, fined mercilessly and extravagantly, branded as felons, their noses slit and ears cut off, for acts and words applied to those in authority, less strong than many in use daily by even the English press of the present day. This court was abolished in 1641. The building in use at that time for its meetings was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The cut represents the Star-Chamber itself, and is from a sketch made just previous to its demolition, in 1836, to make room for the present Houses of Parliament. It was in this room that the celebrated ecclesiastical council, called the "Court of High Commission," held its sessions.

A FIRM faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

A CELEBRATED wit was asked why he did not marry a young lady, to whom he was much attached. "I know not," he replied, "except the great regard we have for each other."

AN advertisement lately appeared in the Dublin "Evening Post," headed, "Iron bedsteads and *bedding*." We suppose, according to the latter term, that the linen is of *sheet*-iron.



APRIL.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quar.,	2	1	16 M.	2	0	23 M.	1	10	14 E.
● New Moon,	10	1	48 M.	10	0	55 M.	9	10	46 E.
☽ First Quar.	18	1	37 M	18	0	45 M.	17	10	36 E.
○ Full Moon,	24	5	15 E.	24	4	23 E.	24	2	14 E.
Apogee,	9	10	12 E.	9	9	24 E.	9	7	12 E.
Perigee,	24	5	24 M.	24	4	36 M.	24	2	24 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.				Sixteenth Day.			
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
Venus,	Rises 5 30 M.		S'ths 11 28 M.		Rises 5 14 M.		S'ths 11 37 M.	
Mars,	S'ths 3 6 E.		Sets 10 21 E.		S'ths 2 49 E.		Sets 10 13 E.	
Jupiter,	S'ths 8 38 E.		Sets 3 40 M.		S'ths 7 39 E.		Sets 2 41 M.	
Saturn,	S'ths 9 43 E.		Sets 4 27 M.		S'ths 8 42 E.		Sets 3 27 M.	



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Southg.	Moon Southg.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North Californ. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Mo.	0 4	5 28	5 39	6 28	1 11	5 42	6 26	0 58	5 43	6 25	0 52	5 45	6 24	0 47	5 48	6 20	0 28
2	Tu.	0 4	6 23	5 37	6 30	1 58	5 41	6 27	1 46	5 42	6 26	1 40	5 43	6 25	1 36	5 47	6 21	1 19
3	W.	0 3	7 15	5 36	6 31	2 34	5 39	6 28	2 24	5 40	6 27	2 19	5 42	6 26	2 16	5 45	6 22	2 1
4	Th.	0 3	8 2	5 34	6 33	3 3	5 37	6 29	2 55	5 38	6 28	2 51	5 40	6 27	2 49	5 44	6 22	2 37
5	Fri.	0 3	8 46	5 32	6 34	3 25	5 35	6 30	3 20	5 37	6 29	3 17	5 38	6 27	3 16	5 43	6 23	3 8
6	Sat.	0 2	9 28	5 30	6 35	3 46	5 34	6 32	3 43	5 35	6 30	3 42	5 37	6 28	3 41	5 41	6 24	3 37
7	♄	0 2	10 9	5 28	6 37	4 5	5 32	6 33	4 4	5 34	6 31	4 4	5 35	6 29	4 4	5 40	6 24	4 3
8	Mo.	0 2	10 49	5 27	6 38	4 23	5 30	6 34	4 25	5 32	6 32	4 26	5 34	6 30	4 28	5 39	6 25	4 30
9	Tu.	0 1	11 30	5 25	6 40	4 41	5 29	6 35	4 45	5 30	6 33	4 47	5 32	6 31	4 50	5 38	6 26	4 56
10	W.	0 1	even	5 23	6 41	sets	5 27	6 36	sets	5 29	6 34	sets	5 31	6 32	sets	5 36	6 27	sets
11	Th.	0 1	0 56	5 21	6 42	8 33	5 25	6 37	8 24	5 27	6 35	8 20	5 29	6 33	8 16	5 35	6 27	8 2
12	Fri.	0 1	1 42	5 19	6 43	9 38	5 24	6 38	9 27	5 26	6 36	9 22	5 28	6 34	9 17	5 34	6 28	9 1
13	Sat.	0 0	2 31	5 18	6 44	10 33	5 22	6 39	10 26	5 24	6 37	10 20	5 26	6 35	10 15	5 33	6 29	9 57
14	♄	0 0	3 22	5 16	6 45	11 33	5 21	6 40	11 20	5 23	6 38	11 14	5 25	6 36	11 8	5 31	6 29	10 50
15	Mo.	0 0	4 14	5 14	6 46	morn	5 19	6 42	morn	5 21	6 39	morn	5 23	6 37	11 58	5 30	6 30	11 39
16	Tu.	0 0	5 7	5 12	6 47	0 22	5 17	6 43	0 9	5 20	6 40	0 3	5 22	6 38	morn	5 29	6 31	morn
17	W.	11 59	5 59	5 10	6 49	1 3	5 16	6 44	0 52	5 18	6 41	0 47	5 20	6 39	0 42	5 28	6 31	0 26
18	Th.	11 59	6 50	5 9	6 50	1 38	5 14	6 45	1 29	5 17	6 42	1 24	5 19	6 40	1 21	5 27	6 32	1 7
19	Fri.	11 59	7 41	5 7	6 52	2 8	5 13	6 46	2 1	5 15	6 44	1 58	5 18	6 41	1 55	5 26	6 33	1 45
20	Sat.	11 59	8 31	5 5	6 53	2 34	5 11	6 47	2 30	5 14	6 45	2 28	5 16	6 42	2 27	5 24	6 34	2 20
21	♄	11 59	9 22	5 3	6 54	2 59	5 10	6 48	2 57	5 12	6 46	2 56	5 15	6 43	2 56	5 23	6 34	2 54
22	Mo.	11 58	10 14	5 2	6 55	3 23	5 8	6 49	3 24	5 11	6 47	3 25	5 13	6 44	3 26	5 22	6 35	3 28
23	Tu.	11 58	11 9	5 0	6 57	3 48	5 7	6 50	3 52	5 9	6 48	3 54	5 12	6 45	3 57	5 21	6 36	4 4
24	W.	11 58	morn	4 59	6 58	4 17	5 5	6 52	4 24	5 8	6 49	4 27	5 11	6 46	4 32	5 20	6 36	4 42
25	Th.	11 58	0 8	4 57	6 59	rises	5 4	6 53	rises	5 6	6 50	rises	5 10	6 47	rises	5 19	6 37	rises
26	Fri.	11 58	1 9	4 55	7 0	9 51	5 2	6 54	9 38	5 5	6 51	9 32	5 8	6 48	9 27	5 18	6 38	9 9
27	Sat.	11 57	2 12	4 54	7 1	10 57	5 1	6 55	10 44	5 4	6 52	10 38	5 7	6 49	10 32	5 17	6 38	10 14
28	♄	11 57	3 14	4 52	7 3	11 50	4 59	6 56	11 38	5 2	6 53	11 32	5 6	6 49	11 27	5 16	6 40	11 10
29	Mo.	11 57	4 13	4 51	7 4	morn	4 58	6 57	morn	5 1	6 54	morn	5 5	6 50	morn	5 15	6 40	11 57
30	Tu	11 57	5 8	4 49	7 5	0 31	4 56	6 58	0 21	5 0	6 55	0 16	5 3	6 51	0 12	5 14	6 41	morn

MEMORABILIA APRIL.

1. Int'view with Mas'soit, 1621
2. J. Carver chosen Gov. 1621
3. Mrs. Eliz. Winslow d. 1621.
4. Pres. Harrison died, 1841.
5. Alice Bradford died, 1670.
6. King James I. died, 1625.
6. Good Friday.
7. Great fire in Boston, 1825.
8. Louisiana admitted, 1812.
8. Gov. Prence died, 1673.
10. Gen. Gates died, 1806.
12. Handel died, 1759.
13. Pres. Jefferson born, 1743.
14. Raleigh's Pat'nt sign'd, 1584.
15. May-Flower ret. to Engl'd, [1621.
16. Buffon died, 1788.
17. Francis Cooke died, 1663.
17. Franklin died, 1790. [1630.
18. Arbella sailed from Engl'd,
19. Battle of Lexington, 1775.
19. Gov. Davis d. 1854. [1606.
20. 1st Col. Charter of Virginia,
22. Dr. Rush died, 1813.
23. S. A. Douglas born, 1813.
26. Elder Brewster died, 1644.
27. Kossuth born, 1802.
28. Pres. Monroe born, 1758.
28. Maryland admitted, 1788.
29. Phineas Pratt d. 1680. [1622.
30. Pierce's 2d Plym. Pat. sig'd,



EXPEDITIONS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The first attempt of the English to plant a colony in America was undertaken in 1578. A magnificent fleet of fifteen sail was collected, and placed under the command of Frobisher, — designed to take possession of a country in the northern regions of America, wild and inhospitable, but of such immense wealth in gold and other precious metals, that Mexico and Peru were poor in comparison.

Persons were selected from the expedition to found the settlement which was to secure possession of this land of gold. Twelve of the vessels were to return immediately to England with the ore, and the remaining three were to remain to supply the wants of the colonists. It is sufficient to say that an expedition so chimerical in its conception was an utter failure.

The expedition of Frobisher sailed in May; in June, Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained from Elizabeth a patent giving to himself and heirs the soil which he might discover, with sole jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, of the territory within two hundred miles of his settlement, and to be of perpetual efficacy if a plantation should be established within six years.

A series of disasters defeated the expeditions by which Gilbert attempted to plant a colony of Englishmen on the coast of America; and he was finally lost at sea on his return from an exploration of the country between Newfoundland and Wiscasset in Maine.

But the fate of Gilbert did not dishearten his step-brother and colleague, Sir Walter Raleigh. He had assisted in both of the expeditions undertaken by Gilbert, and is thought to have embarked personally in the first; and he now determined to carry out his designs of colonization, but in a milder climate and on a more fruitful soil. Raleigh had served the Protestant cause in France under the brave but unfortunate Coligny. From him he had learned of the attempts of the Huguenots to settle Carolina, and of their expulsion by the Spaniards from Florida; and it was to the settlement of this favored land, represented as a clime of perpetual fertility, that he now turned his mind.

From Elizabeth he readily obtained a patent vesting him with the most ample authority; and his power and wealth, aided by strength of will and energy of character, and stimulated by the most lofty and daring ambition, rendered it easy for him to collect men and materials for an expedition. In April, 1584, two vessels, well laden and manned, and commanded by Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow, set sail for the New World, taking the circuitous route by the Canaries and West Indies; and on the 13th of July they landed on the Island of Wocoken, on the shore of North Carolina, and took possession of the country for the Queen of England.

The English were in raptures with the climate, the luxurious fertility of the soil, and the hospitality and gentleness of the natives. In a visit which they made to Granganimeo on the Island of Roanoke, they were received with the most friendly welcome by his wife, he being absent; and as their boat could not approach the shore, on account of the breakers, the Indians brought the English to land upon their shoulders. The adventurers were, however, satisfied with observing the general aspect of the country, and making some trivial explorations. Having made but a short stay in America, they arrived in England in September, accompanied by two of the natives. They gave, however, such glowing descriptions of their discoveries that Elizabeth esteemed her reign signalized by their success, and as a memorial of herself named the newly discovered country Virginia.

In the ensuing year Raleigh fitted out a new expedition, consisting of seven vessels, with one hundred and eight colonists, to take permanent possession of his territory. Sir Richard Grenville assumed the command of the fleet; and Ralph Lane, afterwards knighted by Elizabeth, was appointed governor of the colony. But the colony planted by this expedition lasted but a year. Tired with life in the wilderness, uncalculated to endure the unavoidable hardships of an infant colony, even in the most delightful climate, with leaders but ill fitted to command under new and unthought-of emergencies, the colonists sighed for their native land, and the luxuries to which they were accustomed; and the settlement was abandonad.

During the remainder of Raleigh's life, up to his prolonged and unjust imprisonment, he steadily continued his efforts to colonize Virginia. Even when unable by loss of fortune to fit out expeditions at his own cost, he never despaired of ultimate success, and used the privilege of his patent to form a company of merchants, endowing them with liberal concessions, in the hope that they would replenish the country with settlers.

Although the expeditions of Raleigh were profitless to himself, they exercised, without doubt, an immense influence upon the colonization of America, — not only by the knowledge of the country which was diffused over England by the publications of Hariot and Hakluyt, but by training men to the career of discovery, and by gradually making known the means by which alone permanent colonies could be established; and his name, indissolubly connected with the early history of our country, is properly preserved in the capital of the State to whose colonization he devoted such affectionate zeal and untiring energy.



THE SHALLOP OF THE MAY-FLOWER.

The cut, copied from a picture by Vanderveldt, a Dutch painter of the 17th century, represents a shallop, a small boat with one mast, such as that in which the brave company of explorers from the May-Flower (then at anchor in Cape Cod harbor) embarked for the purpose of discovering a proper place for their settlement.

It was this company, in all eighteen men, who on Friday evening were cast, as it were, upon Clark's Island, where they remained to pass the Sabbath, and, embarking again on Monday, stepped ashore upon a huge boulder of granite (the Rock of Plymouth,) making that celebrated "Landing" which was destined to be the birth of a nation.



MAY.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quar.,	1	2	24 E.	1	1	31 E.	1	11	22 M.
● New Moon,	9	5	59 E.	9	5	7 E.	9	2	58 E.
☽ First Quar.,	17	10	55 M	17	10	2 M.	17	7	54 M.
○ Full Moon,	24	0	58 M.	24	0	5 M.	23	9	56 E.
☾ Last Quar.,	31	5	17 M.	31	4	24 M.	31	2	16 M.
Apogee,	7	2	30 M.	7	1	42 M.	6	11	30 E.
Perigee,	22	0	54 E.	22	0	6 E.	22	9	54 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.	H. M.		H. M.	Sixteenth Day.	H. M.		H. M.
Venus,	Rises	5 0 M.	S'ths	11 48 M.	S'ths	0 2 E.	Sets	7 12 E.
Mars,	S'ths	2 32 E.	Sets	10 2 E.	S'ths	2 16 E.	Sets	9 48 E.
Jupiter,	S'ths	6 42 E.	Sets	1 43 M.	S'ths	5 47 E.	Sets	0 47 M.
Saturn,	S'ths	7 42 E.	Sets	2 26 M.	S'ths	6 43 E.	Sets	1 28 M.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	11 57	5 58	4 48	7 6	1 4	4 55	6 59	0 56	4 59	6 56	0 52	5 2	6 52	0 49	5 13	6 42	0 37
2	Th.	11 57	6 44	4 46	7 8	1 30	4 54	7 0	1 24	4 57	6 57	1 21	5 1	6 53	1 19	5 12	6 42	1 10
3	Fri.	11 57	7 27	4 45	7 9	1 51	4 52	7 1	1 47	4 56	6 58	1 45	5 0	6 54	1 44	5 11	6 43	1 39
4	Sat.	11 57	8 8	4 43	7 11	2 10	4 51	7 3	2 9	4 55	6 59	2 8	4 58	6 55	2 9	5 10	6 44	2 7
5	S	11 56	8 48	4 42	7 12	2 29	4 50	7 4	2 30	4 53	7 0	2 30	4 57	6 56	2 32	5 9	6 44	2 33
6	Mo.	11 56	9 29	4 41	7 13	2 48	4 49	7 5	2 51	4 52	7 1	2 53	4 56	6 57	2 55	5 8	6 45	3 0
7	Tu.	11 56	10 10	4 39	7 14	3 8	4 47	7 6	3 13	4 51	7 2	3 16	4 55	6 58	3 19	5 7	6 46	3 27
8	W.	11 56	10 53	4 38	7 15	3 31	4 46	7 7	3 38	4 50	7 3	3 42	4 54	6 59	3 46	5 6	6 46	3 58
9	Th.	11 56	11 39	4 36	7 16	3 56	4 45	7 8	4 6	4 49	7 4	4 11	4 53	7 0	4 16	5 5	6 47	4 31
10	Fri.	11 56	even	4 35	7 17	sets	4 44	7 9	sets	4 48	7 5	sets	4 52	7 1	sets	5 5	6 48	sets
11	Sat.	11 56	1 18	4 34	7 18	9 28	4 43	7 10	9 15	4 47	7 6	9 9	4 51	7 2	9 4	5 4	6 49	8 45
12	S	11 56	2 10	4 33	7 19	10 20	4 41	7 11	10 7	4 46	7 7	10 1	4 50	7 3	9 56	5 3	6 49	9 37
13	Mo.	11 56	3 3	4 31	7 21	11 4	4 40	7 12	10 52	4 45	7 8	10 46	4 49	7 4	10 42	5 2	6 50	10 25
14	Tu.	11 56	3 55	4 30	7 22	11 40	4 39	7 13	11 30	4 44	7 9	11 25	4 48	7 5	11 21	5 1	6 51	11 7
15	W.	11 56	4 46	4 29	7 23	morn	4 38	7 14	morn	4 43	7 10	11 59	4 47	7 5	11 57	5 1	6 52	11 45
16	Th.	11 56	5 36	4 28	7 24	0 11	4 37	7 15	0 3	4 42	7 11	morn	4 46	7 6	morn	5 0	6 52	morn
17	Fri.	11 56	6 24	4 27	7 25	0 37	4 36	7 16	0 32	4 41	7 12	0 29	4 45	7 7	0 28	5 0	6 53	0 20
18	Sat.	11 56	7 13	4 26	7 27	1 1	4 35	7 17	0 58	4 40	7 13	0 57	4 45	7 8	0 58	4 59	6 54	0 54
19	S	11 56	8 2	4 25	7 28	1 23	4 34	7 18	1 23	4 39	7 14	1 23	4 44	7 9	1 24	4 58	6 55	1 24
20	Mo.	11 56	8 54	4 24	7 29	1 46	4 34	7 19	1 49	4 38	7 15	1 50	4 43	7 10	1 53	4 58	6 55	1 57
21	Tu.	11 56	9 50	4 23	7 30	2 12	4 33	7 20	2 18	4 37	7 16	2 21	4 42	7 11	2 24	4 57	6 56	2 33
22	W.	11 56	10 49	4 22	7 31	2 45	4 32	7 21	2 53	4 37	7 17	2 57	4 42	7 12	3 2	4 57	6 57	3 14
23	Th.	11 56	11 51	4 21	7 32	3 22	4 31	7 22	3 33	4 36	7 17	3 38	4 41	7 12	3 44	4 56	6 57	4 0
24	Fri.	11 57	morn	4 20	7 33	rises	4 30	7 23	rises	4 35	7 18	rises	4 40	7 13	rises	4 56	6 58	rises
25	Sat.	11 57	0 54	4 19	7 34	9 36	4 29	7 24	9 23	4 35	7 19	9 17	4 40	7 14	9 12	4 55	6 58	8 54
26	S	11 57	1 56	4 18	7 35	10 24	4 28	7 25	10 13	4 34	7 20	10 8	4 39	7 15	10 3	4 55	6 59	9 47
27	Mo.	11 57	2 55	4 18	7 36	11 1	4 28	7 26	10 52	4 33	7 21	10 48	4 39	7 15	10 44	4 54	7 0	10 31
28	Tu.	11 57	3 49	4 17	7 37	11 30	4 28	7 27	11 23	4 33	7 22	11 20	4 38	7 16	11 17	4 54	7 0	11 7
29	W.	11 57	4 37	4 17	7 38	11 53	4 27	7 28	11 49	4 32	7 22	11 47	4 38	7 17	11 46	4 54	7 1	11 39
30	Th.	11 57	5 23	4 16	7 39	morn	4 26	7 28	morn	4 32	7 23	morn	4 37	7 18	morn	4 53	7 2	morn
31	Fri.	11 57	6 5	4 15	7 40	0 14	4 26	7 29	0 12	4 31	7 24	0 11	4 37	7 18	0 11	4 53	7 2	0 8



MAY.

1. Gov. T. Hinckley d. 1705.
2. Napoleon arr. at Elba, 1814.
3. Napoleon arr. at Elba, 1814.
4. Charleston, S.C., ta'n, 1780.
5. Thos. Truxton died, 1782.
5. Napoleon I. died, 1821.
6. Alex'r Humbolt d. 1859.
7. Exhibition Harv. College
8. Robert Morris died, 1806.
9. Gen. Benj. Lincoln d. 1810.
10. First div. into Co's in Mass.
10. J. Trumbull d. 1831. [1643.
11. R. T. Paine died, 1814.
13. Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.
14. Crown Point taken, 1775.
15. Cuvier died, 1832. [1621.
16. May-Flower arr. in Engl'd,
17. Roger Wolcott died, 1767.
18. Gov. Edw. Winslow d. 1655.
19. Gov. Bradford d. 1657.
20. Dark day, 1780.
21. Siege of Acre, 1799. [1621.
22. First Marriage in N. E.
23. South Carolina adm. 1788.
23. Settlement of Jamest'n, Va
23. James Otis died, 1783. [1607.
25. Dr. Paley died, 1805.
26. Wm. Phillips died, 1817.
29. Rhode Island adm. 1790.
29. Gen Putnam died, 1790.
30. Mackintosh died, 1832.
30. Columbus died, 1506.



FIRST SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia owes her first permanent settlement to the courage, energy, sagacity, and untiring perseverance of a single man, Capt. John Smith.

The assigns of Sir Walter Raleigh (who was now imprisoned in the tower) had never relinquished the idea of planting a colony in Virginia; and by degrees various men of rank, wealth, and influence had arrrived at the conclusion that it was possible to found a prosperous state in the temperate regions of America. King James, vain-glorious rather than ambitious, favored the design of enlarging his dominions, and readily granted a charter, with power "to deduce a colony into Virginia," but reserving to the monarch absolute legislative authority, and the control of all appointments.

Under this charter, in December, 1606, more than a century after the discovery of the continent by Cabot, and forty-one years after the settlement of Florida, the little squadron of three vessels, the largest not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, bearing one hundred and five men destined to remain, set sail for Virginia.

Newport, the commander of the fleet, sailed by way of the Canaries and West India Islands; and it was not till the middle of May, that, after passing the magnificent bay of the Chesapeake, they arrived in the James River, and selected as a site for the colony the peninsula of Jamestown, about fifty miles from its mouth.

Smith, now not thirty years old, was one of the most prominent of the adventurers. On the voyage his genius had created jealousies and raised up enemies against him; and one of the first acts of the council, upon being constituted, was to exclude him from their body on a charge of sedition, but by the exhortation of Hunt, the clergyman, he was soon restored to his station.

While the men were employed in felling timber for the fort and houses, Newport, Smith, and twenty others ascended the James River to the falls, and visited the great chief, Powhattan, at his principal seat, a village of twelve wigwams, just below the present site of Richmond.

About the middle of June, Newport sailed for England. On the departure of the ships, the colonists sank at once into a state of the most pitiable depression. In a wilderness, surrounded by savages, cut off from all communication with civilized man, unused to labor, their provisions scanty and spoiled by the long voyage, weakened by the heat of the summer, — they drooped and died, till in August only one-half of the original number survived. To complete the miseries of the remainder, Wingfield, the president of the council, had seized upon the choicest stores, and was on the point of abandoning the colony and escaping to the West Indies. He was at once deposed, and Ratcliff, a man possessing neither talent nor energy, appointed in his place. The administration of the affairs of the colony, through the weakness of the president, now fell upon Smith; and the buoyancy of his spirits, the vigor of his will, and the cheerfulness of his courage, well qualified him for the duties.

He inspired the natives with awe by his intrepidity; quelled the spirit of anarchy among the emigrants by defeating the conspiracies of Wingfield and Ratcliffe to desert the settlement; and by his constant activity managed to keep the colonists employed and the colony together, till the approach of winter, with abundance of wild fowl and game, removed all fears of famine, and gave him an opportunity to examine the country.

Leaving the colonists to enjoy the abundance which winter had brought, Smith ascended the Chickahominy as far as the boats would advance, and then struck into the interior. His companions having disobeyed his directions, the party were surprised by the Indians, and all but Smith were killed. He managed to save his own life by his immovable self-possession, and the address with which he used his superior knowledge to captivate the savages. Displaying a pocket-compass, he amused them by showing the peculiar powers of the needle, and being permitted to send a letter to Jamestown he completed their wonder by apparently endowing the paper with intelligence. The curiosity of all the neighboring tribes was aroused, he was carried in triumph from village to village, and the decision of his fate was finally referred to Powhattan. The chieftain condemned him to die; and every preparation was made for his death, when he was saved by Pocahontas, the favorite child of Powhattan, who rushed forward when his head was on the block, clung firmly to his neck, and by her fearlessness and entreaties persuaded the council to spare his life. They now attempted to induce him to join their bands in an attack upon Jamestown; but he succeeded in changing the current of their thoughts, and they finally dismissed him with promises of good-will and assistance.

Returning to Jamestown, Smith found the colony reduced to forty men, of whom the strongest were just preparing to escape in the pinnace. This desertion he suppressed at the hazard of his life.

In 1608, the colony was increased by the arrival of one hundred and twenty emigrants, — but chiefly vagabond gentlemen and goldsmiths, who added but little to its stability and prosperity, being devoted for the most part to discovering gold and other metals.

Disgusted at follies which he had vainly endeavored to check, Smith undertook to explore Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Two voyages, made in an open boat, occupied nearly three months in summer, and embraced an extent of nearly three thousand miles. He surveyed the Chesapeake Bay to the Susquehannah, discovered and explored the Patapsco, entered the harbor of Baltimore, and ascended the Potomac to the falls. Nor did he merely explore the territory, but established friendly relations with the natives, and laid the foundation for future intercourse.

Three days after his return, he was made president of the council. Order and industry began to be diffused, when Newport arrived with seventy new emigrants, two of whom were females.

In 1609, Lord Delaware's expedition, commanded by Newport, Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Somers, with a new charter for the colony, arrived on the coast. Here a hurricane separated the admiral from his fleet; and his vessel was stranded on the rocks of the Bermudas. Seven ships, out of the fleet of nine, arrived at Jamestown. A new disaster now threatened the colony. The old charter was abrogated, and the wrecked vessel contained all who possessed any authority under the new one. Smith, however, resolutely maintained his discipline, until an accidental explosion of gunpowder disabled him so that he was compelled to return to England for surgical treatment.

At his departure, he left in the colony four hundred and ninety persons. In six months, indolence, famine, vice, and consequent diseases, reduced the number to sixty; and, had it not been for the timely arrival of Gates and his party from the Bermudas, they also must have utterly perished. They insisted at once upon abandoning the settlement, and would even have destroyed it, but for the energy of Gates, who was the last to leave.

They fell down the stream, and the next morning, at the mouth of the river, met the long-boat of Lord Delaware, who had arrived on the coast with emigrants and supplies. The fugitives bore up the helm, and that night were once more at the fort in Jamestown.



JUNE.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D	H.	M.
● New Moon,	8	8	30 M.	8	7	37 M.	8	5	29 M.
☽ First Quar.,	15	5	8 E.	15	4	15 E.	15	2	7 E.
○ Full Moon,	22	9	15 M.	22	8	22 M.	22	6	13 M.
☾ Last Quar.,	29	9	33 E.	29	8	40 E.	29	6	31 E.
Apogee,	3	4	54 E.	3	4	6 E.	3	1	54 E.
Perigee,	19	10	54 M.	19	10	6 M.	19	7	54 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H. M.			H. M.		Sixteenth Day. H. M.		H. M.
Venus,	S'ths	0 22 E.	Sets	7 46 E.	S'ths	0 43 E.	Sets	8 15 E.
Mars,	S'ths	1 58 E.	Sets	9 23 E.	S'ths	1 41 E.	Sets	9 7 E.
Jupiter,	S'ths	4 52 E.	Sets	11 45 E.	S'ths	4 1 E.	Sets	10 52 E.
Saturn,	S'ths	5 42 E.	Sets	0 26 M.	S'ths	4 47 E.	Sets	11 25 E.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun South.	Moon South.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territ'r's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'n Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washing't'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sat.	11 58	6 46	4 15	7 41	0 33	4 25	7 30	0 33	4 31	7 25	0 33	4 36	7 19	0 34	4 53	7 3	0 35
2	☽	11 58	7 26	4 14	7 41	0 51	4 25	7 31	0 54	4 30	7 25	0 55	4 36	7 20	0 57	4 52	7 3	1 1
3	Mo.	11 58	8 8	4 14	7 42	1 11	4 25	7 31	1 16	4 30	7 26	1 18	4 36	7 20	1 22	4 52	7 4	1 29
4	Tu.	11 58	8 50	4 13	7 43	1 33	4 24	7 32	1 40	4 30	7 27	1 43	4 35	7 21	1 48	4 52	7 4	1 58
5	W.	11 58	9 35	4 13	7 44	1 58	4 24	7 33	2 7	4 29	7 27	2 11	4 35	7 22	2 17	4 52	7 5	2 30
6	Th.	11 58	10 23	4 13	7 44	2 28	4 24	7 33	2 39	4 29	7 28	2 44	4 34	7 22	2 51	4 52	7 5	3 6
7	Fri.	11 59	11 13	4 12	7 45	3 7	4 23	7 34	3 19	4 29	7 29	3 25	4 34	7 23	3 32	4 51	7 6	3 49
8	Sat.	11 59	even	4 12	7 45	sets	4 23	7 35	sets	4 29	7 29	sets	4 34	7 24	sets	4 51	7 6	sets
9	☾	11 59	0 59	4 12	7 46	9 3	4 23	7 35	8 51	4 28	7 30	8 45	4 34	7 24	8 40	4 51	7 7	8 23
10	Mo.	11 59	1 52	4 12	7 47	9 41	4 22	7 36	9 31	4 28	7 30	9 26	4 34	7 25	9 22	4 51	7 7	9 7
11	Tu.	11 59	2 43	4 12	7 47	10 14	4 22	7 36	10 6	4 28	7 31	10 2	4 34	7 25	9 59	4 51	7 8	9 47
12	W.	0 0	3 33	4 11	7 48	10 41	4 22	7 37	10 35	4 28	7 31	10 32	4 34	7 25	10 30	4 51	7 8	10 21
13	Th.	0 0	4 22	4 11	7 48	11 4	4 22	7 37	11 1	4 28	7 32	10 59	4 34	7 26	10 59	4 51	7 8	10 54
14	Fri.	0 0	5 10	4 11	7 49	11 23	4 22	7 38	11 27	4 28	7 32	11 27	4 34	7 26	11 27	4 51	7 9	11 26
15	Sat.	0 0	5 58	4 11	7 49	11 51	4 22	7 38	11 53	4 28	7 33	11 54	4 34	7 27	11 56	4 51	7 9	11 59
16	☾	0 0	6 47	4 11	7 50	morn	4 22	7 38	morn	4 28	7 33	morn	4 34	7 27	morn	4 51	7 10	morn
17	Mo.	0 1	7 39	4 11	7 50	0 16	4 22	7 39	0 20	4 28	7 33	0 22	4 34	7 27	0 26	4 51	7 10	0 32
18	Tu.	0 1	8 35	4 11	7 51	0 43	4 22	7 39	0 50	4 28	7 34	0 54	4 34	7 28	0 58	4 51	7 10	1 9
19	W.	0 1	9 34	4 11	7 51	1 16	4 23	7 39	1 26	4 28	7 34	1 31	4 34	7 28	1 37	4 52	7 10	1 51
20	Th.	0 1	10 36	4 11	7 51	1 59	4 23	7 40	2 11	4 28	7 34	2 17	4 34	7 28	2 23	4 52	7 11	2 41
21	Fri.	0 1	11 38	4 11	7 51	2 52	4 23	7 40	3 5	4 29	7 34	3 11	4 34	7 28	3 18	4 52	7 11	3 37
22	Sat.	☌ 2	morn	4 12	7 52	rises	4 23	7 40	rises	4 29	7 34	rises	4 35	7 29	rises	4 52	7 11	rises
23	☾	0 2	0 39	4 12	7 52	8 55	4 23	7 40	8 45	4 29	7 35	8 40	4 35	7 29	8 36	4 53	7 11	8 21
24	Mo.	☾ 2	1 35	4 12	7 52	9 29	4 24	7 40	9 21	4 29	7 35	9 17	4 35	7 29	9 14	4 53	7 11	9 3
25	Tu.	0 2	2 27	4 13	7 52	9 55	4 24	7 40	9 50	4 30	7 35	9 47	4 35	7 29	9 46	4 53	7 11	9 38
26	W.	0 3	3 15	4 13	7 52	10 18	4 24	7 40	10 15	4 30	7 35	10 13	4 36	7 29	10 13	4 53	7 12	10 8
27	Th.	0 3	3 59	4 14	7 52	10 38	4 25	7 40	10 37	4 30	7 35	10 37	4 36	7 29	10 37	4 54	7 12	10 36
28	Fri	0 3	4 41	4 14	7 52	10 57	4 25	7 40	10 59	4 31	7 35	11 0	4 37	7 29	11 2	4 54	7 12	11 4
29	Sat	0 3	5 22	4 15	7 52	11 16	4 26	7 40	11 20	4 31	7 35	11 22	4 37	7 29	11 25	4 54	7 12	11 30
30	☾	0 3	6 4	4 16	7 52	11 36	4 26	7 40	11 42	4 32	7 35	11 45	4 38	7 29	11 49	4 55	7 12	11 58

MEMORABILIA JUNE.

1. Kentucky admitted, 1792.
1. Tennessee admitted, 1796.
1. Port of Boston shut, 1774.
3. Gov. Hutchinson died, 1780.
4. Battle of Magenta, 1859.
6. Patrick Henry died, 1799.
8. Pres. Jackson died, 1845.
9. Battle at Melignano, 1859.
9. Battle of Montebello, 1800.
11. Metternich died, 1859.
11. Pierce's Plymouth Patent signed, 1621.
14. Battle of Marengo, 1800.
15. Arkansas admitted, 1837.
17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
18. Massacre at Perugia, 1859.
19. R. H. Lee died, 1794.
20. Michigan admitted, 1836.
20. Jeremy Belknap died, 1793.
21. New Hampshire adm. 1788.
21. Gilbert's Pat. granted, 1578.
22. Arbella arr. at Salem, 1630.
23. Longest day.
24. Battle of Solferino, 1859.
24. St. John Baptist.
26. Virginia admitted, 1788.
26. Com. Wesleyan College.
27. Com. Trinity College.
30. Roscoe died, 1831.



THE HUDSON RIVER DISCOVERED BY THE DUTCH.

In the contest against the bigotry and despotism of Spain, England and Holland had been allies. Before the insurrection, the States had been so poor that it was with difficulty that they kept in repair the embankments which preserved their towns and cities from the sea. War for liberty had given them opulence; they advanced suddenly to wealth, and were able to support large fleets and armies.

As years passed, and the progress of English commerce in the West attracted the attention of the Dutch, already masters of the commerce of Africa and the Indian seas, they desired not only to extend their commerce, and found states in America, but to discover that western passage to India, which had been the *ignus-fatuus* of all the great mariners from Columbus to Willoughby and Davis.

It was for this purpose that Henry Hudson had already undertaken two voyages under the patronage of a company of London merchants, in the first of which he approached within eight degrees of the North Pole. The failure of these expeditions daunted the merchants; but Hudson was still sanguine of success, and offered his services to the Dutch East India Company.

The Zealanders objected to the expedition; but, through the influence of Balthazar Moucheron, the Directors for Amsterdam resolved to equip a small vessel of discovery; and, in April, 1609, the "Crescent," commanded by Hudson, and manned by a mixed crew of Dutch and English set sail for the Northwest Passage.

Masses of ice impeding the navigation towards Nova Zembla, Hudson turned to the West, and passing beyond Greenland and Newfoundland, anchored in the mouth of the Penobscot. Then, following the line of the coast, he came to Cape Cod, to which he gave the name of New Holland. From the sandy shores of Cape Cod he steered southerly till he was opposite the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, when, recollecting that it was occupied by his countrymen, he turned to the north, and discovered the Delaware Bay, and examined its currents and soundings.

In September, almost at the time when Champlain was entering New York from the St. Lawrence, Hudson anchored within Sandy Hook, and, after the delay of a week, sailed through the Narrows and anchored in New York Bay at the mouth of the river which bears his name Ten days were given to explore the river. The "Crescent" went sounding her way above the Highlands to a point some miles above the present city of Hudson, and a boat advanced a short distance beyond Albany. Having completed his discoveries, and after receiving a deputation from the Mohawks, Hudson descended the river; and, about the time of John Smith's return to England, he set sail for Holland, leaving the wilderness once more to its solitude.

Hudson never again visited his river, but was set adrift in a shallop in Hudson's Bay, where he had passed the winter in the hope of continuing in the spring the exploration for the path to the Pacific: but in 1610, the very year in which he perished, merchants of Amsterdam fitted out a ship with merchandise to trade with the natives; and, in 1613 Argall, in returning from his expedition against Port Royal, found a settlement of the Dutch merchants upon the island of Manhattan.

A Good Hint. — If, instructing a child, you are vexed with it for want of adroitness, try, if you never have before, to write with your left hand, and remember that a child is all left hand.

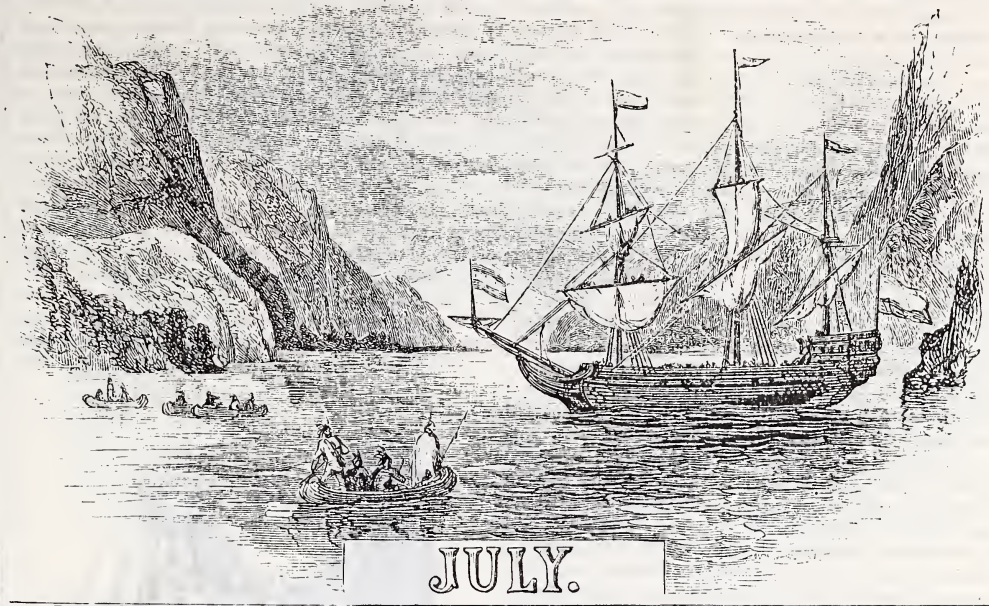
FASHIONS OF THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION.

In our grateful admiration of our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers, we are inclined to regard them as simple, severe, and dignified in appearance, as in character, — of stern taste, and far above the indulgence of any follies in dress. Our fathers forget, when chiding the belles and beaux of the present day for yielding to the despotic decrees of Fashion, the absurd figures which themselves displayed less than half a century since, in the costume established for the time by the fashion-makers of the court of George IV., — the cravat covering the chin, the enormous coat-collar, touching and sometimes covering the ears, and other equal absurdities in which they indulged.

The reign of George III. was distinguished in the annals of fashion; and an inspection of the portraits of his loyal subjects in America shows that they were bound at least as firmly to follow the fashions of the court as to obey the laws of the realm. The cut of the two ladies gives the general appearance of the dress, which, among people of wealth and style, varied in minor details from day to day.



Ladies then wore wigs, almost the whole of the immense structure above the face being false. The body of this erection was of tow, over which the natural hair was turned; and false hair was then added in great curls, bobs, and ties, powdered to profusion. Flowers, glass beads, strings of pearls, ribbons, and laces, were used to decorate the edifice; and the display was often completed by an immense plume of ostrich feathers. In a curious volume, published in 1782, by Stewart, a London hairdresser, minute directions are given for preparing and preserving these astounding structures, which he declares, if properly dressed, would keep three weeks. It was, however, often necessary for the wearer of a particularly complicated headdress to sleep in a chair, in order to "keep it" even for a single night. The dresses of the more wealthy portion were of the most costly and showy materials. Rich silks, brocades, satins, and velvets composed those of the fairer sex; while the coats of the gentlemen were only less brilliant from being made of cloth, instead of these more glittering stuffs. Gentlemen did not then, as now, appear



JULY.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
● New Moon,	7	9	4 E.	7	8	12 E.	7	6	3 E.
☽ First Quar.,	14	9	40 E.	14	8	47 E.	14	6	38 E.
○ Full Moon,	21	6	58 E.	21	6	5 E.	21	3	56 E.
☾ Last Quar.,	29	2	43 E.	29	1	51 E.	29	11	42 M.
Apogee,	1	9	54 M.	1	9	6 M.	1	6	54 M.
Perigee,	16	3	12 E.	16	2	24 E.	16	0	12 E.
Apogee,	29	4	6 M.	29	3	18 M.	29	1	6 M.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.	H.	M.		H.	M.	Sixteenth Day.	H.	M.		H.	M.
Venus,	S'ths	1	4 E.	Sets	8	23 E.	S'ths	1	21 E.	Sets	8	29 E.
Mars,	S'ths	1	22 E.	Sets	8	42 E.	S'ths	1	3 E.	Sets	8	13 E.
Jupiter,	S'ths	3	12 E.	Sets	10	0 E.	S'ths	2	21 E.	Sets	9	8 E.
Saturn,	S'ths	3	52 E.	Sets	10	29 E.	S'ths	2	58 E.	Sets	9	33 E.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths. h.	m.	Moon Souths. h.	m.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'n Oregon. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises. h.	m.	SUN Sets. h.	m.	MOON Rises. h.	m.
1	Mo.	0	4	6	46	4	16	7	52	morn		4	27	7	40	morn		4	32	7	35	morn		4	38	7	29	morn		4	55	7	12	morn	
2	Tu.	0	4	7	30	4	17	7	51	0	0	4	27	7	40	0	8	4	33	7	34	0	12	4	38	7	29	0	17	4	56	7	12	0	29
3	W.	0	4	8	16	4	17	7	51	0	29	4	28	7	40	0	39	4	33	7	34	0	44	4	39	7	29	0	50	4	56	7	12	1	5
4	Th.	0	4	9	5	4	18	7	51	1	4	4	28	7	40	1	16	4	34	7	34	1	22	4	39	7	28	1	28	4	57	7	11	1	45
5	Fri.	0	4	9	57	4	19	7	50	1	46	4	29	7	39	1	59	4	34	7	34	2	5	4	40	7	28	2	12	4	57	7	11	2	31
6	Sat.	0	4	10	51	4	19	7	50	2	38	4	29	7	39	2	51	4	35	7	34	2	57	4	41	7	28	3	4	4	57	7	11	3	23
7	☽	0	5	11	45	4	20	7	49	sets		4	30	7	39	sets		4	36	7	33	sets		4	41	7	28	sets		4	58	7	11	sets	
8	Mo.	0	5	even		4	20	7	49	8	15	4	31	7	38	8	6	4	37	7	33	8	2	4	42	7	27	7	58	4	58	7	11	7	45
9	Tu.	0	5	1	29	4	21	7	48	8	44	4	31	7	38	8	37	4	37	7	33	8	34	4	42	7	27	8	31	4	59	7	10	8	22
10	W.	0	5	2	19	4	22	7	47	9	10	4	32	7	37	9	6	4	38	7	32	9	4	4	43	7	27	9	3	4	59	7	10	8	57
11	Th.	0	5	3	8	4	23	7	47	9	33	4	33	7	37	9	32	4	38	7	32	9	31	4	44	7	26	9	31	5	0	7	10	9	29
12	Fri.	0	5	3	56	4	23	7	46	9	56	4	34	7	37	9	57	4	39	7	31	9	58	4	44	7	26	9	59	5	0	7	9	10	1
13	Sat.	0	5	4	45	4	24	7	46	10	19	4	35	7	36	10	23	4	40	7	31	10	25	4	45	7	25	10	28	5	1	7	9	10	33
14	☾	0	6	5	35	4	25	7	45	10	46	4	35	7	35	10	52	4	40	7	30	10	55	4	46	7	24	10	59	5	2	7	9	11	9
15	Mo.	0	6	6	28	4	26	7	44	11	16	4	36	7	35	11	25	4	41	7	30	11	29	4	47	7	24	11	35	5	2	7	9	11	48
16	Tu.	0	6	7	25	4	27	7	44	11	54	4	37	7	34	morn		4	42	7	29	morn		4	47	7	24	morn		5	3	7	8	morn	
17	W.	0	6	8	24	4	28	7	43	morn		4	38	7	33	0	5	4	43	7	28	0	10	4	48	7	23	0	17	5	4	7	8	0	33
18	Th.	0	6	9	25	4	29	7	43	0	42	4	39	7	33	0	55	4	44	7	28	1	1	4	49	7	23	1	8	5	4	7	7	1	26
19	Fri.	0	6	10	25	4	30	7	42	1	41	4	39	7	32	1	54	4	44	7	27	2	0	4	50	7	22	2	7	5	5	7	7	2	26
20	Sat.	0	6	11	22	4	31	7	41	2	48	4	40	7	31	3	0	4	45	7	26	3	6	4	50	7	21	3	12	5	5	7	6	3	30
21	☽	0	6	morn		4	32	7	40	rises		4	41	7	30	rises		4	46	7	26	rises		4	51	7	21	rises		5	6	7	6	rises	
22	Mo.	0	6	0	16	4	33	7	39	7	56	4	42	7	29	7	49	4	47	7	25	7	46	4	52	7	20	7	44	5	7	7	5	7	34
23	Tu.	0	6	1	6	4	34	7	38	8	19	4	43	7	28	8	15	4	48	7	24	8	13	4	53	7	19	8	12	5	7	7	5	8	6
24	W.	0	6	1	52	4	35	7	37	8	41	4	44	7	28	8	39	4	49	7	23	8	38	4	54	7	18	8	38	5	8	7	4	8	36
25	Th.	0	6	2	35	4	36	7	36	9	0	4	45	7	27	9	1	4	50	7	22	9	1	4	55	7	17	9	3	5	9	7	3	9	4
26	Fri.	0	6	3	17	4	37	7	35	9	19	4	46	7	26	9	22	4	51	7	21	9	23	4	55	7	17	9	26	5	10	7	3	9	30
27	Sat.	0	6	3	59	4	39	7	33	9	39	4	47	7	25	9	44	4	52	7	20	9	47	4	56	7	16	9	50	5	10	7	2	9	58
28	☾	0	6	4	41	4	40	7	32	10	2	4	48	7	24	10	9	4	53	7	19	10	13	4	57	7	15	10	17	5	11	7	1	10	28
29	Mo.	0	6	5	24	4	41	7	31	10	28	4	49	7	23	10	37	4	54	7	18	10	42	4	58	7	14	10	47	5	11	7	0	11	1
30	Tu.	0	6	6	9	4	42	7	30	10	59	4	50	7	21	11	10	4	54	7	17	11	15	4	59	7	13	11	22	5	12	7	0	11	38
31	W.	0	6	6	57	4	43	7	29	11	39	4	51	7	20	11	51	4	55	7	16	11	57	5	0	7	12	morn		5	13	6	59	morn	

MEMORABILIA

JULY.

1. Massacre of Wyoming. 1753.
2. Diderot died, 1784.
4. Fisher Ames died, 1808.
4. Independence, 1776.
5. Mather Byles died, 1788.
5. Battle of Chippewa, 1816.
7. R. B. Sheridan died, 1816.
7. Bat. of Ticonderoga, 1758.
8. E. Burke died, 1797. [1629.
9. Higginson arrived at Salem,
9. Braddock's defeat, 1755.
10. Rittenhouse died, 1796.
10. Commencement Tuft's Col.
11. A. Hamilton died, 1804.
12. Pilg. visit Pokanoket, 1621.
13. Marat assassinated, 1793.
13. Rufus Choate died, 1859.
14. Birmingham Riot. 1791
15. Napol'n sur. to Eng. 1815.
16. Stony Point taken, 1779.
17. Samuel Webber died, 1810.
17. Commencement Har Col.
20. J. Playfair died, 1819.
23. Roger Sherman died, 1793.
23. Bunker Hill Mon.com.1842.
25. Va. chart. suppressed.1624.
25. Dog Days begin. [Colleges.
25. Com. Yale and Dartmouth
26. New York admitted, 1788.
30. Cook's first voyage, 1768.
31. Perigrine White died, 1704.

in sober black, brown, blue, and green; but in every brilliant tint, from the brightest scarlet to the most delicate peach-color, rendered still more splendid by bindings of gold and silver lace. The waistcoats were no less splendid than the coats. They were long, and had deep pockets, and were usually covered with embroidery and buttons. These last ornaments finally attained such a size that they and the great buckles which ornamented the shoes and the knees of the breeches were laughed out of fashion. Pantaloons as yet were unknown. All the men wore breeches, buckled, buttoned, or tied below the knee. Boots and shoes were worn equally. The shoes of the females were made after the fashions shown in the cut, with very high heels, placed in towards the middle of the foot. To walk in them was a feat of some difficulty; to run, an impossibility. The hats were still cocked in a variety of fashions, the modern French hat being a product of the French Revolution.



On the whole, we may fairly conclude that in the matter of dress the world is very much now as it was in 1775; and that, if people now judge of others by their appearance, and dress that they may attract attention, and be thought as good as their neighbors, it is not a weakness of modern invention. The cuts are both copied from authentic sources, following accurate representations made at the time.

ROGER WILLIAMS.

BY HON. S. G. ARNOLD.

In February, 1631, the ship "Lyon" arrived at Nantasket with twenty passengers and a large store of provisions. Her arrival was most timely, for the colonists were reduced to the last exigencies of famine. Many had already died of want, and many more were rescued from imminent peril by this providential occurrence. A public fast had been appointed for the day succeeding that on which the ship reached Boston. It was changed to a general thanksgiving. There was another incident connected with the arrival of this ship which made it an era, not only in the affairs of Massachusetts, but in the history of America. She brought to the shores of New England the founder of a new State; the exponent of a new philosophy; the intellect that was to harmonize religious differences, and sooth the sectarian asperities of the New World; a man whose clearness of mind enabled him to deduce from the mass of crude speculations which abounded in the seventeenth century a proposition so comprehensive, that it is difficult to say whether its application has produced the most beneficial influence upon religion, morals, or politics. This man was Roger Williams, then about thirty-two years of age. He was a scholar, well versed in the ancient and some of the modern tongues, an earnest inquirer after truth, and an ardent friend of popular liberty as well for the mind as for the body. As "a godly minister," he was welcomed to the society of the Puritans, and soon invited by the church in Salem as an assistant to their pastor, Samuel Skelton. The invitation was accepted; but the term of his ministry was destined to be brief. His fearlessness in denouncing the errors of the times, and especially the doctrine of the magistrates' power in religion, gave rise to a system of persecution, which, before the close of the summer, obliged him to seek refuge beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in the more liberal colony of the Pilgrims.* He remained at Plymouth two years; but his attachment seems never to have been withdrawn from the people of Salem, who reciprocated the warmth of his regard, and invited his return. Here he again assisted Mr. Skelton, whose health was rapidly failing, and upon whose death he was ordained pastor by the church, though the Court interfered to prevent it. This interference ripened at length into a "decree" of banishment from Salem, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Colony.

Driven from the society of civilized men, and debarred the consolation of Christian sympathy, Williams turned his steps southward, to find among heathen savages the boon of charity which was refused at home. The now venerable Ousamequin, who sixteen years before had first welcomed the weary Pilgrims to his shores, and with whom Williams, during his residence at Plymouth, had contracted a friendship, received with open arms the lonely and twice-exiled Puritan. From him Williams obtained a grant of land near what is now called Cove Mills, on the eastern bank of Seekonk River, where he built a house and commenced planting, with a view of permanent residence. But this was not to be his home. In the quaint scriptural language of the day, "he had tarried on this side Jordan, while the promised land lay still beyond." He was soon advised by his friend, Gov. Winslow, that, as his plantation was within the limits of Plymouth Colony, who "were loath to displease the Bay, he should remove to the other side of the water." This he resolved to do; and, in company with five others, who appear to have followed him from Salem, he embarked in his canoe, to find at length a resting-place on the free hills of Providence. Tradition has preserved the shout of welcome, "What cheer, netop?" which greeted his landing at "Slate Rock;" poetry has embalmed it in enduring verse; good taste affixed the name "What cheer" to the adjacent farm; and even the spirit of enterprise and the growth of population, which have thrown these broad lands into the market of a proud and prosperous city, have respected the consecrated spot, and reserved "What Cheer Square," with its primeval rock, for ever to mark the place where the weary feet of Roger Williams first pressed the soil of Providence, — so named in gratitude to his Supreme Deliverer.

* See page 40.



AUGUST.

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D	H.	M.
● New Moon,	6	7	46 M.	6	6	54 M.	6	4	45 M.
☽ First Quar.,	13	2	8 M.	13	1	15 M.	12	11	6 E.
○ Full Moon,	20	6	43 M.	20	5	51 M.	20	3	42 M.
☾ Last Quar.,	28	8	15 M.	28	7	22 M	28	5	13 M.
Perigee,	10	9	30 M.	10	8	42 M.	10	6	30 M.
Apogee,	25	10	42 E.	25	9	54 E.	25	7	42 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H. M.			Sixteenth Day. H. M.		
Venus,	S'ths 1 35 E.	Sets	8 19 E.	S'ths 1 44 E.	Sets	8 2 E.
Mars,	S'ths 0 41 E.	Sets	7 40 E.	S'ths 0 19 E.	Sets	7 6 E.
Jupiter,	S'ths 1 34 E.	Sets	8 14 E.	S'ths 0 47 E.	Sets	7 22 E.
Saturn,	S'ths 2 2 E.	Sets	8 35 E.	S'ths 1 10 E.	Sets	7 40 E.



		Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory.				Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon.				N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California.				Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco.				Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego.			
D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.		Moon Souths.		SUN Rises.		SUN Sets.		MOON Rises.		SUN Rises.		SUN Sets.		MOON Rises.		SUN Rises.		SUN Sets.		MOON Rises.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	Th.	0	6	7	47	4	45	7	28	morn		4	52	7	19	morn		4	56	7	15	morn		5	1	7	11	0	4	5	13	6	58	0	22
2	Fri.	0	6	8	40	4	46	7	27	0	27	4	53	7	18	0	40	4	57	7	14	0	45	5	2	7	10	0	53	5	14	6	57	1	12
3	Sat.	0	6	9	33	4	47	7	25	1	25	4	54	7	17	1	37	4	58	7	13	1	43	5	3	7	9	1	50	5	15	6	56	2	8
4	☿	0	6	10	27	4	48	7	24	2	31	4	55	7	16	2	42	4	59	7	12	2	47	5	3	7	8	2	54	5	15	6	56	3	10
5	Mo.	0	6	11	20	4	49	7	22	3	42	4	56	7	14	3	51	5	0	7	11	3	55	5	4	7	7	4	1	5	16	6	55	4	14
6	Tu.	0	6	even		4	51	7	21	sets		4	57	7	13	sets		5	1	7	10	sets		5	5	7	6	sets		5	17	6	54	sets	
7	W.	0	5	1	2	4	52	7	19	7	38	4	58	7	12	7	35	5	2	7	8	7	34	5	6	7	4	7	33	5	18	6	53	7	30
8	Th.	0	5	1	51	4	53	7	18	8	1	4	59	7	11	8	1	5	3	7	7	8	1	5	7	7	3	8	2	5	18	6	52	8	2
9	Fri.	0	5	2	41	4	54	7	16	8	24	5	1	7	9	8	27	5	4	7	6	8	28	5	8	7	2	8	31	5	19	6	51	8	35
10	Sat.	0	5	3	32	4	55	7	15	8	49	5	2	7	8	8	55	5	5	7	4	8	58	5	9	7	1	9	1	5	20	6	50	9	10
11	☿	0	5	4	25	4	57	7	13	9	19	5	3	7	7	9	27	5	6	7	3	9	31	5	10	7	0	9	36	5	20	6	49	9	48
12	Mo.	0	5	5	20	4	58	7	12	9	54	5	4	7	5	10	5	5	7	7	2	10	10	5	11	6	58	10	16	5	21	6	48	10	32
13	Tu.	0	5	6	18	4	59	7	10	10	40	5	5	7	4	10	52	5	8	7	0	10	58	5	11	6	57	11	5	5	22	6	47	11	22
14	W.	0	4	7	18	5	0	7	8	11	34	5	6	7	2	11	47	5	9	6	59	11	53	5	12	6	56	morn		5	22	6	46	morn	
15	Th.	0	4	8	17	5	1	7	7	morn		5	7	7	1	morn		5	10	6	58	morn		5	13	6	54	0	0	5	23	6	45	0	19
16	Fri.	0	4	9	14	5	3	7	5	0	37	5	8	6	59	0	49	5	11	6	56	0	55	5	14	6	53	1	2	5	24	6	44	1	20
17	Sat.	0	4	10	8	5	4	7	4	1	45	5	9	6	58	1	56	5	12	6	55	2	1	5	15	6	52	2	7	5	25	6	43	2	23
18	☿	0	4	10	58	5	5	7	2	2	56	5	10	6	56	3	5	5	13	6	53	3	9	5	16	6	51	3	14	5	25	6	41	3	27
19	Mo.	0	3	11	45	5	6	7	0	4	9	5	11	6	55	4	15	5	14	6	52	4	18	5	17	6	49	4	22	5	26	6	40	4	32
20	Tu.	0	3	morn		5	8	6	58	rises		5	12	6	53	rises		5	15	6	50	rises		5	18	6	48	rises		5	26	6	39	rises	
21	W.	0	3	0	30	5	9	6	57	7	4	5	13	6	52	7	4	5	16	6	49	7	4	5	19	6	46	7	5	5	27	6	38	7	4
22	Th.	0	3	1	12	5	11	6	55	7	25	5	14	6	50	7	27	5	17	6	48	7	28	5	20	6	45	7	30	5	28	6	37	7	33
23	Fri.	0	2	1	54	5	12	6	53	7	45	5	15	6	49	7	49	5	18	6	46	7	51	5	21	6	44	7	54	5	29	6	36	8	0
24	Sat	0	2	2	36	5	13	6	51	8	6	5	16	6	47	8	12	5	19	6	45	8	15	5	22	6	42	8	19	5	29	6	34	8	29
25	☿	0	2	3	19	5	14	6	50	8	31	5	17	6	46	8	39	5	20	6	43	8	43	5	22	6	41	8	48	5	30	6	33	9	1
26	Mo.	0	2	4	3	5	15	6	48	9	1	5	19	6	44	9	11	5	21	6	41	9	16	5	23	6	39	9	22	5	31	6	32	9	37
27	Tu.	0	1	4	50	5	16	6	47	9	36	5	20	6	42	9	48	5	22	6	40	9	54	5	24	6	38	10	0	5	31	6	31	10	18
28	W.	0	1	5	38	5	17	6	45	10	19	5	21	6	41	10	32	5	23	6	38	10	38	5	25	6	36	10	45	5	32	6	30	11	4
29	Th.	0	1	6	29	5	18	6	43	11	11	5	22	6	39	11	24	5	24	6	37	11	30	5	26	6	35	11	37	5	32	6	28	11	56
30	Fri.	0	0	7	21	5	19	6	41	morn		5	23	6	37	morn		5	25	6	35	morn		5	27	6	33	morn		5	33	6	27	morn	
31	Sat.	0	0	8	14	5	21	6	40	0	12	5	24	6	35	0	24	5	26	6	34	0	30	5	28	6	32	0	36	5	31	6	26	0	53

MEMORABILIA

AUGUST.

1. Pilgrims emb. fr. Delft Haven, 1620. [ab't this time.
1. The Ann and James arrive
4. Crown Point taken, 1759.
6. Jas. A. Bayard d. 1815. [Cols.
7. Com. Williams and Bowdoin
7. Com. Univers'y of Vermont.
8. Com. Amherst College.
9. L. Phillipe elec. K. of Fr. 1830
10. Main Land. of Amer. disc.
10. Missouri adm. 1821. [1498.
12. Columb's s'l'd fr. Palos, 1492.
13. Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
14. Com. Mid'b'y and Wat'ville.
15. Gov. Prence mar. 1620. [1620.
15. Pilgrims emb. fr. So'hamp'n
16. Battle of Bennington, 1777.
17. Lafayette landed at N. York,
18. Beattie died, 1803. [1824.
20. Count Rumford died, 1814.
21. Philip of Pokanoket k. 1676.
22. Wash. City tak. 1812. [1620.
23. Pilgrims put into Dartm'h,
24. St. Bartholomew's Day.
25. David Hume died, 1776.
25. Herschel died, 1822.
26. Hutchinson mobbed, 1765.
28. Robespierre assass'd, 1794.
29. Dr. T. Baldwin died, 1825.
31. Sun & Cl'k together. [1620.
31. Pilg'ms s'ld 2d time but ret.



THE FIRST SABBATH IN NEW HAVEN.

BY REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.

Eight years after the settlement of Plymouth, the colony of Massachusetts Bay was commenced by Endicott and his company, at Salem; and, in 1630, Boston and the surrounding towns were occupied by the illustrious Winthrop and the hundreds of emigrants who followed him. In 1635, the first beginnings were made on the Connecticut River, at Hartford and at Saybrook; and in 1638, on the 25th of April, that being the Lord's Day, there was heard upon this spot the voice of one crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord;" and under the open sky, bright with the promise of a new era of light and liberty, a Christian congregation, led by a devoted, learned, and eloquent minister of Christ, raised their hearts to God in prayer, and mingled their voices in praise.

How easily may the imagination, acquainted with these localities and with the characters and circumstances of the men who were present on that occasion, run back over two centuries that are past, and bring up the picture of that first Sabbath! Look out upon the smooth harbor of Quinnipiack. It lies embosomed in a wilderness. Two or three small vessels lie anchored in the distance. Here, along the margin of a creek, are a few tents, and some two or three rude huts, with the boxes and luggage that were landed yesterday piled up around them; and here and there a little column of smoke, going up in the still morning air, shows that the inmates are in motion. Yet all is quiet. Though the sun is up, there is no appearance of labor or business; for it is the Sabbath. By and by, the stillness is broken by the beating of a drum; and from the tents and from the vessels a congregation comes gathering around a spreading oak. The aged and the honored are seated near the minister; the younger, and those of an inferior condition, find their places farther back; for the defence of all, there are men in armor, each with his heavy, unwieldy gun, and one and another with a smoking match-lock. What a congregation is this, to be gathered in the wilds of New England! Here are men and women who have been accustomed to the luxuries of wealth in a metropolis, and to the refinements of a court; here are ministers who have disputed in the universities, and preached under gothic arches in London. These men and women have come into a wilderness, to face new dangers, to encounter new temptations. They look to God, and words of solemn prayer go up, responding to the murmurs of the woods and of the waves. They look to God, whose mercy and faithfulness have brought them to their land of promise; and, for the first time since the creation, the echoes of these hills and waters are awakened by the voice of praise. The word of God is opened; and then faith and hope are strengthened for the conflicts before them, by contemplating the conflict and the victory of Him who, in all things the example of his people, was once, like them, "led forth by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the Devil."*

* Mr. Davenport's sermon on the first sabbath after the landing was from Matthew iv. 1, — on the "temptation in the wilderness."

A MONUMENT is an expression to future generations of the love and reverence which the existing race of men cherish for the excellent characters and acts of those who have lived before them. We should strive to express our desire that their memories may live in the costliness and grandeur of the monuments we raise to them. On this account, let no reasonable expense be spared in rearing a memorial of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. — *Rev. Dr. Blagden.*

MR. ADAMS AND THE BIBLE.

In a letter to his son in 1811, John Quincy Adams says: "I have many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once a year. My custom is to read four or five chapters every morning, immediately after rising from my bed. It employs an hour of my time, and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day. In what light soever we regard the Bible, whether with reference to revelation, to history, or to morality, it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue."



RIDING TO CHURCH.

Even up to the period of the Revolution, vehicles of every sort were extremely rare. A writer in the "Old Colony Memorial," some years back, recollects when the first chaise passed through the town of Plymouth, and says "it made a greater wonderment than the appearance of a mammoth. People were puzzled for a name, and at last they called it a calash." This must have been from the resemblance of its top to the head-covering of the same name represented in the cut of female costumes. The most common conveyance was by horses, fitted with saddles and pillions. Two could in this way ride on the same animal, and oftentimes a child was added to the burthen. Thus the minister, or the farmer "well-to-do," rode with wife or daughter to church. But a very small proportion of the population could afford even this luxury. Most of them walked. Even young women were accustomed to walk from five to eight miles; and instances are recorded, in which, for years in succession, mothers walked from ten to twelve miles, and carried their infants in their arms. In front of the churches where the people were much in the habit of riding was a small platform, approached by a couple of steps, for the dames to mount from; this was called a horse-block, and is still to be seen in some retired places. The men in the earlier times went to church, and about their ordinary field-labors, armed, for fear of the savages. In the first settlements, they assembled at the house of prayer, summoned by the beat of the drum, for as yet bells were not to be obtained; and sentinels were placed at convenient posts, to give the alarm if any foe should approach. The roads, in most cases, were mere bridle-paths through the forest; the streams were crossed at fording-places, there being no bridges; and the whole appearance of the country was that of a wilderness just commencing to be the abode of civilized men.



SEPTEMBER

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
● New Moon,	4	5	5 E.	4	4	12 E.	4	2	3 E.
☽ First Quar.,	11	8	8 M.	11	7	15 M	11	5	6 M.
○ Full Moon,	18	8	54 E.	18	8	1 E.	18	5	52 E.
☾ Last Quar.,	27	1	16 M.	27	0	24 M.	26	10	15 E.
Perigee,	6	8	6 E.	6	7	18 E.	6	5	6 E.
Apogee,	22	3	30 E.	22	2	42 E.	22	0	30 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.	H. M.			H. M.		Sixteenth Day.	H. M.			H. M.
Venus,	S'ths	1	52 E.	Sets	7	41 E.	S'ths	1	59 E.	Sets	7 22 E.
Mars,	Rises	5	21 M.	S'ths	11	55 M.	Rises	5	10 M.	S'ths	11 31 M.
Jupiter,	Rises	5	24 M.	S'ths	11	57 M.	Rises	4	42 M.	S'ths	11 10 M.
Saturn,	S'ths	0	14 E.	Sets	6	42 E.	Rises	4	55 M.	S'ths	11 22 M.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'n Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	☿	0 0	9 7	5 22	6 38	1 19	5 25	6 34	1 29	5 27	6 32	1 34	5 29	6 30	1 40	5 34	6 25	1 54
2	Mo.	11 59	9 59	5 23	6 36	2 31	5 20	6 32	2 39	5 28	6 30	2 43	5 30	6 29	2 47	5 35	6 23	2 59
3	Tu.	11 59	10 50	5 24	6 34	3 47	5 27	6 30	3 52	5 29	6 29	3 55	5 31	6 27	3 58	5 36	6 22	4 6
4	W.	11 59	11 41	5 25	6 32	5 5	5 28	6 29	5 7	5 30	6 27	5 8	5 31	6 25	5 10	5 36	6 21	5 14
5	Th.	11 58	even	5 27	6 31	sets	5 29	6 27	sets	5 31	6 25	sets	5 32	6 24	sets	5 37	6 19	sets
6	Fri.	11 58	1 24	5 28	6 29	6 53	5 30	6 25	6 57	5 32	6 24	6 59	5 33	6 22	7 2	5 38	6 18	7 9
7	Sat.	11 58	2 18	5 29	6 27	7 23	5 31	6 24	7 30	5 33	6 22	7 33	5 34	6 21	7 38	5 38	6 17	7 49
8	☽	11 57	3 14	5 30	6 25	7 56	5 32	6 22	8 6	5 34	6 21	8 11	5 35	6 19	8 16	5 39	6 15	8 31
9	Mo.	11 57	4 13	5 31	6 23	8 38	5 33	6 20	8 50	5 35	6 19	8 56	5 36	6 18	9 2	5 39	6 14	9 19
10	Tu.	11 57	5 12	5 33	6 21	9 30	5 34	6 18	9 43	5 36	6 17	9 49	5 37	6 16	9 56	5 40	6 13	10 15
11	W.	11 56	6 12	5 34	6 19	10 31	5 36	6 17	10 43	5 37	6 16	10 49	5 38	6 15	10 56	5 41	6 11	11 14
12	Th.	11 56	7 10	5 35	6 17	11 38	5 37	6 15	11 49	5 38	6 14	11 54	5 39	6 13	morn	5 42	6 10	morn
13	Fri.	11 56	8 4	5 36	6 15	morn	5 38	6 13	morn	5 39	6 12	morn	5 40	6 11	0 1	5 42	6 9	0 17
14	Sat.	11 55	8 55	5 37	6 13	0 48	5 39	6 11	0 57	5 40	6 11	1 2	5 40	6 10	1 7	5 43	6 7	1 21
15	☾	11 55	9 42	5 39	6 12	1 58	5 40	6 10	2 5	5 41	6 9	2 8	5 41	6 8	2 13	5 44	6 6	2 24
16	Mo.	11 55	10 27	5 40	6 10	3 7	5 41	6 8	3 12	5 41	6 7	3 14	5 42	6 7	3 18	5 44	6 5	3 25
17	Tu.	11 54	11 9	5 41	6 8	4 14	5 42	6 6	4 16	5 42	6 6	4 17	5 43	6 5	4 19	5 45	6 3	4 23
18	W.	11 54	11 51	5 42	6 6	5 18	5 43	6 4	5 18	5 43	6 4	5 18	5 44	6 3	5 19	5 46	6 2	5 19
19	Th.	11 54	morn	5 43	6 4	rises	5 44	6 2	rises	5 44	6 2	rises	5 45	6 2	rises	5 46	6 1	rises
20	Fri.	11 53	0 33	5 45	6 2	6 10	5 45	6 1	6 16	5 45	6 1	6 19	5 46	6 0	6 22	5 47	5 59	6 31
21	Sat	11 53	1 15	5 46	6 0	6 34	5 46	5 59	6 42	5 46	5 59	6 46	5 47	5 59	6 50	5 47	5 58	7 2
22	☽	11 53	1 59	5 47	5 58	7 2	5 47	5 57	7 12	5 47	5 57	7 17	5 48	5 57	7 22	5 48	5 57	7 37
23	Mo.	11 52	2 45	5 48	5 56	7 36	5 48	5 55	7 47	5 48	5 56	7 52	5 48	5 55	7 59	5 49	5 55	8 15
24	Tu.	11 52	3 32	5 50	5 54	8 16	5 49	5 54	8 28	5 49	5 54	8 34	5 49	5 54	8 41	5 49	5 54	8 59
25	W.	11 52	4 22	5 51	5 52	9 3	5 50	5 52	9 16	5 50	5 52	9 22	5 50	5 52	9 29	5 50	5 53	9 47
26	Th.	11 51	5 12	5 53	5 50	10 0	5 52	5 50	10 12	5 51	5 50	10 18	5 51	5 50	10 25	5 51	5 51	10 42
27	Fri.	11 51	6 4	5 54	5 48	11 3	5 53	5 48	11 14	5 52	5 49	11 19	5 52	5 49	11 25	5 51	5 50	11 41
28	Sat.	11 51	6 55	5 55	5 46	morn	5 54	5 47	morn	5 53	5 47	morn	5 53	5 47	morn	5 52	5 49	morn
29	☽	11 50	7 46	5 56	5 44	0 12	5 55	5 45	0 21	5 54	5 45	0 25	5 54	5 46	0 30	5 53	5 47	0 43
30	Mo.	11 50	8 37	5 58	5 42	1 24	5 56	5 43	1 30	5 56	5 44	1 33	5 55	5 44	1 37	5 53	5 46	1 46



SEPTEMBER

2. 1st Gen. Court at Cha'ston,
2. Old Style end. 1752. [1630.
2. Gen. Moreau died, 1813
3. Dog Days end.
4. Com. Brown. Univ. [1774.
5. 1st Cong. at Philadelphia,
6. Vic. Knox d. 1821. [1630.
6. J. Wilson ord.at Cha'st'wn,
7. Euler died, 1783.
11. Battle of Brandywine, 1777.
13. Gen. Wolfe killed. 1759
13. Fox died, 1806.
14. New Style began, 1752.
15. Columbus leftGomera,1492.
16. Dark day at Quebec, 1785.
16. Endicott arr. at Salem,1628
16. Cushman Mon.consec.1858.
16. Pilgrims leave Engl'd,1620.
17. Boston named, 1630.
17. Smollet died, 1771.
17. Fed. Consti. formed, 1787.
17. FranklinStatue inaug.1856.
20. Desertion of Arnold, 1780.
20. The Ann ret.to Engl'd,1623.
22. John Alden d. 1687. [1621
23. Submis. of Sachems, Plym.
23. Great Gale in N. E. 1815
25. Copley died, 1815.
26. Anne Bradstreet d. 1677.
30. Whitefield died, 1770.



SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It was in the year 1674 that the first society of Quakers purchased a settlement in America; and in the following year John Fenwick, with a large company, sailed in the "Griffith" for the Asylum of Friends, being that portion of New Jersey of which Berkeley was the original proprietary.

The object of these emigrants, like that of the Pilgrims of Plymouth, was to obtain the exercise of the freedom of conscience, to follow the promptings of the "inward light," to worship God in their own way, and to "lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty as Christians and as men." They had long borne the brunt of the persecutions against the dissenters in England, and in the colonies were exposed to perpetual dangers, whippings, imprisonments, and expulsion. In March, 1677, the fundamental laws of West New Jersey were published. They recognize the principle of democratic equality unconditionally and universally, and ordain that "no person shall at any time, in any way, or on any pretence, be called in question, or in the least punished or hurt, for opinion in religion.

William Penn had been one of the trustees for Byllinge who was the purchaser from Berkeley, and had become deeply interested in the progress of civilization in America; and, in 1608, became a suitor for a grant of land on the western bank of the Delaware Bay, in payment of a claim against the government, left to him by his father, Admiral Penn, the conqueror of Jamaica.

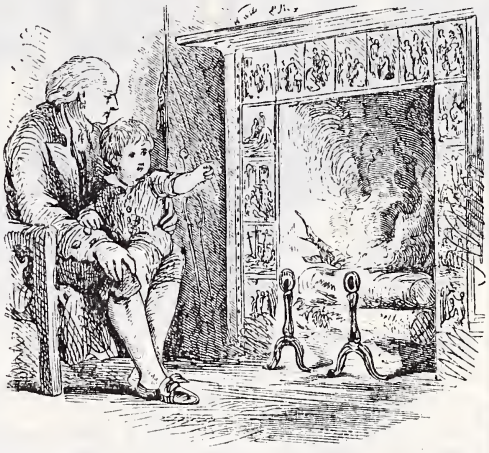
In the following year, Penn's charter was confirmed to him, under the great seal of England. It covered a territory of three degrees of latitude, and five of longitude, west of the Delaware, and lying north of the territory of Lord Baltimore. The royal proclamation soon announced to the inhabitants that William Penn was invested with all powers and preëminences necessary for the government. After adding to this grant the territory now comprising the State of Delaware, which he desired, in order to possess the command of the river and bay to the ocean, — having prepared a frame of government to be submitted to the freemen of Pennsylvania, leaving his family in England, under the care of his wife, — he sailed, in 1682, for his province, and after a long passage arrived late in the autumn at Newcastle.

On the day after his landing, in presence of a crowd of Swedes, Dutch, and English, his deeds were produced; the agent of the Duke of York surrendered the territory by the solemn delivery of earth and water; and Penn addressed the people on government, and pledged himself to grant to all civil freedom, and the liberty of conscience.

From Newcastle, Penn ascended the Delaware to Chester. From Chester, he continued his journey with a few friends, in an open boat, to the site upon which he decided to plant his city. At this time occurred his celebrated treaty with the Indians. "Beneath a large elm tree at Shakamaxon, on the northern edge of Philadelphia, William Penn, surrounded by a few friends, in the habiliments of peace, met the numerous delegation of the Lenni Lenape tribes. The great treaty was not for the purchase of lands; but, confirming what Penn had written and Markham (his agent) covenanted, its sublime purpose was the recognition of the equal rights of humanity."

"We meet" — such were the words of William Penn — "on the pathway of good-faith and good-will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. I will not call you children, for parents sometimes chide their children too severely; nor brothers only, for brothers differ. The friendship between me and you I will not compare to a chain, for that the rains might rust, or the falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts; we are all one flesh and blood."

This treaty was made under the open sky, with only the sun, and the river, and the forest for witnesses. It was unconfirmed by oath or seal; no written record of it exists. Yet no treaty ever made with the red man had such abiding power. The other colonies were devastated by Indian wars, their outskirts decimated by Indian massacres; but the children of Penn walked the wilderness unarmed and unharmed by the side of the Indian, — not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by the red man.



TILE CHIMNEY-PIECE.

In the first houses built by our ancestors, the fire-places were of enormous size, — so large that they easily burned wood four feet long. The children then literally sat in the chimney-corner, and could look up and see the stars shining overhead. One great stack of chimneys ran up through the centre of the house in ordinary cases. By the side of the kitchen fire-place was the oven, as large as a common baker's oven in our day. Over the fire-place was a long shelf; on either side, a "settle," or long seat, with a high back, protected those sitting around the fire from the currents of air which penetrated the apartment through the chinks of the windows and doors. These crevices were so large that often in a snow-storm the snow would blow in at the crack under the door, and half cover the floor. Early in the last century, and perhaps in the latter part of the seventeenth century, in some localities, the parlor fire-places of the wealthier inhabitants were decorated with chimney-pieces composed of Dutch tiles. Each of these tiles was a picture. Some represented Bible subjects, such as the Life of Joseph, the Prodigal Son, &c; others were illustrations of fables. Dr. Doddridge represents that his first lessons from the Bible were fastened upon his memory by means of the pictures on an old chimney-piece, and doubtless thousands have gathered morsels of wisdom from the same humble teachers. In progress of time, these chimney-pieces, from their cheapness, as well as their ornamental attraction, became quite common throughout the country, and many yet remain in houses which have outlasted the constant desire of our countrymen for change and improvement. One still stands in the "Clark House" at Lexington, in which Adams and Hancock passed the night previous to the Battle of Lexington; and there are several others in the vicinity of Boston.



TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
● New Moon,	4	1	49 M.	4	0	57 M.	3	10	48 M.
☽ First Quar.,	10	5	1 E.	10	4	8 E.	10	2	0 E.
○ Full Moon,	18	1	30 E.	18	0	37 E.	18	10	29 M.
☾ Last Quar.,	26	4	47 E.	26	3	54 E.	26	1	45 E.
Perigee,	5	1	6 M.	5	0	18 M.	4	10	6 E.
Apogee,	20	1	0 M.	20	0	12 M.	19	10	0 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day. H.	M.		H.	M.	Sixteenth Day. H.	M.		H.	M.
Venus,	S'ths	2	9 E.	Sets	7	8 E.	S'ths	2	23 E.	Sets	7	0 E.
Mars,	Rises	4	59 M.	S'ths	11	7 M	Rises	4	49 M.	S'ths	10	44 M.
Jupiter,	Rises	3	59 M.	S'ths	10	23 M	Rises	3	15 M	S'ths	9	35 M.
Saturn,	Rises	4	6 M.	S'ths	10	30 M.	Rises	3	16 M.	S'ths	9	38 M.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'rn Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	11 50	9 27	5 59	5 40	2 37	5 57	5 41	2 41	5 57	5 42	2 43	5 56	5 43	2 46	5 54	5 45	2 51
2	W.	11 49	10 18	6 0	5 38	3 54	5 58	5 40	3 55	5 58	5 40	3 56	5 57	5 41	3 57	5 55	5 43	3 59
3	Th.	11 49	11 9	6 1	5 36	5 12	5 59	5 38	5 10	5 59	5 39	5 9	5 58	5 39	5 9	5 55	5 42	5 7
4	Fri.	11 49	even	6 3	5 34	sets	6 0	5 36	sets	6 0	5 37	sets	5 59	5 38	sets	5 56	5 41	sets
5	Sat.	11 48	1 0	6 4	5 33	5 53	6 1	5 35	6 1	6 1	5 35	6 5	6 0	5 36	6 10	5 57	5 39	6 23
6	♎	11 48	2 0	6 6	5 31	6 34	6 3	5 33	6 45	6 2	5 34	6 50	6 1	5 35	6 56	5 58	5 38	7 12
7	Mo.	11 48	3 2	6 7	5 29	7 25	6 4	5 31	7 37	6 3	5 32	7 43	6 2	5 33	7 50	5 58	5 37	8 7
8	Tu.	11 47	4 4	6 8	5 27	8 24	6 5	5 29	8 36	6 4	5 30	8 42	6 3	5 32	8 49	5 59	5 35	9 7
9	W.	11 47	5 4	6 9	5 25	9 30	6 6	5 28	9 41	6 5	5 29	9 47	6 4	5 30	9 53	6 0	5 34	10 10
10	Th.	11 47	6 0	6 11	5 24	10 39	6 7	5 26	10 49	6 6	5 27	10 54	6 5	5 29	11 0	6 1	5 33	11 14
11	Fri.	11 47	6 52	6 12	5 22	11 49	6 9	5 25	11 57	6 7	5 26	morn	6 6	5 27	morn	6 1	5 32	morn
12	Sat.	11 46	7 40	6 13	5 20	morn	6 10	5 23	morn	6 8	5 24	0 1	6 7	5 26	0 5	6 2	5 31	0 17
13	♎	11 46	8 25	6 14	5 18	0 59	6 11	5 21	1 4	6 9	5 23	1 7	6 8	5 24	1 10	6 3	5 29	1 18
14	Mo.	11 46	9 8	6 16	5 16	2 6	6 12	5 20	2 9	6 10	5 21	2 11	6 9	5 23	2 13	6 4	5 28	2 18
15	Tu.	11 46	9 50	6 17	5 15	3 10	6 13	5 18	3 11	6 11	5 20	3 11	6 10	5 21	3 13	6 4	5 27	3 14
16	W.	11 46	10 31	6 19	5 13	4 13	6 14	5 16	4 12	6 12	5 18	4 11	6 11	5 20	4 12	6 5	5 26	4 9
17	Th.	11 45	11 13	6 20	5 11	5 17	6 16	5 15	5 13	6 13	5 17	5 11	6 12	5 19	5 10	6 6	5 25	5 5
18	Fri.	11 45	11 56	6 21	5 9	6 20	6 17	5 13	6 14	6 15	5 15	6 11	6 13	5 17	6 9	6 7	5 24	6 1
19	Sat	11 45	morn	6 23	5 7	rises	6 18	5 12	rises	6 16	5 14	rises	6 14	5 16	rises	6 7	5 22	rises
20	♎	11 45	0 41	6 25	5 6	5 35	6 19	5 10	5 46	6 17	5 12	5 51	6 15	5 14	5 57	6 8	5 21	6 13
21	Mo.	11 45	1 28	6 26	5 4	6 15	6 20	5 9	6 27	6 18	5 11	6 33	6 16	5 13	6 39	6 9	5 20	6 57
22	Tu.	11 45	2 17	6 27	5 2	7 0	6 21	5 7	7 12	6 19	5 9	7 18	6 17	5 12	7 25	6 10	5 19	7 43
23	W.	11 44	3 7	6 28	5 0	7 52	6 22	5 6	8 4	6 20	5 8	8 10	6 18	5 11	8 17	6 10	5 18	8 34
24	Th.	11 44	3 58	6 30	4 59	8 51	6 24	5 4	9 2	6 21	5 7	9 7	6 19	5 9	9 14	6 11	5 17	9 30
25	Fri.	11 44	4 48	6 31	4 57	9 57	6 25	5 3	10 6	6 22	5 5	10 11	6 20	5 8	10 16	6 12	5 16	10 30
26	Sat.	11 44	5 38	6 33	4 56	11 5	6 26	5 1	11 12	6 23	5 4	11 15	6 21	5 7	11 20	6 13	5 15	11 31
27	♎	11 44	6 27	6 34	4 54	morn	6 27	5 0	morn	6 25	5 3	morn	6 22	5 5	morn	6 14	5 14	morn
28	Mo.	11 44	7 15	6 35	4 53	0 15	6 29	4 59	0 20	6 26	5 1	0 22	6 23	5 4	0 26	6 14	5 13	0 33
29	Tu.	11 44	8 4	6 37	4 51	1 28	6 30	4 57	1 30	6 27	5 0	1 31	6 24	5 3	1 33	6 15	5 12	1 37
30	W.	11 44	8 54	6 38	4 50	2 43	6 31	4 56	2 43	6 28	4 59	2 43	6 25	5 2	2 44	6 16	5 11	2 43
31	Th.	11 44	9 46	6 40	4 48	4 1	6 32	4 55	3 58	6 29	4 58	3 56	6 26	5 1	3 56	6 17	5 10	3 51

MEMORABILIA

OCTOBER

1. Rufus Choate born, 1799.
1. Dr. Percy died, 1811.
2. Maj. Andre executed, 1780.
4. Bat. of Germantown, 1777.
5. Tecumseh killed, 1813.
6. Peace proclaimed, 1783.
7. Battle of Stillwater, 1777.
8. Gov. Hancock died, 1793.
10. Gov. Gage's T'd for Eng. 1775.
11. Mrs. Sus'na Winslow d. 1680.
12. Wid. Eliz. Warren d. 1673.
13. Capt. Standish died, 1656.
14. Selkirk left at Juan Fernan
15. Exhibition Har. Coll. [1704.
16. John Hunter died, 1793.
16. Kosciusko died, 1817.
17. Burgoyne surrend. 1777.
18. Falmouth burnt, 1775.
19. Sur. of Cornwallis, 1781.
20. Winthrop cho. Gov. 1629.
21. Discovery of America, 1492.
21. Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
22. Rev. Thos. Prince d. 1758.
23. Wm. Penn born, 1644.
24. Daniel Webster died, 1852.
24. Mrs. Judson died, 1826.
25. Gov. Lincoln born, 1782.
25. Gen. Knox died, 1806.
26. Ph. Sidney died, 1586.
28. Gov E. Winslow b. 1595.
30. Ch. Just. Parsons d. 1813.



THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF KENTUCKY.

As late as the year 1760, the country west of the Cumberland Mountains was almost entirely unknown, even to the inhabitants of Virginia and Carolina.

About this period, Dr. Walker, a Virginian, with a small party, and chiefly for the purpose of making botanical discoveries, traversed Powell's Valley, and crossed the mountains at Cumberland Gap. But, although their explorations presented the country in a most favorable light, none of the party had any inclination to settle west of the mountains.

In 1767, Finley, a backwoodsman of North Carolina, accompanied by a few kindred spirits, penetrated some distance into Tennessee. Their journey was in early summer, through a country most grand and imposing in scenery, of wonderful fertility, and filled with an abundance of every kind of game; and, on their return, they gave a description of this Paradise of the West which charmed and excited all imaginations, and dwelt npon every tongue.

A year after his return from *Kain-tuck-kee*, for such was the Indian name for this land of wonders, Finley's love of wandering led him into the vicinity of Daniel Boone, who was then living near the head waters of the Yadkin. To him, a kindred spirit, Finley related his adventures, and, describing the beauty and fertility of the land beyond the mountains, as yet entirely unoccupied even by the Indians, except as a great hunting-ground, fired his mind with an unconquerable desire to explore it in person, and perhaps to settle there with his family.

During the winter of 1769 Boone and Finley arranged all the preliminaries of their expedition, which it was agreed should set out on the first of the ensuing May. In the meantime, others were to be induced to join with them in their daring enterprise. On the first of May, Finley and Boone, with four others, whose names were Stewart, Holden, Morney, and Cool, were assembled at the cabin of Boone, in readiness for their departure.

It was during this expedition that Boone and his companion Stewart, who were separated from the rest of the party for the sake of making a more complete exploration, were taken prisoners by the Indians, as represented in the accompanying cut. They were leisurely descending a hill, which they had mounted for the purpose of viewing the meanderings of the Kentucky River, when, just at sunset, they were surprised by a party of Indians, and instantly seized and bound. Their captors then plundered them of their rifles, and everything except the most indispensable articles of clothing, and led them to their camp. In the morning the party commenced a rapid march towards the North; Boone and his companion pushing resolutely on, with every appearance of cheerfulness, while at the same time they watched to catch from the signs and gestures of their captors what would probably be their fate. They soon ascertained that the opinions of of the party were divided; part being for putting them to death, while the others desired to adopt them into the tribe, — and this counsel was strengthened by the great vigor of the hunters, their wonderful powers of endurance, and the cheerfulness, and even vivacity, with which they submitted to their captivity. On the seventh night, the savages, having made a great fire and feasted plentifully, fell into a profound sleep, leaving their prisoners entirely ungnarded Boone, perceiving that they were no longer watched, slowly and cautiously raised himself to a sitting posture. One of the savages turned in his sleep. Boone instantly dropped back and feigned to be asleep. After remaining so for some minutes, during which the Indians showed no signs of wakefulness, he again raised himself, and carefully communicated his purpose of escaping to his companion. With the greatest caution they raised themselves to their feet, secured their rifles and equipments, and escaped into the forest. It was near morning when they commenced their attempt; but they made considerable progress from the Indian encampment before dawn, and succeeded in reaching their own camp without accident.

In 1775, the first fort in Kentucky, consisting of a block-house and several cabins surrounded with palisades, was completed under Boone's direction; and he immediately removed there with his family.

In 1792, Kentucky was admitted into the Union as an independent State, and, shortly after, Boone lost by litigation, nearly the whole of the lands which he had entered and paid for as a settler; and thus the father of Kentucky was again obliged to emigrate. Influenced partly by natural indignation at being stripped of his rights by legal quibbles, and partly by the fact that Kentucky was fast becoming subject to the empire of the plough, he removed to the great Kenahwa, and settled near Mount Pleasant. Here he remained but a short time, when, meeting some persons who had just returned from a tour on the Missouri, his imagination was so fired by their accounts of the vast prairies, the herds of buffaloes, the grizzly bears, beavers, and otters, that he started with his family on a pilgrimage to this new land of promise. Here he lived till 1818, when he died, composed and tranquil, surrounded by children and friends, in the 84th year of his age.

Boone's whole life was one of the most romantic character; he was several times taken captive by the Indians, and was once their prisoner for a long time.



PEREGRINE WHITE'S APPLE-TREE.

Peregrine White was born on board the May-Flower, in Cape Cod Harbor, at the time of the exploration of the coast, made for the purpose of fixing upon a proper location for a settlement. In consideration of his being "the first of the English born in these parts," he petitioned to be allowed a portion of land, and was allotted two hundred acres in what is now the town of Marshfield, where he lived to the almost patriarchal age of eighty-three. The tree planted by his hand, of which a cut is here given, must have been one of the first, if not the very first, of its kind in that vicinity, and still prodnces fruit. It stands on a part of the farm which was owned by the late Daniel Webster.



TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

	Washington.	St. Louis & N. O.	San Francisco.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
● New Moon,	2 10 56 M.	2 10 3 M.	2 7 55 M.
☽ First Quar.,	9 5 36 M.	9 4 44 M.	9 2 35 M.
○ Full Moon,	17 7 59 M.	17 7 6 M.	17 4 57 M.
☾ Last Quar.,	25 5 59 M	25 5 6 M.	25 2 58 M.
Perigee,	2 0 0 E	2 11 12 M.	2 9 0 M
Apogee,	16 1 18 M	16 0 30 M.	15 10 18 E.
Perigee,	30 12 0 E	30 11 12 E.	30 9 0 E.

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.		Sixteenth Day.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Venus,	S'ths 2 41 E.	Sets 7 5 E.	S'ths 2 59 E.	Sets 7 21 E.
Mars,	Rises 4 39 M.	S'ths 10 19 M.	Rises 4 29 M.	S'ths 9 53 M.
Jupiter,	Rises 2 27 M.	S'ths 8 43 M.	Rises 1 40 M.	S'ths 7 53 M.
Saturn,	Rises 2 21 M.	S'ths 8 41 M.	Rises 1 29 M.	S'ths 7 47 M.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'n Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washing'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Fri.	11 44	10 41	6 41	4 47	5 22	6 34	4 53	5 16	6 30	4 56	5 13	6 27	4 59	5 11	6 18	5 9	5 3
2	Sat.	11 44	11 40	6 42	4 46	6 44	6 35	4 52	6 36	6 32	4 55	6 32	6 29	4 58	6 29	6 19	5 8	6 16
3	☿	11 44	even	6 44	4 44	sets	6 36	4 51	sets	6 33	4 54	sets	6 30	4 57	sets	6 20	5 7	sets
4	Mo.	11 44	1 47	6 45	4 43	6 7	6 37	4 50	6 19	6 34	4 53	6 25	6 31	4 56	6 32	6 20	5 7	6 50
5	Tu.	11 44	2 50	6 47	4 41	7 14	6 39	4 48	7 26	6 35	4 52	7 32	6 32	4 55	7 35	6 21	5 6	7 56
6	W.	11 44	3 50	6 48	4 40	8 26	6 40	4 47	8 36	6 37	4 51	8 41	6 33	4 54	8 47	6 22	5 5	9 2
7	Th.	11 44	4 46	6 49	4 39	9 39	6 41	4 46	9 47	6 38	4 50	9 51	6 34	4 53	9 56	6 23	5 4	10 8
8	Fri.	11 44	5 36	6 51	4 37	10 50	6 42	4 45	10 56	6 39	4 49	10 59	6 35	4 52	11 3	6 24	5 3	11 12
9	Sat.	11 44	6 23	6 52	4 36	11 58	6 44	4 44	morn	6 40	4 48	morn	6 36	4 51	morn	6 25	5 3	morn
10	☿	11 44	7 7	6 54	4 34	morn	6 45	4 43	0 2	6 41	4 47	0 4	6 37	4 50	0 7	6 26	5 2	0 12
11	Mo.	11 44	7 49	6 55	4 33	1 4	6 46	4 42	1 5	6 42	4 46	1 6	6 39	4 49	1 7	6 27	5 1	1 10
12	Tu.	11 44	8 30	6 56	4 32	2 7	6 48	4 41	2 6	6 44	4 45	2 6	6 40	4 49	2 6	6 28	5 1	2 5
13	W.	11 45	9 12	6 58	4 31	3 9	6 49	4 40	3 6	6 45	4 44	3 5	6 41	4 48	3 4	6 29	5 0	3 0
14	Th.	11 45	9 55	6 59	4 30	4 11	6 50	4 39	4 6	6 46	4 43	4 3	6 42	4 47	4 2	6 30	4 59	3 54
15	Fri.	11 45	10 39	7 1	4 29	5 14	6 51	4 38	5 7	6 47	4 42	5 3	6 43	4 46	5 1	6 31	4 59	4 50
16	Sat.	11 45	11 25	7 2	4 28	6 16	6 53	4 37	6 7	6 48	4 41	6 3	6 44	4 45	5 59	6 31	4 58	5 46
17	☿	11 45	morn	7 3	4 27	rises	6 54	4 36	rises	6 50	4 41	rises	6 45	4 45	rises	6 32	4 58	rises
18	Mo.	11 45	0 14	7 5	4 26	4 58	6 55	4 36	5 7	6 51	4 40	5 13	6 46	4 44	5 20	6 33	4 57	5 38
19	Tu.	11 46	1 4	7 6	4 26	5 48	6 56	4 35	6 0	6 52	4 39	6 6	6 47	4 44	6 13	6 31	4 57	6 30
20	W.	11 46	1 54	7 8	4 25	6 46	6 57	4 34	6 57	6 53	4 39	7 2	6 48	4 43	7 9	6 35	4 57	7 26
21	Th.	11 46	2 45	7 9	4 24	7 48	6 59	4 33	7 58	6 54	4 38	8 3	6 49	4 42	8 9	6 36	4 56	8 23
22	Fri.	11 46	3 34	7 10	4 23	8 54	7 0	4 33	9 2	6 55	4 38	9 6	6 51	4 42	9 11	6 37	4 56	9 22
23	Sat.	11 47	4 23	7 11	4 22	10 3	7 1	4 32	10 9	6 57	4 37	10 12	6 52	4 41	10 15	6 38	4 56	10 24
24	☿	11 47	5 10	7 13	4 22	11 14	7 2	4 32	11 17	6 58	4 37	11 19	6 53	4 41	11 21	6 39	4 55	11 26
25	Mo.	11 47	5 57	7 14	4 21	morn	7 3	4 31	morn	6 59	4 36	morn	6 54	4 40	morn	6 40	4 55	morn
26	Tu.	11 48	6 44	7 15	4 20	0 24	7 4	4 31	0 25	7 0	4 36	0 25	6 55	4 40	0 27	6 40	4 55	0 28
27	W.	11 48	7 33	7 16	4 20	1 38	7 5	4 30	1 36	7 1	4 35	1 35	6 56	4 40	1 35	6 41	4 54	1 33
28	Th.	11 48	8 24	7 17	4 19	2 54	7 7	4 30	2 50	7 2	4 35	2 48	6 57	4 39	2 47	6 42	4 54	2 40
29	Fri.	11 49	9 20	7 19	4 19	4 13	7 8	4 29	4 6	7 3	4 35	4 3	6 58	4 39	4 0	6 43	4 54	3 49
30	Sat.	11 49	10 20	7 20	4 18	5 34	7 9	4 29	5 24	7 4	4 34	5 19	6 59	4 39	5 16	6 44	4 54	5 2

MEMORABILIA

NOVEMBER

1. Linnæus died, 1783.
3. Amer. Army disband. 1783.
7. Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811.
9. Gouvern'r Morris d. 1816.
11. J. Jenny married, 1614
13. Great Patent for N. E. 1620.
14. I. Allerton married, 1611.
15. Witherspoon d. 1794. [1624.
15. Com. House, Plym. burnt,
16. Wm. Butten d. 1620. [1627.
16. Allerton's trade with Comp.
16. Ferguson died, 1776.
18. Great earthquake, 1755.
19. Wm. Camden d. 1624. [1621.
19. Fortune arr. with Cushman,
20. N. Carolina admitted, 1789.
21. Pilg. arr. at Cape Cod, 1620.
21. Social compact sign'd, 1620.
23. Gov. Gerry died, 1814.
23. G. Godbertson marr. 1621.
23. Landing at Cape Cod, 1620.
25. Lvac. of New York, 1783.
26. O. Ellsworth died, 1807.
27. Great earthquke, 1783.
28. Riot in Boston, 1747.
29. Ohio admitted, 1802.
30. Prelim. of Peace, 1782.
30. Bat. of White Plains, 1776.
30. St. Andrews.



EMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

A quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the whole country west of the Alleghanies contained a population of less than 300,000 people. In 1850, this territory contained about 10,000,000. This vast increase is due mainly to the emigration from the older states, thousands of people annually leaving their old homes, the abode of civilization and its attendant comforts and luxuries, for a new home in the wilderness, with the prospect of finally improving their own condition and giving greater advantages to their children.

When we look upon the cities, and villages, and hamlets, which cover the land from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, guarded only by the evidences of prolonged peace and ceaseless industry, it seems almost incredible that anywhere within the bounds of the Union the bison can roam undisturbed in almost countless droves, and that the peaceful emigrant, seeking with his family a settlement in the forest or on the prairie, must go armed against foes more savage than the bear or the wolf. Yet the scene represented in the cut on the opposite page is of daily occurrence to those who cross the vast plains which lie on the boundaries of the new States and Territories. Fortunate is it for the emigrant at our day, that constant travel has made well-marked roads through these immense plains, and that in the steady current of human life which is flowing towards the West, the grass which is trodden down by one train, not only tells to the succeeding one how near are friends and succor, but warns the savage that in case of attack he must meet foemen from before and behind.

The area of the United States is about 3,220,000 square miles, of which less than one-half is settled at all, and the remainder has only about 18 persons to a square mile. From this, some idea may be gathered of the extent to which emigration must extend itself, and the hardships of the pioneer be encountered, before our whole territory will be settled by civilized man. Yet, as there are men living who trod the ground upon which Cincinnati now stands before the first tree of its primeval forest was felled by the axe, so there are men now living who may see cities as large as Cincinnati spotting the plains between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains; for with the pioneer go not only the axe and the plough and the rifle, but he carries with him the legacy of the Pilgrim Fathers, the blessings of free government, the Bible, and the common school; while colleges, libraries, manufactures, commerce, and the arts and sciences follow immediately behind.

ANOTHER YEAR.

BY ANDREWS NORTON.

Another year! another year!
  The unceasing rush of time sweeps on!
Whelmed in its surges, disappear
  Man's hopes and fears, forever gone!

O no! forbear that idle tale!
  The hour demands another strain,—
Demands high thoughts that cannot quail,
  And strength to conquer and retain.

'Tis midnight,—from the dark-blue sky,
  The stars, which now look down on earth,
Have seen ten thousand centuries fly,
  And given to countless changes birth.

Shine on! shine on! with you I tread
  The march of ages, orbs of light!
A last eclipse o'er you may spread,—
  To me, to me, there comes no night.

O, what concerns it him, whose way
  Lies upward to the immortal dead,
That a few hairs are turning gray,
  Or one more year of life has fled?

Swift years! but teach me how to bear,
  To feel and act with strength and skill,
To reason wisely, nobly dare;
  Then speed your courses as ye will.

When life's meridian toils are done,
  How calm, how rich the twilight glow,—
The morning twilight of a sun
  Which shines not here on things below!

But sorrow, sickness, death, the pain
  To leave, or lose, wife, children, friends!
What then?—shall we not meet again
  Where parting comes not, sorrow ends?

The fondness of a parent's care,
  The changeless trust which woman gives,
The smile of childhood,—it is *there*
  That all we love in them still lives

Press onward through each varying hour;
  Let no weak fears thy course delay;
Immortal being! feel thy power,
  Pursue thy bright and endless way.



ANCIENT HOUSE.

One of the oldest houses still standing in New England is represented in the above cut. It is in the town of Medfield, Mass., eighteen miles southwest of Boston. It was standing when the principal part of the town was burnt by the Indians, in 1676 and consequently must be more than 184 years old. It is an interesting specimen of one of the early styles of building. It is 24 by 14½ feet; 10 feet from the ground to the eaves, and 12 feet from the eaves to the top of the roof.



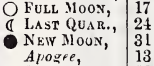
DECEMBER

TIME OF MOON'S PHASES, AT

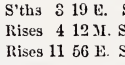
	Washington. D.	H.	M.	St. Louis & N. O. D.	H.	M.	San Francisco. D.	H.	M.
● New Moon,	1	9	9 E.	1	8	16 E.	1	6	8 E.
☽ First Quar.,	8	10	2 E.	8	9	9 E.	8	7	0 E.
○ Full Moon,	17	3	0 M.	17	2	7 M.	16	11	58 E.
☾ Last Quar.,	24	4	44 E.	24	3	51 E.	24	1	42 E.
● New Moon,	31	8	46 M.	31	7	54 M.	31	5	45 M.
Apogee,	13	8	54 M	13	8	6 M.	13	5	54 M.
Perigee,	29	7	48 M.	29	7	0 M.	29	4	48 M

SOUTHING AND RISING OR SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

	First Day.	H.	M.		H.	M.	Sixteenth Day.	H.	M.		H.	M.
Venus,	S'ths	3	13 E.	Sets	7	45 E.	S'ths	3	19 E.	Sets	8	10 E.
Mars,	Rises	4	21 M.	S'ths	9	35 M	Rises	4	12 M.	S'ths	9	14 M.
Jupiter,	Rises	0	51 M.	S'ths	7	2 M.	Rises	11	56 E.	S'ths	6	8 M.
Saturn,	Rises	0	35 M.	S'ths	6	52 M.	Rises	11	34 E.	S'ths	5	55 M.



D M.	Day of Week.	Sun Souths.	Moon Souths.	Montreal. British Provin's, N. W. States and Territor's, Washington Territory. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Boston. New England, N. York, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa, South'n Oregon. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	N. Y. City. Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Salt Lake City, North California. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Washingt'n Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas, Southern Utah, San Francisco. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.	Charleston. Gulf States, Texas, Arizona, San Diego. SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Rises.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	♄	11 49	11 23	7 21	4 18	6 53	7 10	4 29	6 42	7 5	4 34	6 36	7 0	4 39	6 32	6 45	4 54	6 15
2	Mo.	11 50	even	7 22	4 18	sets	7 11	4 28	sets	7 6	4 33	sets	7 1	4 38	sets	6 45	4 54	sets
3	Tu.	11 50	1 31	7 23	4 17	6 0	7 12	4 28	6 11	7 7	4 33	6 16	7 2	4 38	6 23	6 46	4 54	6 39
4	W.	11 51	2 31	7 25	4 17	7 17	7 13	4 28	7 26	7 8	4 33	7 30	7 3	4 38	7 36	6 47	4 54	7 50
5	Th.	11 51	3 26	7 26	4 16	8 31	7 14	4 28	8 38	7 9	4 33	8 41	7 4	4 38	8 46	6 48	4 54	8 57
6	Fri.	11 51	4 16	7 27	4 16	9 43	7 15	4 28	9 47	7 10	4 33	9 49	7 5	4 38	9 53	6 49	4 54	9 59
7	Sat.	11 52	5 2	7 28	4 16	10 51	7 16	4 28	10 53	7 11	4 33	10 54	7 5	4 38	10 56	6 50	4 54	11 0
8	♄	11 52	5 46	7 29	4 16	11 57	7 17	4 28	11 57	7 12	4 33	11 57	7 6	4 38	11 58	6 50	4 54	11 58
9	Mo.	11 53	6 28	7 29	4 16	morn	7 18	4 28	morn	7 13	4 33	morn	7 7	4 38	morn	6 51	4 54	morn
10	Tu.	11 53	7 10	7 30	4 16	1 1	7 19	4 28	0 59	7 14	4 33	0 58	7 8	4 38	0 58	6 52	4 54	0 54
11	W.	11 54	7 52	7 31	4 16	2 3	7 20	4 28	1 59	7 14	4 33	1 57	7 9	4 38	1 56	6 53	4 55	1 49
12	Th.	11 54	8 36	7 32	4 16	3 6	7 20	4 28	2 59	7 15	4 33	2 56	7 10	4 39	2 54	6 54	4 55	2 44
13	Fri.	11 55	9 21	7 33	4 16	4 8	7 21	4 28	3 59	7 16	4 33	3 55	7 10	4 39	3 52	6 54	4 55	3 39
14	Sat	11 55	10 9	7 33	4 17	5 9	7 22	4 28	4 59	7 17	4 34	4 54	7 11	4 39	4 50	6 54	4 55	4 35
15	♄	11 56	10 59	7 34	4 17	6 9	7 23	4 29	5 57	7 17	4 34	5 51	7 12	4 40	5 47	6 55	4 56	5 30
16	Mo.	11 56	11 50	7 35	4 17	7 3	7 23	4 29	6 51	7 18	4 34	6 45	7 13	4 40	6 40	6 56	4 56	6 22
17	Tu.	11 57	morn	7 36	4 17	rises	7 24	4 29	rises	7 19	4 35	rises	7 13	4 40	rises	6 57	4 57	rises
18	W.	11 57	0 41	7 37	4 18	5 43	7 25	4 29	5 53	7 19	4 35	5 58	7 14	4 40	6 4	6 57	4 57	6 19
19	Th.	11 58	1 31	7 37	4 18	6 48	7 25	4 30	6 56	7 20	4 35	7 0	7 14	4 41	7 5	6 58	4 57	7 18
20	Fri.	11 58	2 20	7 37	4 19	7 56	7 26	4 31	8 2	7 20	4 36	8 5	7 15	4 41	8 9	6 58	4 58	8 18
21	Sat.	11 59	3 8	7 38	4 19	9 5	7 26	4 31	9 9	7 21	4 36	9 11	7 15	4 42	9 14	6 59	4 58	9 20
22	♄	11 59	3 55	7 38	4 20	10 16	7 27	4 31	10 17	7 21	4 37	10 18	7 16	4 42	10 20	6 59	4 59	10 22
23	Mo.	0 0	4 41	7 39	4 20	11 26	7 27	4 32	11 25	7 22	4 37	11 24	7 16	4 43	11 25	7 0	4 59	11 23
24	Tu.	0 0	5 28	7 39	4 21	morn	7 27	4 33	morn	7 22	4 38	morn	7 17	4 44	morn	7 0	5 0	morn
25	W.	0 1	6 16	7 40	4 21	0 39	7 28	4 33	0 35	7 23	4 39	0 33	7 17	4 44	0 33	7 1	5 0	0 27
26	Th.	0 1	7 8	7 40	4 22	1 53	7 28	4 34	1 47	7 23	4 39	1 44	7 17	4 45	1 42	7 1	5 1	1 33
27	Fri.	0 2	8 4	7 40	4 23	3 9	7 29	4 35	3 1	7 23	4 40	2 57	7 18	4 45	2 54	7 1	5 2	2 41
28	Sat.	0 2	9 3	7 40	4 24	4 27	7 29	4 35	4 16	7 24	4 41	4 11	7 18	4 46	4 7	7 2	5 2	3 51
29	♄	0 3	10 6	7 41	4 24	5 40	7 29	4 36	5 28	7 24	4 41	5 22	7 18	4 46	5 17	7 2	5 3	5 0
30	Mo.	0 3	11 10	7 41	4 25	6 46	7 29	4 37	6 31	7 24	4 42	6 28	7 19	4 47	6 23	7 2	5 4	6 5
31	Tu.	0 3	12 12	7 41	4 26	7 41	7 30	4 37	7 30	7 24	4 43	7 25	7 19	4 48	7 20	7 3	5 4	7 4



DECEMBER.

2. Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
3. Illinois admitted, 1818.
4. Alabama admitted, 1819.
6. R. Masterson married, 1619.
6. Queen Isabella died, 1504.
7. Delaware admitted, 1787.
9. Great Fire in Boston, 1676.
8. Mrs. Mary Cushman d. 1699.
10. Mississippi admitted, 1817.
10. Bradford married, 1613.
12. Pennsylvania adm. 1787.
14. Washington died, 1799.
15. Pat. Office b'nt, 1836. [1773.
16. Tea destroy. in Boston Har.
18. Mrs. Dor Bradford drown'd,
18. N. Jersey adm. 1787. [1620.
18. Thos. Southworth d. 1669.
19. Land. on Clarke's Is. 1620.
20. Henry Laurens died, 1792.
20. Elder Cushman died, 1691.
21. Forefathers' Day. Winter
22. Shortest Day. [begins.
23. Fortune returns., 1621.
24. Sun and Clock together.
25. Treaty of Peace sign. 1814.
26. Christmas.
27. St. John Evangelist.
28. Gov. J. Winslow d. 1680.
29. Texas admitted, 1845.
30. Wisconsin admitted, 1848.
31. Gen. Montgomery k. 1775.

HIGH TIDES, 1861.

In the following pages we give the times of high water at the ports of Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Charleston. They have all been calculated from the latest data of the Coast Survey.

For these several ports we only give the time of the first tide which occurs after 6 o'clock in the morning of each day. The night tide will occur, on an average, about 25 minutes later than the time which corresponds to that of the preceding day tide.

		Boston.	N. York	Balt.	Chas'n.
Jan.	1	2 47a	11 31m	9 51m	10 41m
	2	3 33	0 20a	10 38	11 26m
	3	4 24	1 12	11 29m	0 16a
	4	5 20	2 7	0 27a	1 9
	5	6 23a	3 10	1 31	2 9
	6	6 56m	4 16	2 37	3 20
	7	7 4	5 22	3 43	4 32
	8	9 9	6 26a	4 44	5 38a
	9	10 8	6 54m	5 40a	6 8m
	10	11 1	7 45	6 7m	7 1
	11	11 48m	8 31	6 57	7 49
	12	0 30a	9 17	7 39	8 30
	13	1 10	9 56	8 17	9 7
	14	1 48	10 33	8 54	9 44
	15	2 26	11 8	9 29	10 19
	16	3 2	11 47m	10 7	10 56
	17	3 40	0 27a	10 45	11 33m
	18	4 22	1 11	11 28m	0 15a
	19	5 12	1 58	0 18a	1 0
	20	6 6a	2 53	1 14	1 52
	21	6 35m	3 53	2 15	2 56
	22	7 37	4 54	3 15	4 2
	23	8 40	5 56a	4 16	5 7
	24	9 39	6 56m	5 12	6 8a
	25	10 34	7 20	6 6a	6 35m
	26	11 25m	8 8	6 32m	7 25
	27	0 10a	8 56	7 19	8 11
	28	0 54	9 41	8 2	8 53
	29	1 38	10 24	8 45	9 35
	30	2 24	11 7	9 28	10 18
	31	3 10	11 55m	10 14	11 3
Feb.	1	4 1	0 49a	11 6m	11 54m
	2	5 0	1 48	0 7a	0 50a
	3	6 8a	2 54	1 16	1 54
	4	6 43m	4 3	2 25	3 7
	5	7 52	5 11	3 32	4 20
	6	8 56	6 12a	4 32	5 24
	7	9 52	6 40m	5 23	6 19a
	8	10 42	7 27	6 9a	6 42m
	9	11 23m	8 7	6 32m	7 24
	10	0 0a	8 46	7 10	8 2
	11	0 35	9 23	7 45	8 36
	12	1 11	9 58	8 19	9 9
	13	1 47	10 31	8 52	9 42
	14	2 23	11 6	9 28	10 18
	15	3 1	11 46m	10 6	10 55
	16	3 43	0 30a	10 48	11 36m
	17	4 33	1 22	11 39m	0 25a
	18	5 30a	2 18	0 38a	1 19
	19	6 2m	3 22	1 43	2 22
	20	7 8	4 28	2 49	3 33
	21	8 14	5 32a	3 52	4 42
	22	9 15	6 2m	4 49	5 41a
	23	10 10	6 57	5 41a	6 11m
	24	11 1	7 44	6 6m	7 1
	25	11 44m	8 28	6 54	7 46
	26	0 28a	9 16	7 38	8 29
	27	1 14	10 1	8 21	9 11
	28	2 0a	10 45m	9 6m	9 56m

		Boston.	N. York	Balt.	Chas'n.
Mar.	1	2 51a	11 35m	9 55m	10 45m
	2	3 46	0 33a	10 51	11 39m
	3	4 49	1 37	11 55m	0 40a
	4	5 57a	2 45	1 5a	1 44
	5	6 32m	3 52	2 14	2 54
	6	7 38	4 55	3 17	4 3
	7	8 38	5 50a	4 10	5 1
	8	9 29	6 15m	4 57	5 52a
	9	10 13	7 0	5,38	6 14m
	10	10 52	7 37	6 17a	6 53
	11	11 28m	8 11	6 36m	7 28
	12	0 1a	8 47	7 11	8 3
	13	0 36	9 22	7 44	8 35
	14	1 12	9 59	8 20	9 10
	15	1 50	10 34	8 56	9 45
	16	2 31	11 14m	9 35	10 25
	17	3 15	0 1a	10 20	11 8
	18	4 6	0 53	11 10m	11 58m
	19	5 5	1 51	0 11a	0 53a
	20	6 8a	2 55	1 16	1 54
	21	6 41m	4 0	2 22	3 3
	22	7 46	5 2	3 23	4 11
	23	8 47	6 1a	4 21	5 12
	24	9 41	6 28m	5 11	6 7a
	25	10 32	7 18	6 0a	6 32m
	26	11 19m	8 1	6 25m	7 18
	27	0 4a	8 50	7 14	8 6
	28	0 51	9 38	7 59	8 50
	29	1 42	10 28	8 49	9 38
	30	2 37	11 20m	9 41	10 31
	31	3 34	0 21a	10 39	11 27m
Apr.	1	4 36	1 24	11 41m	0 27a
	2	5 39a	2 27	0 47a	1 26
	3	6 11m	3 29	1 50	2 30
	4	7 11	4 25	2 46	3 30
	5	8 5	5 16	3 37	4 25
	6	8 53	6 2a	4 22	5 13
	7	9 36	6 24m	5 2	5 57a
	8	10 16	7 3	5 40	6 17m
	9	10 54	7 38	6 18a	6 54
	10	11 30m	8 12	6 37m	7 29
	11	0 5a	8 51	7 14	8 6
	12	0 44	9 30	7 51	8 42
	13	1 25	10 11	8 31	9 21
	14	2 9	10 52	9 13	10 3
	15	2 56	11 40m	10 0	10 49
	16	3 46	0 32a	10 50	11 38m
	17	4 42	1 29	11 47m	0 32a
	18	5 41a	2 29	0 49a	1 29
	19	6 12m	3 30	1 52	2 31
	20	7 14	4 30	2 51	3 36
	21	8 13	5 27	3 48	4 37
	22	9 9	6 23a	4 41	5 35a
	23	10 2	6 49m	5 32	6 2m
	24	10 54	7 38	6 26a	6 54
	25	11 44m	8 27	6 53m	7 45
	26	0 35a	9 22	7 44	8 35
	27	1 30	10 16	8 36	9 26
	28	2 25	11 8m	9 29	10 19
	29	3 19	0 5a	10 24	11 12m
	30	4 14a	1 2a	11 19m	0 6a

		Boston.	N. York	Balt.	Chas'n.
May	1	5 9a	1 57a	0 17a	0 59a
	2	6 5a	2 52	1 12	1 51
	3	6 31m	3 43	2 5	2 45
	4	7 22	4 33	2 54	3 38
	5	8 9	5 18	3 39	4 28
	6	8 54	6 3a	4 23	5 14
	7	9 37	6 24m	5 3	5 58a
	8	10 19	7 5	5 44a	6 19m
	9	11 0	7 44	6 5m	7 0
	10	11 40m	8 23	6 46	7 41
	11	0 22a	9 9	7 31	8 22
	12	1 5	9 52	8 13	9 3
	13	1 51	10 36	8 57	9 47
	14	2 38	11 21m	9 42	10 32
	15	3 26	0 13a	10 31	11 20m
	16	4 18	1 5	11 22m	0 9a
	17	5 13	1 59	0 19a	1 1
	18	6 10a	2 57	1 17	1 56
	19	6 40m	3 56	2 17	2 58
	20	7 39	4 55	3 16	4 3
	21	8 39	5 55a	4 15	5 6
	22	9 38	6 25m	5 11	6 7a
	23	10 35	7 21	6 8a	6 36m
	24	11 30m	8 13	6 38m	7 30
	25	0 22a	9 10	7 32	8 23
	26	1 15	10 3	8 23	9 13
	27	2 8	10 51	9 13	10 2
	28	2 56	11 41m	10 1	10 50
	29	3 42	0 29a	10 47	11 35m
	30	4 30	1 18	11 35m	0 22a
	31	5 18	2 5	0 25a	1 6
June	1	6 7a	2 54	1 15	1 53
	2	6 31m	3 42	2 4	2 44
	3	7 21	4 33	2 54	3 38
	4	8 11	5 20	3 41	4 30
	5	8 59	6 9a	4 29	5 21
	6	9 46	6 31m	5 15	6 11a
	7	10 34	7 20	6 2a	6 35m
	8	11 19m	8 2	6 27m	7 20
	9	0 3a	8 50	7 14	8 6
	10	0 49	9 36	7 57	8 48
	11	1 35	10 20	8 41	9 31
	12	2 20	11 3	9 25	10 15
	13	3 4	11 50m	10 10	10 59
	14	3 51	0 38a	10 56	11 44m
	15	4 42	1 30	11 48m	0 33a
	16	5 38a	2 25	0 47a	1 25
	17	6 8m	3 27	1 43	2 27
	18	7 12	4 31	2 52	3 37
	19	8 17	5 36a	3 56	4 46
	20	9 21	6 8m	4 58	5 53a
	21	10 23	7 9	5 56a	6 23m
	22	11 19m	8 1	6 26m	7 19
	23	0 9a	8 57	7 20	8 12
	24	0 58	9 45	8 5	8 56
	25	1 42	10 28	8 48	9 39
	26	2 26	11 8	9 30	10 20
	27	3 5	11 51m	10 10	10 59
	28	3 46	0 33a	10 51	11 39m
	29	4 29	1 17	11 34m	0 21a
	30	5 17a	2 4a	0 24a	1 5a



	Boston.	N.York	Balt.	Chas'n.
July 1	6 7a	2 54a	1 15a	1 53a
2	6 31m	3 47	2 9	2 49
3	7 23	4 42	3 3	3 48
4	8 24	5 38a	3 57	4 48
5	9 18	6 5m	4 50	5 45a
6	10 11	6 58	5 42a	6 12m
7	11 1	7 45	6 7m	7 1
8	11 47m	8 30	6 56	7 48
9	0 31a	9 18	7 40	8 31
10	1 13	10 1	8 21	9 11
11	1 57	10 41	9 2	9 52
12	2 41	11 24m	9 45	10 35
13	3 23	0 12a	10 30	11 19m
14	4 13	1 4	11 21m	0 8a
15	5 13	2 0	0 20a	1 2
16	6 19a	3 6	1 27	2 5
17	6 55m	4 16	2 37	3 20
18	8 5	5 24	3 45	4 35
19	9 12	6 30a	4 48	5 42a
20	10 12	6 59m	5 45a	6 13m
21	11 5	7 48	6 11m	7 5
22	11 50m	8 35	7 0	7 52
23	0 32a	9 20	7 42	8 33
24	1 12	9 59	8 20	9 10
25	1 50	10 34	8 56	9 45
26	2 27	11 10	9 32	10 22
27	3 5	11 51m	10 10	10 59
28	3 46	0 33a	10 51	11 39m
29	4 31	1 19	11 36m	0 23a
30	5 23	2 10	0 30a	1 11
31	6 20a	3 7	1 28	2 6
Aug. 1	6 50m	4 7	2 29	3 11
2	7 52	5 9	3 30	4 18
3	8 52	6 7a	4 27	5 18
4	9 47	6 35m	5 19	6 15a
5	10 39	7 26	6 9a	6 41m
6	11 25m	8 8	6 33m	7 26
7	0 8a	8 54	7 18	8 9
8	0 50	9 38	7 59	8 50
9	1 33	10 19	8 39	9 29
10	2 18	11 0	9 22	10 12
11	3 5	11 50m	10 9	10 58
12	3 58	0 45a	11 2m	11 50m
13	4 59	1 47	0 6a	0 49a
14	6 9a	2 57	1 17	1 56
15	6 46m	4 9	2 30	3 12
16	7 57	5 16	3 37	4 25
17	9 0	6 16a	4 36	5 28
18	9 56	6 43m	5 26	6 22a
19	10 44	7 29	6 11a	6 44m
20	11 25m	8 8	6 33m	7 25
21	0 2a	8 48	7 12	8 4
22	0 38	9 25	7 47	8 38
23	1 14	10 1	8 21	9 11
24	1 50	10 35	8 56	9 46
25	2 29	11 12	9 33	10 23
26	3 9	11 55m	10 14	11 3
27	3 55	0 43a	11 0	11 48m
28	4 47	1 35	11 53m	0 38a
29	5 47a	2 34	0 54a	1 33
30	6 18m	3 36	1 53	2 37
31	7 22	4 39a	3 0a	3 46

	Boston.	N.York	Balt.	Chas'n.
Sept. 1	8 23	5 40a	4 0	4 50
2	9 21	6 7m	4 52	5 47a
3	10 12	6 59	5 41a	6 13m
4	10 59	7 44	6 5m	7 0
5	11 43m	8 25	6 52	7 43
6	0 26a	9 13	7 35	8 26
7	1 11	9 57	8 18	9 8
8	2 0	10 43	9 5	9 55
9	2 52	11 35m	9 55	10 45
10	3 48	0 34a	10 52	11 40m
11	4 51	1 39	11 58m	0 42a
12	6 1a	2 48	1 9a	1 47
13	6 36m	3 55	2 17	2 58
14	7 42	4 57	3 19	4 6
15	8 40	5 52a	4 12	5 3
16	9 29	6 16m	4 58	5 53a
17	10 14	7 1	5 39	6 15m
18	10 54	7 38	6 18a	6 54
19	11 30m	8 13	6 38m	7 30
20	0 5a	8 51	7 14	8 6
21	0 40	9 27	7 49	8 40
22	1 13	10 5	8 25	9 15
23	1 59	10 43	9 4	9 54
24	2 41	11 24m	9 45	10 35
25	3 27	0 14a	10 32	11 21m
26	4 18	1 6	11 23m	0 10a
27	5 17	2 4	0 24a	1 5
28	6 18a	3 5	1 26	2 4
29	6 49m	4 6	2 28	3 10
30	7 50m	5 5a	3 27a	4 14a
Oct. 1	8 48m	6 1a	4 21a	5 12a
2	9 40	6 27m	5 10	6 6a
3	10 30	7 16	5 58a	6 30m
4	11 17m	8 0	6 24m	7 17
5	0 3a	8 49	7 13	8 5
6	0 53	9 40	8 1	8 52
7	1 46	10 31m	8 52	9 42
8	2 42	11 25m	9 46	10 36
9	3 39	0 26a	10 44	11 32m
10	4 40	1 28	11 45m	0 31a
11	5 43a	2 31	0 51a	1 31
12	6 14m	3 31	1 53	2 32
13	7 13	4 27	2 43	3 32
14	8 6	5 17	3 38	4 26
15	8 54	6 3a	4 23	5 14
16	9 38	6 25m	5 4	5 59a
17	10 18	7 5	5 43a	6 19m
18	10 58	7 41	6 2m	6 57
19	11 34m	8 13	6 43	7 34
20	0 11a	8 53	7 21	8 13
21	0 51	9 33	7 59	8 50
22	1 34	10 20	8 40	9 30
23	2 18	11 1	9 23	10 13
24	3 4	11 50m	10 9	10 58
25	3 53	0 41a	10 58	11 46m
26	4 47	1 35	11 53m	0 38a
27	5 44a	2 31	0 51a	1 31
28	6 13m	3 29	1 50	2 30
29	7 12	4 28	2 49	3 33
30	8 11	5 25	3 45	4 35
31	9 7	6 21a	4 39a	5 33a

	Boston.	N.York	Balt.	Chas'n.
Nov. 1	10 1	6 48m	5 32	6 1m
2	10 55	7 39	6 23a	6 55
3	11 46m	8 30	6 56m	7 48
4	0 40a	9 27	7 48	8 39
5	1 36	10 21	8 42	9 32
6	2 30	11 14m	9 35	10 25
7	3 24	0 10a	10 28	11 17m
8	4 18	1 6	11 23m	0 10a
9	5 12	1 53	0 13a	1 1
10	6 6a	2 53	1 14	1 52
11	6 32m	3 45	2 7	2 46
12	7 24	4 35	2 56	3 41
13	8 12	5 21	3 42	4 31
14	8 58	6 7a	4 27	5 13
15	9 43	6 30m	5 8	6 4a
16	10 26	7 12	5 52a	6 26m
17	11 8	7 51	6 14m	7 8
18	11 49m	8 33	6 59	7 50
19	0 31a	9 19	7 40	8 31
20	1 14	10 1	8 21	9 11
21	1 59	10 43	9 4	9 54
22	2 43	11 26m	9 47	10 37
23	3 23	0 15a	10 33	11 22m
24	4 16	1 4	11 21m	0 8a
25	5 8	1 56	0 15a	0 58
26	6 5a	2 52	1 12	1 51
27	6 31m	3 51	2 13	2 53
28	7 31	4 50	3 12	3 53
29	8 33	5 53a	4 13	5 4
30	9 37	6 21m	5 12a	6 8a
Dec. 1	10 37	7 23	6 12a	6 35m
2	11 34m	8 16	6 42m	7 34
3	0 28a	9 15	7 37	8 28
4	1 20	10 8	8 23	9 13
5	2 11	10 54	9 13	10 6
6	2 58	11 44m	10 4	10 53
7	3 41	0 32a	10 50	11 38m
8	4 31	1 19	11 36m	0 23a
9	5 20	2 7	0 27a	1 9
10	6 10a	2 53	1 19	1 57
11	6 36m	3 48	2 10	2 50
12	7 27	4 39	3 0	3 43
13	8 19	5 30	3 50	4 40
14	9 8	6 19a	4 38	5 31
15	9 57	6 44m	5 26	6 22a
16	10 45	7 30	6 13a	6 45m
17	11 29m	8 12	6 37m	7 29
18	0 11a	8 58	7 21	8 13
19	0 54	9 41	8 2	8 53
20	1 36	10 22	8 43	9 33
21	2 19	11 2	9 21	10 14
22	3 2	11 47m	10 7	10 56
23	3 46	0 33a	10 51	11 39m
24	4 36	1 24	11 41m	0 27a
25	5 31a	2 13	0 38a	1 19
26	6 1m	3 21	1 42	2 20
27	7 7	4 28	2 49	3 33
28	8 16	5 35a	3 55	4 45
29	9 22	6 8m	4 59	5 54a
30	10 25	7 11	5 59a	6 25m
31	11 22m	8 4m	6 29m	7 22m

DIFFERENCE OF TIME.—When it is 12 o'clock at New York, it is—

At Boston, 12 minutes past 12.
At Portland, Me., 16 minutes past 12.
At Baltimore, Md., 50 minutes past 11.
At Richmond, Va., 46 minutes past 11.
At Buffalo, N. Y., 40 minutes past 11.
At Charleston, S. C., 36 minutes past 11
At Pittsburg, Pa., 35 minutes past 11.
At Wheeling, Va., 31 minutes past 11.
At Cleveland, Ohio, 30 minutes past 11.
At Augusta, Ga., 30 minutes past 11.
At Detroit, Mich., 24 minutes past 11.
At Columbus Ohio, 24 minutes past 11.
At Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 minutes past 11.
At Indianapolis, Ind., 14 minutes past 11.
At Louisville, Ky., 24 minutes past 11.
At Chicago, Ill., 5 minutes past 11.
At New Orleans, La., 55 minutes past 10.
At St. Louis, Mo., 55 minutes past 10.
At St. Paul, Min., 41 minutes past 10.
At London, Eng., 56 minutes past 4, P. M.



THE CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

Who, that has lived through years of careless gayety or sorrow or crime, has forgotten that little prayer so often murmured at the mother's knee: —

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

"The origin of this stanza it is difficult to trace. It appeared in the 'New England Primer' more than fourscore years ago, and was probably then as many years older, although some have ascribed it to Dr. Watts. Mr. Tower, in his "Pictorial Reader," mentions as a fact related of J Q. Adams, that, during his long life, he never retired to bed without repeating the above prayer of his childhood, which, learned from a mother's lips, he had been early taught to lisp. The prevailing sentiment, so sublimely simple, however childishly expressed, so affected some poet of after days, as to originate one of the most touching little poems in our language. The name of the author is not now remembered; but his beautiful production ought to be immortalized by general republication every year."



The dreamy night draws nigh;
Soft airs delicious breathe of mingled flowers,
And on the wings of slumber creep the hours;
The moon is high.
See yonder tiny cot,
The lattice decked with vines: a tremulous ray
Steals out to where the silver moonbeams lay,
Yet pales them not!
Within, two holy eyes,
Two little hands clasped softly, and a brow
Where thought sits busy weaving garlands now
Of joys and sighs
For the swift-coming years:
Two rosy lips with innocent worship part.
List! be thou saint, or skeptic if thou art,
Thou must have ears, —

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Doth it not noiseless ope
The very floodgates of thy heart, and make
A better man of thee? — for her sweet sake,
Who, with strong hope,
Her sweet task ne'er forgot
To whisper "Now I lay me," o'er and o'er,
As thou didst kneel upon the sanded floor:
Forget them not!

From many a festive hall,
Where flashing light and flushing glances vie,
And, robed in splendor, mirth makes revelry,
Soft voices call
On the light-hearted throngs
To sweep the harp-strings, and to join the dance
The careless girl starts lightly, as perchance,
Amid the songs,
The merry laugh, the jest,
Come to her vision songs of long ago,
When by her snowy couch she murmured low,
Before her rest,
That single infant's prayer.
Once more at home, she lays her jewels by,
Throws back the curls that shade her heavy eye,
And, kneeling there
With quivering lip and sigh,
Takes from her fingers white the sparkling rings,
The golden coronet from her brow, and flings
The baubles by;
Nor doth she thoughtless dare
To seek her rest, till she hath asked of Heaven
That all her sins through Christ may be forgiven:
Then comes the prayer, —

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

The warrior on the field,
After the battle, pillowing his head
Perhaps upon a fallen comrade dead,
Scorns not to yield
To the sweet memories of his childhood's hour,
When fame was bartered for a crimson flower.
The statesman gray,
His massive brow all hung with laurel leaves,
Forgets his honors while his memory weaves
A picture of that home, 'mid woods and streams,
Where hoary mountains caught the sun's first beams;
A cabin rude; the wide fields glistening;
The cattle yoked, and mutely listening;
The farmer's toil, the farmer's fare, and, best
Of earthly luxuries, the farmer's rest.
But, hark! a soft voice steals upon his heart, —
"Now say your prayer, my son, before we part;"
And clasping his great hands, a child once more,
Upon his breast, — forgetting life's long war, —
Thus hear him pray:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."





THE BREAKWATER AT PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

Plymouth, Massachusetts, was so named first by Capt. John Smith, perhaps because of a fancied resemblance in situation to Plymouth, England; and this name was confirmed by the Pilgrim Fathers, on account of the kindness which they received at that port before leaving their native land. If in Smith's time the two harbors bore any resemblance to each other, this resemblance must be still greater at the present time. Those of our readers who have visited our Plymouth will recollect the long beach which stretches as a barrier between the harbor and the ocean, and around the point of which vessels are obliged to pass to enter the harbor. Formerly the harbor of Plymouth, England, was exposed to the sea, in the same way as the harbor of the Massachusetts Plymouth would be were this beach broken away. In order to render the harbor a secure anchorage in case of storm, the government of Great Britain, at the cost of about five millions of dollars, have erected a stone breakwater across the mouth of the harbor, leaving a channel between the shores at either end, — thus making an immense artificial beach, corresponding exactly in position with the beach which protects the Plymouth of the Forefathers from the fury of the ocean.

The following remarks, and description of the breakwater and its lighthouse, are condensed from an account of a visit to the breakwater, by a writer in an English periodical; and show with what affectionate veneration the Pilgrims of the May-Flower are remembered in their native land: —

"Plymouth Sound will surely carry back any one acquainted with English history, and imbued with sympathy for the heroes of religious freedom, to the time of James I., and bring before his imagination that quaint-looking old vessel which once harbored there, — now the well-known May-Flower, — bearing in its bosom the Pilgrim Fathers, destined by Providence to be the founders of the American Commonwealth, — a vessel more than worthy of being coupled with the Grecian *ayos*, and one which the Plymouth corporation might well be pleased to quarter in their armorial bearings. We can fancy the brave-spirited men on board that memorable ship talking over the state of their oppressed country, where conscientious people of their way of thinking could no longer find a home. The tyranny that threatened so many of their fellow-countrymen would seem to them like that very sea which was rolling yonder with tempestuous fury into the unsheltered sound. One of hopeful spirit might have said, 'The Lord in whom we trust will one day raise up a barrier against such injustice, and guard our children from the storms which emperil us.' We think we hear a rejoinder from one of little faith to the effect: 'It may be so, my brother; but my hope lays far behind thine. Nothing is impossible to God; but to me it seemeth as strange that men like us should ever have peace and liberty in this land of bondage, — that a bulwark should ever appear strong enough to guard us against the tempests of tyranny, — as it would be for a rock to rise out of these waters, and defend this town and harbor from the fury of the southern gale!'

"While this fancied conversation falls on the ear, it is



not a little interesting to turn and find uprising from the sea limit of this famous sound a real wall of rock, stretching like a reef the distance of a mile, and offering an effectual front of resistance to the mightiest billows."

When the May-Flower, bearing our Forefathers, anchored in Plymouth Harbor, — and for more than a century and a half afterwards, — Plymouth Sound was one of the most dangerous places upon the English coast. Lord Howe used to remark that "Torbay was likely one day to prove the grave of the British navy." Plymouth Sound was more dangerous than Torbay. It was exposed in the southwestern gale to a tremendous swell; and the water being shallow the vessel was dashed on the hard ground and went to pieces. The Plymouth churchyards and burial-grounds are full of the memories of agonizing incidents of shipwrecks; and all the more dreadful that they occurred within the sight of home and friends. It is said that on an average ten English ships were lost here every year.



In 1788, a plan was submitted to the government for rendering the sound a secure place of anchorage, but it was not till 1806 that any active measures were taken to carry it into effect. In 1811, after the rejection of various other projects, the plan of the present breakwater, proposed by Messrs. Rennie and Whidbey, was adopted. In form, it is a long, straight dike or mole, expanded somewhat at the ends. The whole length is five thousand one hundred feet; the breadth of the top, forty-five feet; the breadth at the bottom, four hundred and ten feet; the inner slope is one hundred and ten feet, and the outer, one hundred and five. Notwithstanding the size of the blocks of which this immense artificial reef is composed, it was twice, during its construction, broken through by the waves. In 1824, in the month of November, occurred the most terrific storm which had been known for several generations. The water in the sound rose eight feet above its highest mark; and such was the terrific force of the waves that nearly one-half of the breakwater then finished was displaced. Nearly two hundred thousand tons of stone were lifted up and moved from their position. Yet it is probable that even in its then extremely imperfect state it saved the lower portion of the town from ruin, by breaking the force of the waves.

The experience gained from these storms enabled the engineers to perfect their work. The spaces between the great blocks of stone were filled in with rubble, and the angles of the slopes decreased in order to present less direct resistance to the waves.

In 1841 the lighthouse at the western end was commenced, and finished in November, 1843. The height is fifty-nine feet; and the structure forms, as may be seen by the cut, a not inelegant tower. It is divided into five floors, and the entrance is approached by a narrow staircase from the breakwater, somewhat like a ship's ladder. About fifteen thousand cubic feet of granite were used in its construction.

The breakwater makes a secure harbor of refuge in case of storm for an immense number of vessels. Two hundred sail have at one time ridden out the fury of the tempest behind its protecting wall.

THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS.

The following exquisite lines, by Dr. O. W. Holmes, first appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly:" —

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main, —
The venturous barque that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the syren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wrecked is the ship of pearl!
And every chambered cell,
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies revealed, —
Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn!
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul!
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

Results of Blunders. — An error of the miner in sinking a well led to the discovery of Herculaneum, with all its magnificent treasures of ancient art; and a blunder in nautical adventures resulted in the discovery of the Island of Madeira, with all those delicious wines.



ATTEMPTS OF THE PILGRIMS TO ESCAPE TO HOLLAND.

King James had determined to "harry the Puritans and Separatists out of the land," and the whole machinery of despotism was put in motion for this purpose. The Court of High Commission, an ecclesiastical tribunal empowered to detect heretics, punish absentees from the established church, and to reform all heresies and schisms, possessed power not only to fine and imprison at pleasure, but could compel the civil power to hunt up and drag before them the miserable victims of bigotry and intolerance. "An act," says Hoyt, "was passed in 1593, for punishing all who refused to come to church, or were present at any conventicle or unauthorized meeting. The punishment was imprisonment until the convicted agreed to conform, and made declaration of his conformity; and if that was not done in three months, he was to quit the realm, or go into perpetual banishment. In case he did not depart within the time limited, or returned without license, he was to suffer death." Thus pressed and persecuted, the church to which Brewster and Bradford belonged resolved to take refuge in Holland.

Their first attempt to sail from Boston, in Lincolnshire, was defeated by the treachery of the master of the vessel, who, having received them and their goods on board his ship, delivered them up to the officers, by whom they were rifled of all their money and valuables of every description. Fortunately the magistrates of Boston sympathized with their sufferings, and, after a month's imprisonment, they were sent back to their homes.

But this failure, although so disastrous, did not restrain them from a new effort to accomplish their purpose. The year after, they agreed with a Dutch skipper at Hull to take them to Zealand, supposing there would be less risk in so doing than in again employing one of their own countrymen.

In order to avoid the risk of embarking at a large sea port, they bargained with him to take them on board at a lonely common on the flat coast between Hull and Grimsby. Every precaution was taken to prevent surprise; the men were to gather at the appointed rendezvous in small parties, while the women and children, with their goods, were to be conveyed thither in a small vessel. On reaching the spot, the ship had not yet come up, and the women and children suffering with sea-sickness were landed. The ship did not make its appearance until the next day, when, the bark in which they landed having been left ashore by the tide, the captain was obliged to take the party off in his boat.

Scarcely, however, had the first boat-load, consisting mostly of men, been taken aboard the ship, when the party on the shore were surrounded by a band of of horse and footmen, armed with guns, bills, &c., and made prisoners before the eyes of their husbands, fathers, and relatives, in the ship, who were utterly without means of helping them, and, to crown their distresses, the Dutchman, fearing to be implicated in the consequences, hastily weighed anchor, hoisted sail, and was soon a mere speck on the horizon.

The agony of those on board was intense, but still more deplorable was the case of the fugitives on shore, most of them women and children, with but a few men who had remained, to protect them.

"The women," says Bradford, "being thus apprehended, were hurried from one place to another, and from one Justice to another, until in the end they knew not what to do with them, for to imprison so many women and innocent children, for no other cause than that they would go with their husbands, seemed to be unreasonable, and all would cry out at them; and to send them home was as difficult, for they alleged (as the truth was) that they had no homes to go to, for they had sold or otherwise disposed of their lands and living." Thus they endured a world of misery, until their persecutors being wearied out, they were suffered to escape and join their relatives in Holland.



THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN AMERICA.

THE first settlers of New England finding themselves much in need of scriptural melodies for their private religious meetings, and for the worship of God upon the Lord's Day, several of the most distinguished of their pious and learned ministers began, as early as the year 1636, to prepare a version of the Psalms and other sacred poetry to appropriate metre, retaining as nearly as possible the exact meaning of the inspired originals. By the year 1640, the Psalms were versified; and, under the supervision of Rev. Thomas Weld and Rev. John Eliot, of Roxbury, and Rev. Richard Mather, of Dorchester, and others, were immediately prepared for the press. During the same year, the printing was executed by Stephen Daye, at Cambridge, in a manner that certainly, as far as press-work is concerned, was highly creditable to the craft of the infant colony.

To antiquaries, this strange volume of the olden time has been generally known as the "Bay Psalm Book," its ancient name; but in later days it has been usually known as "The New England Version of the Psalms." The following is a correct copy of the titlepage, reduced in size to accommodate narrow columns, but still preserving the essential features of the quaint original.

THE

WHOLE

BOOKE OF PSALMES

Faithfully

TRANSLATED *into* ENGLISH

Metre,

Whereunto is prefixed a diſcourſe declaring not only the lawfullneſs, but alſo the neceſſity of the heavenly Ordinance of ſinging Scripture Pſalmes in the Churches of God.

Coll. III.

Let the word of God dwell plenteously in you, in all wiſdome, teaching and exhorting one another in Pſalmes, Himnes, and ſpirituall Songs, ſinging to the Lord with grace in your hearts.

Iames V.

If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if any be merry let him ſing pſalmes.

Imprinted

1640.

In the colonial days, however, text-books on punctuation were not in the hands of compositors, nor were there skilful persons near to revise the proofs: consequently there was no great minding of stops observed; and commas, semicolons, and full points, were as miscellaneously distributed as though they had been shaken from Timothy Dexter's pepper-box. The running titles of the book would greatly astonish the youngest apprentice of a modern printing office. For instance, to the preface the running title was on the left-hand page "The.", with a full-point after it; and on the right-hand page, "Preface." For the remainder of the book, the compositor, for some unknown and unimaginable reason, used the word "Psalm" on every even page, and "Psalme" on the odd pages. The divisions, which a modern printer is so extremely careful about, were oftentimes as bad as they could be, — monosyllables being divided at the ends of lines with hyphens, and not unfrequently polysyllables divided without them. The book had no folios on the corners of the pages, making it difficult to find the psalms as readily as could have been desired.

As an example of the style of printing, as well as of the mode of spelling and versification of the book, the First Psalm is printed entire from a copy of the volume carefully preserved in the library of the Old South Society.

THE PSALMES

In Metre

PSALME I

O Bleſſed man, that in th'advice
of wicked doeth not walk:
nor ſtand in ſinner's way, nor ſit
in chayre of ſcornfull folk.

2 But in the law of Iehovah,
is his longing delight:
and in his law doth meditate,
by day and eke by night.

3 And he ſhall be like to a tree
planted by water-rivers:
that in his ſeaſon yeilds his fruit,
and in his leafe never withers.

4 And all he doth ſhall proſper well,
the wicked are not ſo:
but they are like vnto the chaffe,
which winde drives to and fro.

5 Therefore ſhall not ungodly men,
riſe to ſtand in the doome,
nor ſhall the ſinners with the juſt,
in their aſſemblie *come*.

6 For of the righteous men, the Lord
acknowledgeth the way:
but the way of vngodly men,
ſhall vtterly decay.

Thus appeared the first book printed in America, not reckoning as such what Daye had printed in the previous year, — the Freeman's Oath, and an Almanac for New England.

The second edition of the New England Version was printed in a volume of 300 pages, crown octavo, in 1647, with slight amendments in phraseology; after which President Dunster, of Harvard College, with the assistance of Richard Lyon, a gentleman of parts, attempted a more thorough version, which was duly completed, and printed in a volume of 308 pages, also in crown octavo, in 1650. In this last form, the preparation of which required the labor of about three years, the book was so favorably regarded, that it was not only the version in general use in New England, but was also preferred by many of the congregations in England, where it was used as late as the year 1717. In the year 1758, Rev. Thomas Prince, the annalist, published a revised and improved edition, to which he added a collection of hymns on several important subjects, having a devotional bearing.

These Psalms, from time to time, were changed and amended in phraseology, and were for many years in use in New England, — but in such an altered form, that they probably would not have been recognized by the writers, had they been permitted to revisit this world.



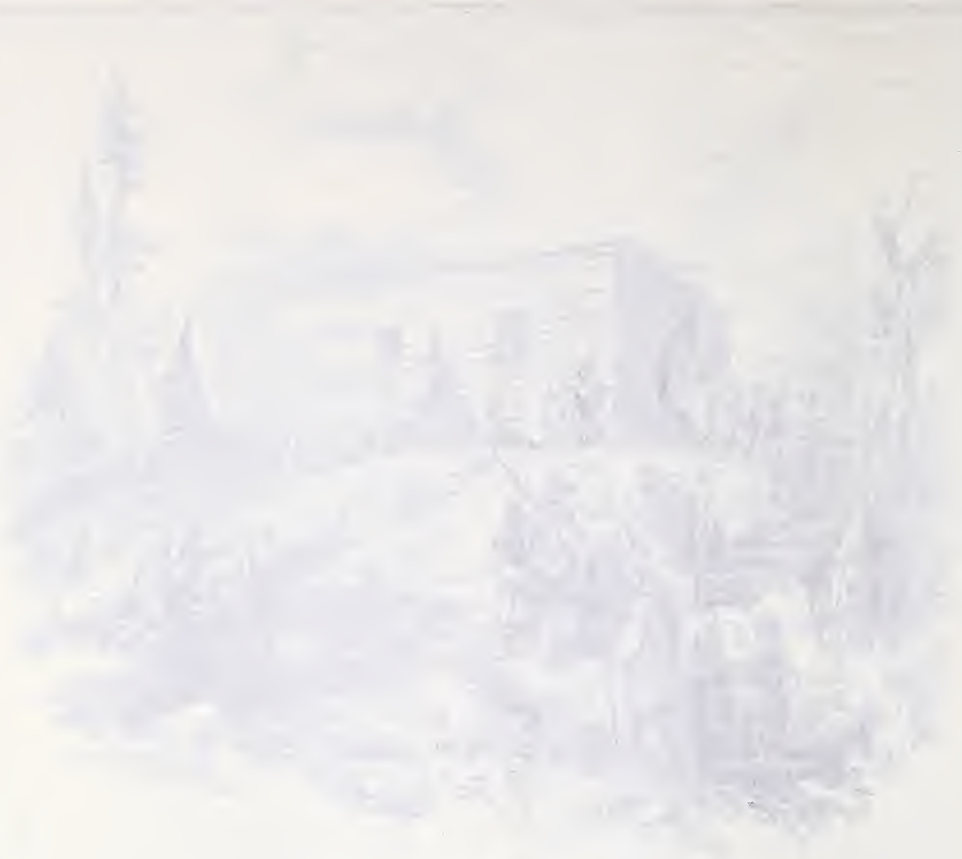
THE PILGRIM MEETING-HOUSE.

On one of the most elevated parts of Burying Hill, in Plymouth, the Pilgrim Forefathers of New England erected their first place of religious worship. The exact position of this rudely built structure can be easily pointed out to the visitor who makes his pilgrimage to this hallowed spot. Only a few steps, in an easterly direction, from the tall granite memorial standing over the grave of Elder Cushman may be seen a slightly rising mound, and here tradition places the first site of the Pilgrims' Meeting-house. The following allusion to this interesting building, if such it may be called, appeared in the issue of the Pilgrim Almanac for 1860: —

"Close beside the green hillock subsequently selected as the grave lot of the venerable Elder, the fathers in earlier days built their humble sanctuary — small, indeed, but then the only one in New England, and that one their own, and untrammelled by the yoke of antichristian bondage. They did not place it obscurely, shaded and hidden from sight, as if afraid or ashamed that their house of God should be seen, — but upon the hill top, a guide for the wayfarer, a mark for all, — the first object to attract and welcome the eye of the Pilgrim outcast, seeking shelter and repose in the land where the most abject and lowly might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, uncontrolled by the dogmas of an established church and the intolerance of a blasting hierarchy. Here, still earlier, stood the scanty fortification of the peaceful little band of puritans, — a simple platform, with slender roof and unpretending battlements, hewn from native forests. Slight as was the structure, it served well to protect them from the sudden inroads of savage beasts, and as a defense against the more wily and barbarous Indian foe. It served another and a holier purpose — it was the place of prayer and the place of worship — the first rudiments of the first building of the first church of the Pilgrim Fathers."

From a letter of Isaac DeRasieres, evidently a French Protestant, written, probably, in 1627, the following mention is made respecting the same structure of the forefathers: — "Upon the hill they have a large square house with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannons, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country. The lower part they use for their church, where they preach on Sundays and the usual holidays. They assemble by beat of drum, each with his musket or firelock, in front of the captain's door; they have their cloaks on, and place themselves in order, three abreast, and are led by a sergeant without beat of drum. Behind comes the governor in a long robe; beside him, on the right hand, comes the preacher, with his cloak on, and on the left hand the captain with his sidearms and cloak on, and with a small cane in his hand; and so they march in good order, and each sets his arms down near him. Thus they are constantly on their guard night and day."

The accompanying engraving is intended to give an ideal representation of the above described structure.



GEORGE WATSON.

George Watson, one of the most prominent of the early inhabitants of Plymouth, came to New England about the year 1632. He was a resident of the town of Plymouth in 1633, and a freeman of the colony in 1634. In 1635 he became a householder, having purchased the dwelling-house of Deacon Richard Masterson, and married Phebe, daughter of Robert Hicks, who was a passenger in the "Fortune," in the fall of 1621, with Mr. Robert Cushman, the noted agent of the colonists. Phebe, with her mother and the other members of the family, came in the "Ann," during the summer of 1623.

Mr. Watson (who, there is reason to believe, was the second son of Robert and Elizabeth, and brother of Robert, who married Mary Rockwell, and of Thomas, who had a wife named Sarah, subsequently the wife of Samuel Dunham) very early rose to considerable consequence in the little community at Plymouth, respectably performing the duties of many offices, and, like a prudent and persevering man, largely increasing the number of his broad acres, and rearing up a family of children, who in their turn have each been the parent stock of a large number of the most respectable and public-spirited men in the Old Colony.

Mr. Watson died, according to the old style of reckoning time, on the thirty-first of January, 1688-9, having entered upon the 87th year of his age; so that, by computation, it would appear that he was born early in the year 1602, which would have made his age about 21 when he came in the "Fortune," in November, 1621. His children were, Phebe, who married Deacon Jonathan Shaw, January 22, 1656-7, o. s.; Mary, who married Thomas Leonard of Taunton, August 21, 1662, o. s.; John, who died young; Samuel and Elizabeth, twins, born January 18, 1647-8, o. s., of whom Samuel died August 20, 1649, o. s., and Elizabeth married Joseph Williams, of Taunton, November 28, 1667, o. s.; Jonathan, born March 9, 1651-2, o. s., and died in infancy; and Elkanah, born February 25, 1655-6, o. s., married Mercy Hedge in 1676, and was drowned in Plymouth Harbor, at the same time with Edward Dotey and John Dotey, February 8, 1689-90, o. s. Mrs. Phebe Watson, the wife, died May 22, 1663, o. s.



The engraving printed in connection with this article exhibits the appearance of a memorial relic of Mr Watson, which has been carefully preserved and handed down in one of the branches of the family two hundred and twenty-five years The silver bowl was brought to this country by Mr. Watson, and bears his initials, "G. W.," on its base. At his decease, in 1689, it fell to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Williams of Taunton, and bears their initials, "$\frac{\text{I. E.}}{\text{W.}}$" Then it passed to Elizabeth, wife of Jacob White, daughter of Benjamin Williams, and granddaughter of the above-named Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, who subsequently gave it to her great-grandson, Nehemiah Hall, in whose possession it now is, and whose initials, "N. H.," it also bears. It is preserved here as a link between the present and the olden time, and as a memorial of a most worthy man.

ON THE DUTY OF VOTERS.

BY J. P. RICE, ESQ.

The opinion is very generally prevalent, that many of our best citizens not only do not use their influence in selecting candidates for office, but withhold their votes at our elections. Do they not commit an error, a great error, in so doing?

When the Church fled from persecution in Europe to this continent, then a terrible wilderness, Providence so ordered it that they came to Plymouth, instead of going further south as they intended. And circumstances were so overruled, that they were led, in the school of great adversity, suffering, and dangers, to lay the foundation of our religious and civil liberty, and of all our civil institutions. Our civil liberty is not man's wisdom, — it is the gift of God to us, through the Pilgrims of the May-Flower; and as such we should prize it and cherish it, and watch over it with the utmost care. We should regard it as a talent committed to each one and all of us, for which the Judge of all the earth will call each one of us to a most solemn and strict account. It is a gift most precious among our earthly blessings, next to the gift of our religious liberty.

Let us keep in mind that our religious and civil liberty so harmonize and blend together, and sustain each other, that one cannot be expected to exist without the other. Let us also bear in mind, that in the safe keeping of these gifts there are great and inestimable rewards; and for neglecting and losing them there is certain and terrible retribution.

How, then, are we to cherish and guard our civil liberty? By constant and serious watchfulness, and by using the means placed in our power; especially by selecting men for our Legislatures, for Congress, for all offices, who are men of principle, — men who understand their great responsibility to the Great Bestower of these gifts, to their constituents, to their country, and to the whole human family; and by keeping a watch over them, and requiring of them a due account.

This, then, is the error into which many worthy citizens are liable to fall. Seeing, in the struggle to obtain the honors and emoluments of office, so much misrepresentation, falsehood, bargaining, and corruption, they become disgusted, and liable to form the opinion that it is their duty to keep aloof from such strife, and to take no part in our elections; whereas, on the contrary, it is their duty, their religious duty, to unite their influence and efforts with all good citizens to correct these evils. There is no adult person of common understanding, born in this country, who cannot exert much influence to promote the selection of men of principle for our public offices. It is the sacred duty of every Christian, and of all good citizens, to make themselves acquainted with these high responsibilities.

Though the female part of the community do not appear in the *melee* of public elections, their influence need not, and ought not, to be less than that of the other sex.

Let us all, therefore, bear constantly in mind, that a great trust is committed to us, upon which, under God, depends the welfare of present and future generations.





CAPTURE OF ANNAWAN.

Among the bravest of the warriors of Metacomet, the famous sachem of the Wampanoags (more generally known to readers of American history as King Philip of Pokanoket, and as the second son of the noble-hearted Massasoit, the early and constant friend of the Plymouth Fathers), was Annawan, who, in the more prosperous days of his tribe, had been known in the colony as a noted captain under both of these chieftains. This determined and subtle man, immediately after the death of King Philip, in August, 1676, collected together the scattered warriors of the once-powerful tribe, and, roaming through the forests that skirted the southern boundary of the colony, struck terror into the hearts of the inhabitants of that then sparsely settled region. In this position of things, Captain Benjamin Church, who had so recently distinguished himself in the late Narraganset war, was entreated to take up arms for the assistance and protection of the terrified people. Being of a generous disposition, and public spirited, this chivalrous chieftain once more sallied forth in pursuit of the savage foe, and having succeeded after much perseverance, in capturing several of Annawan's men, he promised to spare the life of one of them, on condition of being guided to the secret retreat of this brave leader. The Indian readily assented to this demand, and proceeded to the hiding-place of his unsuspecting chief.

Annawan, in order to elude the search of his enemy, had taken refuge in his stronghold in Rehoboth, a cave formed by rocks of enormous size, and situated in the centre of an immense swamp. "Annawan's Rock"—a name by which the retreat is still known—presented on one of its sides a perpendicular precipice of nearly thirty feet in height. On another side, however, the place was more easily accessible, and here Captain Church with two of his men ascended to the summit of the rocky barrier, where he beheld the object of his search together with his comrades, from fifty to sixty in number, most of them with their guns leaning upon a stick. The Indians were laying together in three groups around a fire, over which their supper was cooking. Notwithstanding the fearful sight, and the extreme danger of the attempt, the brave Church was determined to secure the marauder, and thus put an end to the troublesome inroads of the ferocious savages. Favored in his intention by the noise of mortars, in which the Indians were pounding their corn, he sent forward his prisoner, who was well acquainted with the secret passes of the place, with his basket upon his shoulder, and closely followed him with his soldiers, the whole company marching with the noise, and keeping quiet when there was no pounding. Having arrived at the proper place, Church suddenly leaped from the rock, tomahawk in hand, among his enemies, much to their terror and astonishment. Annawan, the old warrior, perceiving his position, exclaimed, "Howoh!" (I am taken,) and, with his comrades, was immediately bound by Church and his small party, consisting of only one white man and six friendly Indians. Annawan was taken to Plymouth, where, notwithstanding the entreaties of the gallant Church, he was publicly put to death.

A REMARKABLE ASTRONOMICAL FACT.

Prof. Mitchell, in his lectures on astronomy, related a very remarkable fact. He said that he had not long since met, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, a man of great scientific attainments, who for forty years had been engaged in Egypt in deciphering the hieroglyphics of the ancients. This gentleman had stated to him that he had lately unravelled the inscriptions upon the coffin of a mummy, now in the London Museum, and that, by the aid of previous observations, he had discovered the key to all the astronomical knowledge of the Egyptians. The zodiac, with the exact positions of the planets, was delineated on the coffin; and the date to which they pointed was the autumnal equinox in the year 1722 before Christ, or nearly thirty-six hundred years ago. Professor Mitchell employed his assistants to ascertain the exact position of the heavenly bodies belonging to our solar system on the equinox of that year (1722, B. C.) and sent him a correct diagram of them, without having communicated his object in doing so. In compliance with this, the calculations were made; and to his astonishment, on comparing the result with the statements of his scientific friend referred to, it was found that on the 7th of October, 1722, B. C., the moon and planets had occupied the exact position in the heavens marked upon the coffin in the London Museum. — *London Freeman.*



DIGHTON ROCK.

It has recently been announced in the public prints that this celebrated stone, with its mysterious inscriptions, has been purchased by Mr. Niels Arnzen, of Fall River, who has presented it to the editor of the "Antiquitates Americana," and author of "Memories on the Discovery of America by the Northmen," Prof. Carl Christian Rafu, and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, in Denmark.

An opinion has long been to some extent entertained that the inscriptions on this rock were made by the Norwegian adventurers who are supposed to have visited this country about the year 1000 of the Christian era.

Though called the Dighton Rock, it is on the Berkley side of the Taunton River.

An account of it, at some length, may be found in the second volume of Kendall's Travels, from which the following is taken: —

"The rock is an insulated mass of fine-grained gray granite or grunstein, lying northwest and southwest on the sands of the river, a few feet above the present low-water mark, but covered at every tide. Its length is eleven feet, and its height four and a half. Toward the land, its form is broken and irregular, but inclining gradually outward from the summit to the base; toward the water, it presents a regular face, and nearly smooth, forming an inclined plane of about sixty degrees elevation. Of this face, which is of the length of the rock, and about five feet broad, the whole appears to have been originally filled with sculptures; but those immediately at the base, if such there were, are now entirely worn away. A little above, sculptures discover themselves but faintly; while those at the summit are very perfect.

"As to traditions, there is, though but in a few mouths, an Indian tradition, which purports that, some ages past, a number of white men arrived in the river, in a *bird;* that the white men took Indians into the *bird*, as hostages; that they took fresh water for their consumption at a neighboring spring; that the Indians fell upon and slaughtered the white men at the spring; that, during the affray, *thunder* and *lightning* issued from the *bird;* and that the hostages escaped from the *bird.*

"This story believed, the inference is that the rock, which is doubtless a monument of some event in Indian history, is a monument of the adventure and slaughter of the white men of the *bird.*"

The only solid history of this rock is, that, with its sculptures, it was found in its present place, and apparently in its present condition, by the earliest colonists.

ODE TO SPRING.

WRITTEN IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.

Whereas on sundry boughs and sprays
Now divers birds are heard to sing,
And sundry flowers their heads upraise, —
Hail to the coming on of Spring!

The songs of the said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful hours, —
As young and green as the said boughs,
As fresh and fair as the said flowers.

The birds aforesaid, happy pairs!
Love midst the aforesaid boughs enshrines
In household nests themselves, their heirs,
Administrators, and assigns.

Oh busiest term of Cupid's court!
When tender plaintiffs actions bring;
Season of frolic and of sport, —
Hail, as aforesaid, coming Spring!

RIDDLE.

BY MRS BARBAULD.

I often murmur, yet I never weep;
I always lie in bed, but never sleep;
My mouth is wide, and larger than my head,
And much disgorges, though it ne'er is fed;
I have no legs or feet, yet swiftly run,
And the more falls I get move faster on.

DON'T BOTHER.

"What are you writing there, my boy?" asked a fond parent the other day, of a hopeful son, a shaver of ten years.

"My compothithion, thir."

"What is the subject?"

"Internathional law, thir," replied the youthful Grotius. "But really I shall be unable to concentrate my ideas, and give them relation, if I am consthantly interrupted in thith manner by irrelevant inquiries."

"Ah, Mr. Simpkins! we have not chairs enough for our company," said a gay wife to her frugal husband. "Plenty of chairs, but too much company" said Mr. S.



IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The States of the Atlantic slope of the Union had been settled for more than a century; the aboriginal inhabitants had almost entirely disappeared from their territories; the great centres of commerce had been steadily increasing in magnitude and wealth; agriculture had extended itself; and, with the stability given to society by a government wisely administered, our institutions were gradually becoming consolidated and developed, — when the commencement of the convulsions in Europe directed a new course of emigration to our shores.

If among the early settlers there were idle adventurers seeking to become rich by the fortunate discovery of mines of the precious metals, it had long been settled, that, in the vast country lying east of the Alleghanies, the reward of wealth was bestowed only upon industry; and "Poor Richard" had condensed for his "Almanac" a "way to become rich," which was but the expression of the experience of the people.

The new tide of immigrants which the intolerance of European Governments, the convulsions of society, and the rapacity of landholders now cast upon our shores, came literally for a home. Willing, in the vast majority of cases, to labor, they asked only for themselves and those most dear to them that their labor should give them support; and they looked forward to gathering their families around them in homes owned by themselves, and purchased by their toil.

In the progress of the last sixty years, our country shows abundant evidences of the labors of these new fugitives from European oppression, — in the network of canals and railroads which intersect in every direction the states east of the Mississippi; in the great public works of the country; in the buildings of our cities; and, though to a less extent, in the new openings which have been made into the wilderness, and the new states which have grown up on the borders of the great lakes and far to the West, beyond what was at the commencement of the century the extreme exploration of the pioneer and the hunter.

The census of the United States for 1850 gives the following statistics, which show to what extent our population has in this way been increased. It should be borne in mind however, that, invaluable as they have been as laborers, their social and political influence, and the impression they have made upon the mental and moral character of our institutions, have been by no means in the ratio of their numbers. Only a comparatively small proportion of those arriving here are even naturalized, while the vote is only about one-fourth of that of a native population of the same number. About one-third of those who arrive remain in the cities.

From 1790 to 1800 there arrived in the U. S.,					50,000	immigrants.
"	1800 to 1810	"	"	"	"	70,000	"
"	1810 to 1820	"		"	"	114,000	"
In the year	1850	"	"	"	"	279,980	"
"	"	1854	"	"	"	368,642	"

From 1790 to 1854 the whole number was 3,807,491 immigrants.
Total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, living in 1850, together with descendants of immigrants, 4,301,416.

In 1790, the entire population of the United States was 3,929,827; in 1850, it was 23,263,488, — showing an increase of about 19,000,000, of which the proportion due to immigration and its increase is a little over one-fifth.

The census now being taken will probably show the proportion to be much less during the last decade.

"EDMUND, how is it that the buttons are on the inside of your shirt collar?" "I don't know; isn't that the way, mother?" "No, my son; you have disobeyed me, you have been in swimming." The boy was for a moment silent. However, the satisfactory explanation, as he thought, soon occurred. With a triumphant look, and a bold voice, he exclaimed, "Mother, I — I guess I turned it getting over the fence."

GENTILITY is to be defined in the next edition of the American Dictionary, "Eating meat with a silver fork, neither being paid for."



THE SPIRIT AND POLICY OF THE PLYMOUTH COLONY.

A prominent statesman has recently and fitly remarked that the cause in which he and his associates are enlisted will be successful "when it can dispel the fears of the timid, conquer the prejudices of the ignorant, and convince the reason of the intelligent."

To accomplish the last of these is not usually a difficult task; and in regard to the Pilgrim Monument enterprise, we believe it has already been done. The others still present serious obstacles, which, however, time and information are gradually overcoming, rendering it more and more evident that the accomplishment of the desired work is only a question of *time*.

In the almanac for 1860, page 46, is an article on the Pilgrims of the May-Flower, in commemoration of whose LANDING, and in honor of *whose* principles, as promulgated in their SOCIAL COMPACT, the Pilgrim Society is erecting a National Monument. In that article is the statement that "nearly all of those self-sacrificing men and women had gone from the scene of their privations and sufferings *before that period* of persecution on which some persons persist in fixing their minds" *

It will tend to "conquer the prejudices" of such persons, and be but simple justice to the Pilgrims, if they will acquaint themselves with the facts in relation to the spirit and policy of the Plymouth colony and its distinction from the Massachusetts and other New England colonies. Many persons seem not to be aware of any such distinction, and indiscriminately charge upon the Pilgrims the faults of another colony and not unfrequently of another and a later age. Such a distinction, however, did exist in territorial limits, mode of government, and in the spirit and policy pursued towards those differing from their religious views. "The Pilgrims of Plymouth were more liberal in feeling and more tolerant in practice than the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay." †

This difference is attributed, by the able writer just quoted, to the instructions of their excellent pastor, Rev. John Robinson, their residence in Holland, and their contact with other sects of Christians

"Whether," he adds, "these reasons fully account for the superior liberality of the Plymouth Colonists, or not, the records show that as they were distinct from the Puritans in England, and had long been separated from them in Holland, so did they preserve that distinction in some measure in America."

"The simple forms of democratic government were maintained in Plymouth for eighteen years, until the growth of the colony compelled the introduction of the representative system. The laws were enacted by the entire people, and their execution entrusted to a governor, and council of five assistants, afterwards increased to seven."

"The government of Massachusetts was much more restrictive, and the circumstances of the colony compelled more frequent changes in its forms than was the case with Plymouth."

The Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies were as distinct from each other as they both were from the Connecticut and New Haven colonies, until 1643. when these four colonies formed a confederacy for their mutual protection. Eight commissioners, two from each colony, met at Boston, May, 1643, where they drew up the Articles of Confederation, which was undoubtedly the germ of our Federal Union. The style adopted was that of the United Colonies of New England. Their little Congress, the first of the New World, was to be composed of eight members, two from each colony. They were to assemble anuually, in the different colonies by rotation, to consult together on all matters of mutual defense and protection; yet they were not empowered to legislate in such a manner as to abridge the independent action of the separate colonial assemblies. These were to be as distinct and independent of each other as are our State legislatures of the present day. Plymouth was not responsible, — nor, by well informed persons, is it held chargeable, — for any severities of law or execution in Massachusetts.

The two colonies continued distinct from each other until 1692; and any person who confounds the two and condemns the Pilgrims for acts committed by the people of the Massachusetts colony, betrays his ignorance of the early history of his country, besides doing great injustice to the Pilgrims.

"As the Pilgrims were more free in their political constitution than the Puritans, so they were more liberal towards those who differed from them in points of religious doctrine." * This is evinced, especially, by the records obtained from different sources respecting the treatment of the Rev. Roger Williams. In the Massachusetts Colony the rights of citizenship were made dependent upon religious tests, church-membership being a prerequisite to the rights of suffrage.

Roger Williams, then pastor of a church in Salem, was among the first and foremost to resist the attempt of the civil authorities thus to interfere with the rights of conscience. As the result of the controversy growing out of this question, he was banished from Salem, and "sought refuge beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in the more liberal colony of the Pilgrims." † "At Plymouth he was well accepted as an assistant in the ministry to Rev. Ralph Smith, then pastor of the church there." ‡

"The principal men of the colony treated him with marked attention." . . . "The generous spirit of the Pilgrims preserved him in a great measure from the annoyance which had caused his removal from Salem, and protected him from the offensive interference of the civil authorities." *

When driven a second time from Salem and the Massachusetts Colony, he commenced a settlement on the eastern bank of the Seekonk River, just within the limits of the Plymouth Colony, Gov Winslow, who was his personal friend, simply *advised* that, as they "were loath to displease the Bay, he should remove to the other side of the river." This advice he cheerfully followed, and, adopting the views of the Baptists, became at once the founder of Rhode Island and of the first Baptist church in America. §

No evidence appears that during the witchcraft delusion any instance of it occurred within the bounds of the Plymouth Colony.

* Some think they find in the faults of the descendants of the Pilgrims a sufficient reason for refusing to aid the Pilgrim Society in their noble work. They seem to overlook or misapprehend the object in view what is to be commemorated and whose or what principles it is proposed to honor. For whatever wrongs their descendants may have committed, the Pilgrims should not be held chargeable,— certainly not those who died within the first year after their Landing. Let them, at least, be honored, even for "having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, a voyage to plant the first colony," &c. — See "Compact" in Almanac for 1860, page 26.

† Arnold's History of Rhode Island, 1859.

* Arnold's History of Rhode Island, 1859.

† Bentley's Salem.

‡ Morton's Memorial.

§ It may be remarked that the persecution of Roger Williams at Salem, occurred previous to his adoption of the peculiar tenets of the Baptists. It had no reference, therefore, to the sentiments of that denomination, and, in itself, furnishes no ground for the charge that the Puritans persecuted the Baptists.

MEMBERS OF THE PILGRIM SOCIETY.

A statement of the origin and purposes of the Pilgrim Society was given on page 48 of the Almanac for 1860, to which the reader is referred to save repetition.

The following list contains, it is believed, the names of all members of the society from its origin, including those of such as have become so by the payment of Five Dollars and over to the Monument Fund. Should any omissions or other errors be discovered, it is earnestly hoped they will be reported at the office for correction.

Many subscriptions were made in Boston by residents of other places, hence the name of the subscriber will be found in the Boston list and not in that of the town where he may now reside. The same may be true of the Plymouth and other lists. The aim here is not so much to give the residence of the subscriber as the fact of his membership in the Pilgrim Society, and his co-operation in the enterprise of erecting a structure in commemoration of the Landing of the Pilgrims and in honor of the principles set forth in their SOCIAL COMPACT.

It is desirable that each town should be represented by its subscriptions, but, for the reason above named, that is not done in the present list, and, also, because in many towns the individual subscriptions are all under five dollars, — the amount constituting membership in the Pilgrim Society.

The whole number of members to June 1, 1860, is 3,412, of whom six have subscribed $1,000 each; five, $500; two, $300; one, $250; two, $200; three, $150; one, $125; forty-two, $100; thirty, $50; ninety-five, $25; fifty-three, $20; twenty, $15; two hundred and sixty-nine $10; and the remainder, $5.

NAMES.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA.

Hall, Albert B.
Morrill, Lot M.
Smith, Noah.

BANGOR.

Appleton, John.
Bradford, Fred'k E.
Bradford, Lemuel.
Bugbee, David.
Hammatt, William.
McCrillis, Wm. H.
Muzzy, Franklin.
Stetson, George.
Stetson, Isaiah.
Strickland, Samuel P.
Wellington, George.
Williamson, Wm. D.

HALLOWELL.

Cole, Jonathan.
Washburn, A. S

LYMAN.

Cousins, Seth.

PORTLAND.

Adams, Charles H.
Atwood, Levi W.
Barnum, Isaac.
Billings, Leonard.
Boyd, J. P.
Brown, J. B.
Churchill, Edwin.
Clark, Eliphalet.
Cole, Jonathan.
Cummings, Nathan.
Cushman, Rufus.
Deblois, Thos. Amory.
Dodge, Moses.
Fessenden, Samuel
Fobes, Charles.
Jewett, Jedediah.
Jones, Charles.
Little, Josiah S.
Marratt, O. M.
Richardson, Israel.
Southard, William L.
Sparrow, John.
Thomas, Elias.
Wingate, Mrs. Julia C.

THOMASTON.

Humphrey, Henry B.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ATKINSON.

Spaulding, J. W.

CONCORD.

Brown, Nathan.
Chase, Horace.
Grover, Benjamin
White, Nathaniel.

FISHERVILLE.

Brown, David A.
Brown, Henry H.
Brown, John S.
Brown, Samuel F.
Gage, Calvin.
Gage, Isaac K.

FRANKLIN.

Nesmith, George W.

GREENLAND.

Brown, Alonzo F.
Holt, Mrs. Emily.

JAFFREY.

Bascom, Alonzo,

MANCHESTER.

Boutelle, D. K.
Putney, William A.

NASHUA.

Morrill, Hiram T.

PETERBORO'.

Payson, Mary P.
Putnam, Catharine.

PORTSMOUTH.

Austin, Daniel.
Nutter, John.
Tappan, C. S.
Webster, Benj. F.

VERMONT.

BRANDON.

Selden, E. D.

MIDDLEBURY.

Perkins, Silas.
Russell, William P.

MONTPELIER.

Bates, Henry M.
Fairbanks, E.
Fletcher, Ryland.
Harlow, H.
Hawes, Henry.
Merrill, F. F.
Stone, Levi H.
Wardham, A.
Walton, E. P.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ABINGTON.

Blake, Samuel, Jr.
Blanchard, Dean.
Blusland, G.
Church, Joseph.
Cleverly, Joseph.
Dunham, Jesse.
Dyer, Christopher.
Dyer, Nathaniel N.
Faxon, L.
Healy, Oliver.
Hobart, Benjamin
Hobart, Elihu.
Hobart, Nathanie
Hunt, Thomas J.
Lane, Jenkins.
Leonard, Spencer, Jr.
Loud, Reuben
Mears, L. R.
Powers, Dennis.
Reed, Albert.
Shaw, Eben.
Shaw, Josiah.
Stetson, M. S.
Thompson, Arioch.
Towle, J.
Torrey, Zibah.
Vaughn, Joseph
Wales, Samuel.
Wales, S. R.
Wales, U. S.
Wales, William S.
Whitmarsh Joshua.

ACTON.

Hayward, Stevens.

ADAMS.

Blackington, Sanford.
Dawes, H. L.
Hawks, Elihu S.
Johnson, S.

AMHERST

Dickinson, Edward.
Snell, E. S.

ANDOVER

Abbott, Amos.
Aikin, John.
Barrows, E. P.
Davis, George L.
Farnum, Mrs. Susan.
Farrar, Samuel,
Fisher, C. E.
Frye, Nathan.
Hedges, George.
Loring, Bailey.
Osgood, Guyton P.
Pike, Willard.
Taylor, Edward.
Taylor, John L.

ATTLEBORO'

Bailey, E.
Barrows, H. F.
Bradford, William A.
Briggs, Wheaton.
Capron, S. E.
Carpenter, Samuel.
Claflin, Harvey.
Daggett, Harvey W.
Daggett, Homer M.
Daggett, H. N.
Daggett, John.
Daggett, Lucius.
Freeman, James J
Freeman, Joseph.
Leach Henry L.
Richards, H. M.
Richards, J. D.
Richardson, H. N.
Richardson, Stephen.
Robinson, Willard.

BARNSTABLE.

Bursley, Charles H.
Bursley, William P.
Cobb, Enoch T.
Cobb, Frederick.
Crocker, Loring.
Crocker, Samuel S.
Crosby, Gorham.
Crosby, Lewis,
Davis, Abner.
Harris, Thomas.
Holmes, H. W.
Holmes, Nathaniel.
Holmes, Thomas.
Hinckley, Isaiah.
Hinckley, Josiah.
Jenkins Nathan.
Munroe, John.
Parker, David.
Parker, Seth.
Phinney, S. B.
Scudder, Daniel.
Scudder, Nelson.
Smith, Ebenezer.

BELMONT.

Alexander, J. L.
Winn, Charles G.

BERNARDSTON.

Cushman, H. W.

BOLTON.

Forbush, Jonathan.

BOSTON.

Adams, Abel.
Adams, Charles T.
Adams, Edwin.
Adams, George.
Adams, Nathaniel.
Adams, Nehemiah.
Adams, P.
Adams, Seth.
Adams, William.
Adams, Z. B.
Albertson, William S.
Alden, Elbridge G.
Alden, William C.
Allen, C. J. F.
Allen, F.
Allen, Henry.
Allen, James.
Allen, Stephen G.
Allen, S. M.
Alline, Henry.
Ames, Isaac.
Amory, James S.
Amory, Thomas C.
Anderson, John J.
Andrews, Caleb.
Andrews, Eben T.
Andrews, Francis M.
Andrews, William T.
Appleton, Nathan.
Appleton, Samuel.
Appleton, Samuel A.
Armstrong, Sam'l T.
Arnoult, Emile.
Atkins, Isaiah.
Atkins, J. M.
Atwood, Charles H.
Austin, Joseph.
Austin, Richard.
Austin, Thomas.
Bacon, Daniel C.
Bacon, Francis.
Bacon, George.
Bacon, Ebenezer.
Bacon, Robert.
Bailey, Calvin C.
Bayley, Dudley H.
Batchelder, D. K.
Batcheller, Tyler.
Baldwin, Elizur.
Baldwin, James W.
Baker, Richard, Jr.
Ball, Nahum,
Ball, Stephen.
Bangs, William A.
Banks, William.
Bancroft, Jacob.
Bancroft, Silas A.
Barker, E. W.
Bartlett, C. L.
Bartlett, Francis.
Bartlett, George.
Bartlett, John.
Bartlett, Percival W.
Bartlett, Sidney.
Bartlett, Sidney, Jr.
Bartlett, William S.
Barton, William R.
Beal, Alexander.
Beal, James H.
Beal, Thatcher.
Beecher, Edward.
Beecher, Lyman.
Berry, Daniel C.
Bickford, W. D.
Bigelow, George T.
Bigelow, John.
Billings, Hammatt.
Billings, Mrs. P. A.
Billings, Samuel.
Blagden, George W.
Blake, Edward.
Blake, George.
Blake, J. H. D.
Blake, William.
Blanchard, J. A.
Blanchard, W. D.
Bliss, W. C.
Bond, George,
Boon, W. C.
Boutelle, John.
Bowditch, Henry I.
Bowditch, J. A. W.
Bowdoin, James.
Bowdlear, S. G.
Bowdlear, S. W.
Bowman, Abner H.
Bowers, George P.
Bosworth, Hiram,
Boyd, Alexander,
Bradford, Alden.
Bradford, Le Baron.
Bradford, Martin L.
Bradford, Thomas G.
Bradford, W. B.
Bradlee, Josiah,
Bradlee, Joseph P.
Bradley, J. T.
Bramhall, Bartlett M.
Bramhall, Otis.
Bramhall, Sylvanus.
Breed, Horace A.
Brewer, Otis.
Brewster, John.
Brewster, Oliver.
Brigham, E. D.
Brimmer, Eliza O.
Brimmer, George W.
Brimmer, Martin.
Brinley, Francis.
Broadbent, C. R.
Brooks, B. F.
Brooks, George.
Brooks, H. C.
Brooks, Oliver H.
Brooks, Peter C.
Brooks, Peter C., Jr.
Brown, Augustus,
Brown, Charles.
Brown, C. W.
Brown, Frederick A.
Brown, James.
Bryant, David.
Bryant, Henry.
Bryant, Walter.
Buckley, Joseph.
Bumstead, J. F.
Burgess, Benjamin.
Burgess, B. F.
Burgess, C. S.
Burnham, T. O. H. P.
Burr, Charles C.
Burr, H.
Burrage, A. A.
Burrage, Joseph.
Bussey, Benjamin.
Cabot, Edward C.
Caldicott, T. F.
Canel, Henry C.
Callender, George.
Carleton, William.
Carleton, Samuel A.
Catheart, J. W.
Carr, Nathaniel,
Cary, Thomas G.
Cary, William A.
Carruth, Charles.
Carruth, Daniel J.
Chandler, John G.
Chandler, S. B.
Chadwick, C. C.
Chapman, Dummer R.
Cheney, Jonathan H.
Cheever, James.
Child, Addison.
Child, George H.
Choate, Rufus.
Churchill, William.
Clapp, Benjamin.
Clapp, David.
Clark, B C.
Clark, Edward H.
Clark, Henry G.
Clark, Nathan.
Clark, Joseph S.
Clifford, Samuel W.
Cobb, Elijah.
Cobb, Matthew.
Coburn, H. R.
Coburn, John P.
Codman, Stephen.
Cogswell, William.
Colburn, Charles.
Colburn, Joshua.
Colman, William T.
Converse, James W.
Cook, Benjamin F.
Coolidge, Joseph.
Coolidge, Joseph, Jr.
Coolidge, Samuel F
Cooper, Samuel.
Copeland, Charles
Copelund, Elisha.

Crocker, F. W
Crocker. II. H.
Crocker, Henry.
Crocker, Matthias.
Crockett, George W
Crosby, Samuel T.
Crowell, Nathan.
Cunningham, J. A.
Curtis, Nathaniel.
Cushing, James.
Cushing, John P.
Cushing, Thomas.
Cushman, Albert.
Cushman, F. L. Mrs.
Cushman, R. W.
Dalton, Peter R.
Dana, Luther.
Davenport, E. L.
Davis, Barnabas.
Davis, Benjamin B.
Davis, Elenuor.
Davis, E. W.
Davis, Isaac P.
Davis, James.
Davis, John.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Joshua.
Davis, S. G.
Davis, Thomas.
Day, Albert.
Day, R. L.
Dearborn, H. A. S.
Dehon, William.
Demond, T.
Dexter, Aaron.
Dexter, S. P.
Ditson, Oliver.
Dodge, Solomon H.
Drake, Albert.
Draper. Edward L
Dunbar, Melzar.
Dunning, John F.
Durant, Henry F.
Dutton, Ormand.
Dwinell, James F
Eastman, C. J.
Eastman, Alfred
Eaton, Charles F.
Eaton, William.
Eddy, Darius.
Edwards, Henry
Eldridge, Oliver.
Eliot Samuel A.
Eliot, William H.
Ellis, Avery P.
Ellis, Jonathan.
Ellis, Nathaniel,
Emerson, George B.
Erlund, Andreas.
Everson, George H.
Everett, Edward.
Fairbanks, Moses.
Fay, B. W.
Fay, G. P.
Farrer. Alonzo.
Farrer. A W.
Faxon, George N.
Faxon, Nathaniel.
Fearing, Albert.
Fearing, Lincoln.
Fellows, John K.
Fessenden Charles B
Fisher, Joseph.
Fiske, Thomas S.
Fitch, Jonas.
Fletcher, Richard.
Flint, Waldo.
Folsom, P. Foster.
Forbes R B.
Forristall, E
Fortune James.
Foss Abraham S.
Foster, C H.
Foster. James H.
Foster. Thomas P.
Freeman, Watson.
Freeman William F.
Freeman, W.
French, Moses, Jr.
Frost. Oliver.
Fuller Hiram.
Fuller, Thomas H.
Fussell, John.
Gaffield, Thomas.
Galloupe, C. W.
Gannett, Ezra S.
Gay, Eben F.
Gay, Phineas E.
Gibbs, N. B.
Glidden, William T.
Glover, Henry R.
Goddard, Elias W.
Goddard, William.
Goodwin, Albert G.
Gordon, Solomon J.
Gould, Samuel L.
Gove, John.
Grant, Moses.
Gray, Francis C.
Gray, John C.
Gray, William.
Greene, Gardiner.
Gross, J.
Guardenier, Edw'd E.
Guild, Benjamin.
Guild, Henry.
Guild, Mrs. Susan.
Hale, Nathan.
Hale, Joseph.

Hall, Andrew T.
Hall, Charles B.
Hall, Ephraim A.
Hall, Jacob.
Hall, James.
Hall, Jonathan P.
Hall, Samuel.
Hallett, Benjamin F.
Hallett, George.
Ham, Benjamin F.
Ham, Luther A.
Hamlen, Nathaniel.
Hammatt, George.
Hamilton, Nathaniel.
Hammond, Nathaniel.
Hardy, William.
Harwood, David.
Harris, Isaac
Harris, James.
Harvey, Peter.
Haven, Franklin.
Hayden, John C.
Hayman, Mrs. Wm.
Hayward, Charles L.
Hayward, George P.
Hayward, James T.
Hayward, Pelham W.
Head, Francis C.
Head, George E.
Head, Joseph.
Head, Joseph, Jr.
Healy, John P.
Heard, Augustine
Heard, John T.
Henderson, F. A.
Henry, John Q.
Henshaw, John.
Hews. George.
Hinckley, Nathaniel
Hickling, Charles.
Hobart, Albert.
Hodges, Charles E.
Hoffendahl, Chas. F.
Holbrook, E. H., Jr.
Holbrook, Jesse.
Hollund, Thomas R.
Holmes, Charles.
Holmes, Chester D.
Holmes, Nathaniel.
Holton, Joseph L.
Homans, John.
Homer, William F.
Hooker, H. B.
Horton, William H.
Howard, Curtis C.
Howe, James N.
Howes, Osborn.
Howland, George.
Hooper, Robert W.
Hooper, Samuel.
Hubbard, John.
Humphrey, F. J.
Hunnewell. Geo. W.
Hunnewell, H H.
Hunnewell, J. W.
Hunnewell, Jonathan.
Hunt, Moses.
Hurd, John.
Hurd, N. R.
Huston, Hiram.
Hyde, Ezra.
Hyde. George B.
Hyde, George.
Inches, Betsey.
Inches, Henderson.
Inches, Susan.
Ireland, Isaac M.
Ingalls, William J.
Jackson Charles T.
Jackson, James.
Jackson, W. M.
Jacobs. Benjamin.
Jacobs, David H.
Jacobs, James M.
James, Benjamin.
Jewett, Charles C.
Johnson, C. B.
Johnson, John.
Jones, Abner D.
Jones, Eliphalet.
Jones. Frederick.
Jones, George B.
Jones, George S.
Jones, Henry H
Jones, J. A.
Jones, J. M.
Jones, L. B.
Jones, Nahum.
Joy, Benjamin.
Keep, N. C.
Kendall, C. S.
Kendall, Francis.
Kellogg, C. D.
Kellogg, Elijah.
Kidder, J. G.
Kimball, Daniel.
Kimball, Mrs. F. L. A.
Kimball, J. B.
King, Thomas Starr.
Kingman, George M.
Kirk, Edward N.
Kirkland, John T.
Knapp, Charles.
Knox, Samuel R.
Krebbs, F. H.
Krogman, Samuel B.
Krueger, William A.
Ladd, William G., Jr.
Lamb, Samuel T.

Lapham, Luther.
Lawrence, Abbott.
Lawrence, Amos.
Lawrence, James.
Lawrence, Samuel.
Lawrence, William.
Lawrence, William R.
Learens, S. D.
Lee, James, Jr.
Lee, Thomas.
Lee. W. Raymond.
Lewis, Samuel S.
Lewis, William K.
Lewis, Winslow.
Lincoln, A. L.
Lincoln, Ezra.
Lincoln, Joshua.
Lindsley, Joseph C.
Locke, J. A.
Lombard, Ammi C.
Lombard, D. B.
Long, J. Haskell.
Loring, Charles G.
Loring, John A.
Loring, Samuel H.
Lothrop, J. R.
Lothrop, Samuel K.
Lovett, Joseph.
Lovejoy, Loyal
Lowell, John.
Lowell, J. A.
Lloyd, James.
Lyman, Henry
Mackay, T. B.
Maguire, T.
Makepeace, William.
Manning, J. M.
Marsh, L. B.
Marsh, Martin.
Martin, Samuel C.
May, John J.
May, Joseph.
Maynard, Samuel.
Mayo, Charles.
Mayo, Watson G.
McLauthlin, Geo. T.
Meredith, J.
Messenger, G. W
Messenger, V. A.
Metcalf, Theron.
Milk, James M.
Milkman, Bernard
Miles, Solomon P.
Mitchell, Nahum.
Moore, Edwards B.
Moore, Martin.
Morey, John E.
Morrill, Frederick.
Morton, Nathaniel H.
Morton, Thomas.
Motley, Thomas
Mussey, B. B
Nash, Israel
Nash, N. C.
Nelson, Ebenezer.
Nichols. Charles H.
Nichols. George N.
Nickerson, F.
Nickerson, Joseph
Nickerson, J. S.
Nickerson, S. R.
Nicolson, Samuel.
Norton, Eugene L.
Nottage, Samuel C
Nye, J. A.
Oliver, Henry, J.
Ordway, Thomas T.
Otis, Harrison G.
Otis, Mrs. Harrison G.
Otis, Joseph.
Page, Chauncey.
Paige, J. W.
Park, John C.
Parks, John A.
Parker, Charles H.
Parker, F. E.
Parker, H. D.
Parker, H. G.
Parker, M. S.
Parker, Theodore.
Parkman, George.
Parkman, P. M.
Parkman, Samuel.
Parsons, William.
Partridge, Adin.
Paul, Joseph F.
Payne, William.
Pecker, Seth E.
Peirce, Jonathan.
Penniman, Elisha.
Perkins, James.
Perkins, Samuel G
Perkins, Thomas H.
Perry, M. S.
Peters, Wm. C.
Pettingill, Merrill.
Philbrick, John B.
Phillips, Jonathan.
Phillips, Turner.
Phillips, Willard.
Phillips, William.
Phipps, T. L.
Pickering, D. M.
Piper, George C.
Piper, Solomon.
Pierce, Charles W.
Poor, A. H.
Pratt, James
Pratt, Miles.

Preston, John.
Preston. Jonathan.
Putnam, A. G.
Putnam, John H.
Putnam, Wm. Lowell.
Quincy, T. D.
Randall, John.
Read, William.
Reed, B. T.
Reed, Edward.
Reed, James.
Reed, Joseph S.
Revaleon, John D.
Rice, F.
Rice, John Parker.
Rice, Lewis.
Rice, Nathan.
Rich. Isaac.
Richards, Lawrence.
Richardson, George C.
Richardson, Jeffries.
Richmond. T. H.
Roberts, Elizabeth
Roberts, Robert, Jr
Robinson, C. W.
Robinson, J. P.
Rogers, Charles O.
Rogers, George.
Rogers, H. B.
Rogers, John K.
Rogers, William S.
Ropes, Hardy.
Ruggles, George H.
Russell, Benjamin.
Russell, C. T.
Russell, George.
Russell, Joseph.
Sampson, Charles.
Sampson, George.
Sampson, William.
Sanborn, Eastman.
Sanford, Philo.
Sargent, Henry.
Sargent, Henry W.
Sargent Horace B.
Sargent, John T. W.
Savage, James
Sawyer, Samuel E.
Scudder, H. A.
Scudder, P. W.
Sears, David.
Sears, David, Jr.
Sears, Eben.
Sears, Joseph H.
Sears, P. H.
Seaver, James W.
Shattuck, George C.
Shattuck, Geo. C., Jr.
Shattuck, J. H.
Shattuck, Mrs. Lem'l.
Shaw, George A.
Shaw, Lemuel.
Shaw, Southworth.
Shimmin, Thomas D.
Shurtleff, Nathaniel B.
Simmons, Gilbert.
Simmons, William.
Simpkins, S. G.
Slade, Jarvis.
Smith, Albert.
Smith, Albert W.
Smith, Ammi, Jr.
Smith, Barney.
Smith, D. R.
Smith, J. B.
Smith, J. W.
Smith, Stephen.
Snow, Franklin.
Soule, George M.
Soule, W. N.
Souther, John.
Spooner, Daniel N.
Spooner, W. B.
Sprague, Charles.
Sprague, Peleg.
Sprague, Phineas.
Sprague, William.
Standish, Francis.
Standish, James.
Standish, L. Miles.
Stanton, Francis.
Stedman, Daniel B.
Stedman, Josiah.
Sterling, John H.
Stevens, Charles T.
Stevens, Jeremiah S.
Stevenson, Joshua T.
Stickney, Josiah.
Stoddard, Charles.
Stone, Andrew L.
Stow, Baron.
Strong, Alexander.
Sturgis, Henry P.
Sturgis, Josiah.
Sturgis, Russell.
Sturgis, William.
Sturtevant, Wm. W.
Sumner, Charles.
Swallow, Asa.
Swett, Samuel.
Tappan, John.
Taylor, Edmund.
Thatcher, George C.
Thatcher, Peter O.
Thayer, Gideon F.
Thaxter, Thomas.
Thomas, William.
Thorndike, Israel.
Thompson, Abr'm R.

Thompson, Newell A.
Thornton, Solon
Ticknor George.
Tilden Joseph.
Tillson, J.
Tobey, Edward S.
Tobey, Seth.
Torrey, Charles.
Torrey, Henry W.
Townsend, David.
Train, Charles R.
Tracy, Frederick U.
Treadwell, John.
Trull, John.
Trueman, Robert.
Tucker, Elisha G.
Tufts, Charles.
Tufts, James.
Turner, Job A.
Turner, John N.
Turner, T. Larkin.
Turrell, Gardner.
Upton, Daniel P.
Upton, George B.
Upton, George B. Jr.
Upton, William C.
Vinton, Alexander H.
Vose, Josiah.
Vose, Thomas B.
Wait, Thomas B.
Wadsworth, Samuel.
Walker, C. A.
Walker, Nathaniel.
Wainwright, Benj. G.
Walley, Samuel H.
Walsh, Walter M.
Ware, Leonard.
Warren, G. W.
Warren, John C.
Warren, S. D.
Warren, William W.
Washburn, Emory.
Waterston, Robert.
Webster, Daniel.
Webster, Fletcher.
Webster, John G.
Wetmore, Thomas.
Weeks, James, H.
White, Edward A.
Whittier, E. M.
Whittier, J. M.
Whitton, L. C.
Whitehouse, Richard.
Whitney, Joseph.
Whiting, George A
Whiting, Joseph J.
Whiting, William.
Whytal, Thomas G.
Whitwell, Samuel.
Whitwell, Sam'l, Jr.
Wiggleworth, Edw.
Wild, Samuel S.
Wilder, Charles B.
Wilder, David, Jr.
Wilder, Marshall P.
Wilkins, John H.
Wilkinson, Arthur.
Williams, David.
Williams, John D.
Williams, John S.
Williams, J. L.
Williams, J. M. S.
Williams, N. L.
Williams, S. G.
Williams, S. K.
Williams, Thomas S.
Winch, Calvin M.
Winchester, S. S.
Winslow, Benjamin
Winslow, Edward.
Winslow, Elisha D.
Winslow, George.
Winslow, Isaac.
Winslow, Roland.
Winsor, Alfred.
Winter, Francis B.
Winthrop, Thomas L.
Wolcott, J. H.
Worthington, Wm
Wright, E. M.

BRADFORD.

Coggswell, George.
M'Collom, J. T.

BRAINTREE.

Dyer, Isaac.
Estabrook, Charles.
French, Benjamin, V.
Hollingsworth, E. A.
Hollingsworth, L.
Howard, I. G.
Mansfield, Charles F.
Morrison, A.
Penniman, Ansil.
Perkins, Jonas.
Sherman, Rufus.
Storrs, Richard S.
Thayer, Sylvanus.

BREWSTER.

Bangs, Elisha.
Cobb, Elijah.
Freeman, Benjamin.
Freeman, John.
Freeman, Solomon.
Hopkins, Godfrey.
Sears, James H.

BRIDGEWATER

Alden Benjamin R.
Alden, Lewis T.
Alden, S. G.
Alden, Solomon.
Allen, Bailey.
Ames, Franklin.
Bassett, George.
Bayliss, William.
Bird, William.
Blanchard, F. C.
Brown, James
Brett, W. F.
Bryant, Dion.
Bryant, G. W.
Bryant, Seth.
Burbeck, L. D.
Cobb, David.
Copeland, James.
Copeland, Nathan.
Copeland, Pardon.
Crooker, Benjamin.
Curtis, Simeon.
Ford, Thomas A.
French, Sylvanus.
Fullerton, R. M.
Goodspeed, I. L.
Hale, Artemas.
Hale, Artemas, Jr.
Harris, B. W.
Hatch, Calvin.
Hobart, Aaron.
Hobart, Aaron, Jr.
Hobart, Edward.
Holmes, Lewis.
Howard, Frederic.
Howard, Henry.
Howard, Samuel.
Hudson, John O.
Hunt, S. J.
Josselyn, Harvey.
Keith, Albert.
Keith, A. B.
Keith, Arza.
Keith, Bela.
Keith, E. S.
Keith, Lewis.
Keith, M. M.
Keith, Ziba.
Kingman, Benjamin.
Kingman, Cyrus B.
Kingman, Edwin H.
Kingman, Ezra.
Kingman, E. W.
Kingman, R.
Latham, Charles A.
Latham, Eliab.
Latham, Galen.
Latham, William.
Lazell, Nathan.
Lazell, Sylvanus.
Leach, E. G.
Leonard, Spencer.
Millett, Asa.
Mitchell, Cushing.
Mitchell, J. H.
Mitchel, Nahum.
Morton, Wm. H.
Noyes, Alva.
Packard, Sidney.
Perkins, David.
Perkins, Jesse.
Perkins. J. R.
Perry, William,
Phillips, Wadsworth.
Robinson, A. D.
Robinson, Gad.
Robinson, H. W.
Robinson, Jacob.
Rogers, Charles.
Rogers, Thomas.
Shaw, J. A.
Soule, Oakes S.
Southworth, Edward.
Sprague, Chandler.
Starkey, G. R.
Studley, Luther.
Vinton, J. O.
Wadsworth, Phillips.
Washburn, Abram.
Washburn, Benj. H.
Washburn, H. E.
Washburn, Nahum.
Watson, A. E.
Webster, Dane F.
Woodruff, William B.
Young, Welcome

BRIGHTON.

Baldwin, Life.
Benyon, A. J.
Brooks, George H
Brooks, Samuel
Curtis, Silas D.
Hollis, John W.
Holton, James.
Morrison, David.
Parsons, Gorham.
Sparhawk, Edward.
Sparhawk, E. C.
Tutt, E. W.
Ward John M.
White, D.
Whitney, F. A.

BRIMFIELD.

Converse, Alfred L.

BROOKFIELD.

Batcheller, Ezra.
Beecher, William H
Coolidge John W.
Cushing Christopher.
Whitney, Daniel.

BROOKLINE.

Cook, Isaac
Curtis, Cyrus D.
Holbrook, George.
Turner John N.

CAMBRIDGE.

Adams John
Appleton, Thomas G.
Beard, Ithamer W.
Beck, Charles,
Bigelow Alanson.
Burrage, Josiah.
Butterfield, Joseph.
Butterfield, Samuel
Buttrick, Ephraim.
Carter, Luke.
Chamberlain, H. M.
Chaplin, James P.
Chapman, F. L.
Cobb, Josiah H.
Colby, Mrs. Harriett J.
Cook, Josiah W.
Cutler Curtis.
Cutter, Cyrus H.
Cutter James M.
Davis, Curtis.
Davis, William.
Davis, S. G.
Deane, Charles.
Dexter, Henry.
Dickinson, Alexander.
Dixwell, George S.
Draper, Francis
Dunbar, E. M.
Ellis, John A.
Farrar, John.
Fay, Samuel P. P.
Fogg, Jesse.
Foster, Thomas.
Francis, Converse.
Francis, Ebenezer.
Gay, Lusher.
Gannett John A.
Gannett, Thomas B.
Goodnow, Joseph.
Gould, Frederick.
Gray, Geo. H.
Hall, Thomas.
Hastings, Oliver.
Hedge, Levi.
Hilliard, William.
Hinckley, William S.
Hodges, R. M.
Holmes, Abiel.
Houghton, Amory.
Hovey, H. N.
Humphrey, D.
Jennison, James.
Kidder, Daniel T.
Learned, L. S.
Livermore, George.
Longfellow, H. W.
Lowell, Charles.
Lowell, J. Russell.
Munn, J. F.
Munson, Nathaniel G.
McClure, Charles F.
Melledge, J. P.
Merriam, John N.
Merrill, J. W.
Metcalf. Eliab W.
Munson, Charles W.
Nay, Isaac A.
Norton, Andrews.
Norton, Charles E.
Osborn, John.
Paige, L. R.
Palfrey, John G.
Parmenter, William.
Peck, A. G.
Pierce, George.
Potter, Henry.
Ramsey, A. H.
Read, Enos.
Richardson, J. P.
Richardson, Wm. T.
Robinson, Joel.
Robinson, J. P.
Russell James,
Sargent, John.
Saunders, W. A.
Shearer, Mrs. C. A.
Slocomb, Samuel.
Sparks, Jared.
Stone, P. R. L.
Sullivan, Richard.
Treadwell, Daniel.
Walker, James.
Ware, Henry.
Wheeler, John.
Whitman, E. P.
Whitney, William L.
Whittemore, Joseph.
Worcester, J. E.
Wyatt, George W.
Wyeth, Jonas.
Wyman, Joseph.
Wyman, Luke.

CARVER.

Barrows, Joseph.
Cobb, Nathan.
Ellis, Benjamin.
Ellis, H. G O
Ellis, Matthias
Erland, Henry T
Faunce James V
Griffith, T. B.
Murdock, Jesse.
Rider, Nathan.
Savery, Polly.
Savery, William.
Shaw, Welcome.
Sherman Anthony.
Sherman, Henry.
Sherman, Levi.
Vaughn, Thomas.
Ward, Eliab.
Waterman, James.

CHARLESTOWN.

Adams, James.
Barker, Ebenezer.
Blood, John.
Boynton, William.
Bradford Duncan.
Caswell, Jacob.
Cook, Isaac.
Davenport, Edwin.
Emery, James.
Foss, Jacob.
Foster, Henry.
Frothingham, Jas. H.
Fox, David F.
Hubbell, Peter.
Hyde, George.
Lawrence, Edward.
Loring, Seth L.
Lyon, M. D.
Sawyer, Timothy.
Stone, Amos.
Stone, Phineas, J.
Thompson, A. R.
Tufts, Nathan, Jr.

CHARLEMONT.

Leavitt, R. H.

CHATHAM.

Smith, Stephen.

CHELSEA.

Crowell, Philander.
Haskell, W. O.
Langworthy, I. P.
Mitchell, Jacob.
Osgood, John H.
Otheman, Edward.
Powers, Herman.

CHELMSFORD.

Morse, George P.

CHICOPEE.

Bullens, Isaac.
Dunlap, George O.

CLAPVILLE.

Stiles, Francis.

CLINTON.

Swan, C. L.

COHASSETT.

Bates, John.

CONCORD.

Brooks, N.
Buttrick, Stedman.
Emerson, Ralph W.
Goodwin, Hersey B.
Shattuck, Daniel.

COTUIT PORT.

Bearse, Charles C.
Childs, Alexander C.
Colman, James.
Nickerson, Seth.

DANVERS.

Black, Moses.
Cook, Henry.
Dane, Francis.
Daniels, David.
King, Jonathan.
Osborne, George.
Poor, Henry.
Porter, Benjamin F.
Proctor, Abel.
Richards, Daniel.
Tapley, Nathan.
Warren, James.

DARTMOUTH.

Bartlett, David H.
Bartlett, F. D.
Churchill, Sylvanus.
Howland, Daniel, Jr.
Matthews, Charles
Thatcher, Matthew.

DEDHAM.

Barrows, Edward.
Barrows, Thomas.
Billings, James H.
Bosworth, Isaac C.
Burgess, Ebenezer.
Cobb, Jonathan.
Colburn, Charles.
Colburn, Waldo.
Coolidge, George.
Crehore, Jeremiah.
Downing, James.
Dowse, Edward.
Ford, Enos,
Gould, Ebenezer.
Haven, Samuel.
Mackintosh, Charles.
Patterson, Wm C.
Richardson, James.
Sampson, Ezra W.
Smith, Humphrey
Stone, Eliphalet.
Whitney, William.
Winslow Elizabeth.

DENNIS.

Baker, James.
Hall, Christopher.

DIGHTON.

Baylies Hodijah.
Brown, Nathaniel W.
Cobb, William.
Talbott, Charles.
Talbott, Seth.
Usher, B. B.

DORCHESTER.

Abbott, William E.
Adams, George F.
Adams, William T.
Andrew, John.
Bailey Stephen.
Baker, James M.
Bird, Jacob.
Bradley, Charles.
Carruth, Nathan.
Childs N. R.
Clapp, Catharine.
Clapp, George.
Clapp, William.
Codman, John.
Darling, Frederick L.
Dearborn, Axel.
Dodge, George.
Drew, Samuel.
Edwards, C. W.
Elliott, J. J.
Emerson, Hiram.
Estabrook, J. W.
Fenno, George F.
Foster, Mrs. H.
Gardner, Henry J.
Gleason, Roswell, Jr.
Gore, David.
Hardy, Alpheus.
Hassam, Frederick F.
Hill, James B.
Hollingsworth, A.
Holbrook, Nathaniel.
Mason, Lewis.
May, John J.
Morton, Perez.
Mosley, Flavel.
Newhall, Cheever.
Payson, Thomas.
Pierce, Lewis.
Pierce, Robert.
Piper, George C.
Preston, Elisha.
Rhodes, Robert.
Rogers, Lucinda R.
Ruggles, E. H.
Sawyer, Samuel E.
Scudder, James.
Senter L. W.
Standish, Moses.
Stearns, A. T.
Stone, Stillman.
Swan, Reuben.
Swan, W. D.
Temple, W. F.
Thaxter, Levi.
Thomas, Mrs. J.
Tileston, E. P.
Tileston, Nathaniel.
Tileston, Thomas,
Trow, Francis R.
Trumbull, Walter.
Tucker, Timothy.
Tuttle, Joseph.
Vose, Joshua W.
Vose, Robert.
Wright, Edmund,
Wright, Otis.

DUXBURY.

Alden, Judah.
Babbitge, Winthrop S.
Bradford, William.
Cushman, Briggs.
Dawes, Allen.
Drew, Charles.
Drew, Reuben.
Drew, William.
Drew, Wm. B.
Ellison, Wm. P.
Ford, Anna D.
Ford, Nathaniel.
Foster, James.
Frazer, Rebecca,
Frazer, Samuel A.
Frazer, Thomas.
Hall, Samuel.
Harlow, Kimball.
Hathaway, Joshua.
Knowles, Samuel, Jr,
Lewis, Joseph.
Loring, George.
Loring, Levi.
Loring, Samuel.
Loring, Samuel, J.
Moore, Josiah.
Partridge, George.
Peterson, Joel.
Porter, John.
Richardson, Geo. P.
Sampson, Erastus.
Sampson, Levi.
Sampson, Lloyd G.
Sampson, Sylvanus, Jr.
Sampson, Studley.
Smith, Jacob.
Soule, Simeon.
Sprague, Elisha P.
Sprague, Seth.
Sprague, Seth, Jr.
Thomas, Briggs.
Thomas, John.
Thomas, Warren B.
Wadsworth, Edin.
Wadsworth, James.
Wadsworth, J. F.
Weston. Alden B.
Weston, Ezra.
Weston, Gershom B.
Weston, John A.
Winnett, Jason.
Winslow, Edward.
Winsor, George.
Winsor, George, Jr.
Winsor, Thomas.

EASTON.

Hayward, Mary B.
Lothrop, Cyrus.
Morse, E. J. W.
Randall, Joel.

EDGARTOWN.

Baylies, Frederick.
Jernegan, Mary.
Thaxter, Leavitt.

ESSEX.

Bacon, James M.
Burnham, Francis.
Choate, Mary.
Crafts, John.
Low, Winthrop.

FALL RIVER.

Ballard, Alvan S.
Borden, B. H.
Borden, Cook.
Borden, Jefferson.
Borden, L.
Borden, N. B.
Borden, R.
Bennett, Albert.
Brackett, W. H.
Buffington, E. P.
Bullard, A. S.
Chase, Samuel.
Coggshall, William.
Coggshall, Wm. T.
Crane, J. A.
Davol, William C.
Durfee, Nathan.
Durfee, William B.
Dwelley, J.
Eddy, Jesse.
Eddy, Morton.
Eddy, T. F.
Fisk, H. H.
Ford, James.
Foster, Hiram.
Fuller, R. T.
Gray, Franklin.
Hathaway, G. H.
Hathaway, J. B.
Hathaway, Samuel.
Hooper, Foster.
Hooper, Salmon.
Horton, Hiram.
Leonard, E. T.
Lindsey, William.
Luther, Ebenezer.
Luther, J. B.
Marvel, William.
Mason, William.
Mason, William, 2d.
Miller, S. H.
Paine, Walter.
Prentiss, G. J.
Ramsbottom, T. L.
Ruggles, Micah H.
Sisson, J. F.
Sisson, William.
Swan, H. E.
Taylor, W. H.
Winslow, Benj. F.
Young, J. S.

FAIRHAVEN.

Atwood, George.
Church, Henry A.
Delano, Warren.
Nye, Reuben,
Sawin, E.
Tripp, Joseph.
Whitwell, F. H.

FALMOUTH.

Childs, Peter E.
Cornish, Aaron.
Jenkins, John.
Swift, George W.
Swift, Oliver C.
Wood, Richard, S.

FITCHBURG.

Boutelle, Thomas R.
Hayward, Walter.
Perkins, Francis.

FOXBORO'.

Cary, Otis.
Carpenter, Oliver.
Leonard, Sanford.

FRAMINGHAM.

Lewis, Abiel S.
Richardson, Charles.
Whitney, Simon.

FRANKLIN.

Miller, Nathaniel.

FREETOWN.

Pierce, Ebenezer W.

GEORGETOWN.

Tenney, Moses.

GLOUCESTER.

Garland, Joseph.
Smith, Isaac C.

GRAFTON.

Leland, Joseph.
Rawson, Levi.
Warren, Jonathan.

GREENFIELD.

Davis, George T.

GROTON.

Boutwell, George S.
Green, Joshua.

HADLEY.

Carew, Joseph.

HALIFAX.

Fuller, S. K.
Sturtevant, Stafford.
Tillson, William.

HANSON.

Cobb, Betsey, Mrs.
Cobb, Cornelius.
Cushing, Nathaniel.
Cushing, N. W.
Damon, Elijah.
Hobart, Thomas.
Holmes, Luther.

HANOVER.

Cushing, Jonathan.
Cushing, John.
Hatch, Melzar.
Millet, Asa,
Rose, Edwin.
Rose, Seth.
Simmons, Perez.

HARDWICK.

Mixter, William.

HAVERHILL.

Hunking, C. D.
White, Miss Lydia.

HARVARD.

Blanchard, Mrs. M.B.
Whitcomb, Mrs. L. D.
Whitcomb, Reuben

HARWICH.

Baker, Joseph, K.
Brooks, Obed.
Kelley, Anthony.
Kelley, Nehemiah D.

HINGHAM.

Andrew, John A.
Barnes, L. J.
Bates, Amos.
Bouve, Thomas T.
Brooks, Charles.
Cushing, Charles, F.
Dunham, Jesse.
Dyer, E. Porter.
Fiske, R. T.
Gay, Ebenezer.
Gordon, William.
Hersey, Henry.
Jacobs, Joseph.
Lincoln, Solomon.
Little, I.
Loud, Thomas.
Moorfield, James.
Norton, Samuel.
Shute, Charles.
Soule, George W.
Southier, Leavitt.
Whitton, H. T.
Whitton, Thomas T.

HOLYOKE.

Allyn, S. B.
Carter, W. C.
Crombie, D. D.
Higginbottom, Allen.
Miller, Simeon.
Parsons, J. C.
Underwood, Porter.
Walker, J. B. R.
White, Alfred.
Wolcott, C. B.

HYANNIS.

Baxter, Alexander.
Ford, Oliver
Handy Hatsel.

IPSWICH.

Heard, George W.
James, J.
Kimball, D. T.
Worcester, Mrs.

JAMAICA PLAIN.

Bond, Geo. William.
Bond, Henry May.
Bond, Wm. Sturgis.
Choules, John D.
Clifford, Lewis W.
Lowder, Mary A.

KINGSTON.

Beal, Joseph S.
Beal, Thomas P.
Bowen, Charles J.
Bradford, Thomas
Bradford, William.
Brewster, Elisha
Bryant, Nathaniel
Bryant, Sylvanus
Bryant, Sylvanus, Jr.
Delano, Benjamin.
Dill, James H.
Drew, T. B.
Ellis, William R.
Fuller, Ezra.
Hodge, James T.
Holmes Alexander.
Holmes Christo. C.
Holmes, Jedediah.
Hurd, N. R.
Johnson, Richard.
Johnson, Thomas J.
Keith, H. K.
Nichols, Paul L.
Peckham, Joseph.
Reed, Edwin.
Robbins, Charles.
Sever, Elizabeth P.
Sever, James.
Sever, James, N.
Sever, Jane R.
Sever, John.
Symmes, William.
Thomas, John.
Thomas, Nathaniel.

Whitten, Melzar.

LAWRENCE.

Chapin, William C.
Currier, Ebenezer B.

LITTLETON.

Hoar, Reuben.
Robbins, John.

LAKEVILLE.

Roberts, James A.

LEE.

Weed, Mrs. J. A.

LENOX.

Alden, E. K.
Bangs, David E.
Lee, Sarah G.
Sedgwick, E. B.
Sedgwick, William E.

LEOMINSTER.

Burrage, Leonard.
Cotton, Ward M.

LOWELL.

Brooks, A. L.
Gasblem, Charles P.
Gibbs, Rufus.
Goddard, Charles P.
Sawtell, Josiah.
Pellham, W. Warren.
Whipple, Oliver G.
Whipple, Oliver M.
Whipple, W. G. P.

LYNN.

Batchelder, John.
Breed, Bowman.
Breed, Isaiah.
Bubier, Samuel M.
Geer, D. L.
Sewall, J. B.
Spinney, Wm. A.
Tapley, Amos P.

MALDEN.

Barrett, Henry.

MANSFIELD.

Beard, William A.
Rogers, John.

MARBLEHEAD.

Reed, Hannah.

MARSHFIELD.

Alden, Ebenezer.
Leonard, George.
Phillips, Daniel.
Stephens, Ray.

MARION.

Ellis, W. N.
Holmes, Ebenezer.
Luce, S. E.

MARSTON'S MILLS.

Marston, Charles.
Marston, Nymphas.

MATTAPOISETT.

Freeman, Seth.
Holmes, Josiah, Jr.
Meigs, Loring.
Winston, Orsamus.

MEDFIELD.

Roberts, Robert.

MEDFORD.

Adams, A.
Bartlett, Abner.
Brooks, Charles.
Brooks, Edward.
Brooks, John.
Cotting, T.
Curtis, James O.
Foster, J. T.
Hall, Dudley.
Hastings Edmund T.
Hastings, John M.
Lawrence, Daniel.
Littlefield, A.
Mugoun, Thatcher.
Mason, R. D.
Porter, George W.
Srearns, George L.
Train, Samuel.
Tufts, Tuft.
Ward, William.

MELROSE.

Emerson, George, 2d.

MIDDLEBORO.

Bourne, William.
Briggs, Isaac.
Eddy, Nathaniel.
Eddy, Zacheus.
Pickins, A. J.
Pierce, I. H.
Pierce, P. H.
Piper, Solomon.
Sonle, George.
Sprout, Earle.
Sylvester, John W.
Thompson Amasa.
Tribou, N. M.
Ward Eliab.
Ward, George.
Washburn, Philander.
Wood, Cornelius B.
Wood, Joseph T.
Wood, William H.
Wood, Wilkes.

MILFORD.

Brewer, David.
Fules, Lewis.
Mayhew, Aaron C.
Wood, Bartholomew.
Woodbury, James T.

MILLBURY.

Bacon, John E.
Crane, Hosea.
Farnsworth, Simon.
Johnson, W. H.
Waters, Asa H.
Wood, J. G.

MILTON.

Blossom, Edward E.
Bunton, Jesse.
Cook, Samuel.
Dudley, B. F.
Gannett, George H.
Gilbert, Wallace H.
Holbrook, Amos.
Hollis, Thomas, Jr.
Kennedy, J. F.
Morton, Joseph.
Richards, Richard A.
Robbins, James M.
Russell, Jonathan.
Whitelier, Joseph B.
White, Mrs. M. W.
Rogers, Octavius T.

MONUMENT.

Dow, Ezekiel.

MYRICK3VILLE.

Spaulding, J. W.

NANTUCKET.

Easton, W. R.
Fearing, Elisha P.
Harris, George.
Jones, Daniel, Jr.
Joy, Robert M.
Nichols, William.
Swain, Charles P.

NATIC.

Wilson, Henry.

NEW BEDFORD.

Anthony, Joseph.
Baker, George T.
Barber, John.
Barnes, Isaac.
Barnes, Samuel D.
Barker, John P.
Barney, Albert C.
Bartlett, Ellis.
Bartlett, Ivory H.
Bartlett, Lyman.
Bly. Isaac.
Bonney Charles T.
Bourne, G. A.
Brigham. L. F.
Bricketson, Joseph.
Brownell, Joseph.
Clifford, John H.
Clinton, C. L. S.
Cogshall, Hayden.
Collins, J. H.
Crocker, Rowland R.
Churchill, J.
Churchill, Sylvanus.
Durfee, James.
Eddy, William.
Eldridge, Azariah.
Elliott, T. D.
Faber, Edmund.
Fessenden. C. B. H.
French, Rodney.
Gibbs, Alexander.
Gibbs, Joshua, 3d.
Goodman, C. R.
Goodwin Nath'l, Jr.
Grinnell, Cornelius.
Grinnell, Joseph.
Grinnell Lawrence.
Haskell Eli.
Haskell, Lydia.
Hathaway, Nathaniel.
Hathaway, Wm. Jr.
Hathaway, Wm. H.
Holmes, Atwood.
Howland, A. H.
Knights, William.
Ladd, Warren.
Leonard, Samuel.
Lincoln, Gamalie I. Jr.
Lucas Allen.
Lucas William A.
Makie, Andrew.
Mason, Willard.
Mitchel, James L.
Morgan, S. Griffiths.
Morton, Lazarus S.
Nickerson, Joseph.
Parker, John A.
Phillips, William.
Prescott, Oliver.
Ricketson, Daniel.
Ricketson, Joseph, 2d.
Robeson Andrew.
Robeson Frederick.
Rodman. Benjamin.
Rodman, S. W.
Rodman, Wm. L.
Rotch, Joseph.
Rotch, William.
Russell, Benjamin.
Russell, Thomas S.
Sanford, Charles H.
Standish, John A.
Sullngs, John W.
Swain, William W.
Swift Thomas W.
Tuber, Edmund.
Thornton, Elisha, Jr.
Tolman, William.
Vussault, Ferdinand.
Ward E. G.
Warren Charles H.
Waterman, Daniel.
Watkins, William.
Whittridge, John C.
Williams, Thomas S.
Williams, Joseph R.
Wood, John.

NEWBURYPORT.

Cushing, William.
Dimmick, L. F.
Hale, Josiah,
Hale, Josiah L.
Hale, S. W.
Mumford, M. M.
Rand. E. S.
Smith, Robert A.
Thatcher, George.
Tilton, J. A.
Vermilye, A. G.

NEWTON.

Allen, George E.
Allen, Nathaniel T.
Bacon, George W.
Barstow, E. H.
Buxter, Daniel.
Blake, James.
Brackett, Cephas.
Brackett, Gilman.
Brackett, Nathaniel.
Brown, J. H.
Cole, Andrew.
Crehore, Lemuel.
Donallon, John.
Fuller, John B. H.
Hall, George W.
Hazleton, J. T.
Howe, Jubal.
Hyde, George.
Hyde, H. N.
Jennison, Joshua.
Langley, S.
Lasell, J.
Littlefield, George C.
Lord, Hartley,
Lombard, Israel.
Loring, Joshua.
Plimpton, Joseph W.
Rice, Thomas, Jr.
Ricker James.
Rogers, William.
Towne, William J.
Tombs, Michael.
Trowbridge, Otis.
Wainwright, R. A.
Walker, George F.
Ward, Andrew H.

NORTHAMPTON.

Baker, Osmyn.
Bright, Henry.
Dewey, C. A.
Forbes, Charles E.
Lawrence, William.
White, M. E.
Williston, J. P.

PAWTUCKET.

Claflin, Lyman.
Clapp Sylvanus.
Dean, Marcus L.
Fairbrother, Lewis.
Fisk. Stephen P.
French, S.
Goff, Darius.
Kinyon, C. E.
Lewin, N.
Martin, John J.
Morton, Lloyd.
Pitcher, Benjamin L.
Pitcher, Ellis B.
Pitcher, George W.
Pratt, Francis.
Reed, John B.
Rider, J. M.
Sherman, R.
Shove, Samuel.
Thornton, S. E.

PAXTON.

Bigelow, Ralph E.

PEMBROKE.

Allen, Norrill.
Bryant, Martin.
Cobb, Joseph.
Damon, Nathaniel.
Hatch, George F.
Hersey, F. G. W.
Sprague, Franklin.

PITTSFIELD.

Briggs, George N.
Childs, C. C.
Childs, H. H.
Colt, Thomas.
Humphrey, Heman.
Laflin, Walter.
Plunkett, Thomas F.
Rockwell, Julius.
Walker, J. A.

PLYMOUTH.

Allen, Joseph.
Andrews, Henry G.
Atwood, Elizabeth.
Atwood, Thomas.
Atwood, William, 2d.
Avery, Joseph.
Babbitt, Benjamin B.
Ballard, Allen.
Ballard, S. D.
Ballard, William.
Barnes, Albert.
Barnes, Corbin.
Barnes, Ellis, Jr.
Barnes, John C.
Barnes, James F.
Barnes, Southworth.
Barthett, Amasa.
Bartlett, Andrew.
Bartlett, Edward.
Bartlett, Ephraim.
Bartlett, E. S.
Bartlett, Isaac.
Bartlett, John, 3d.
Bartlett, Joseph.
Bartlett, Lewis.
Bartlett, Nathaniel T.
Bartlett, Robert.
Bartlett, Samuel.
Bartlett, Sanford.
Bartlett, Mrs. S. W.
Bartlett, Thomas.
Bartlett, Zacheus.
Bates, Comfort.
Bates, Gustavus D.
Bates, John B.
Battles, John.
Battles, John, Jr.
Benson, Martin.
Bishop, William.
Bradford, David.
Bradford, George P.
Bramhall, Benjamin.
Bramhall, Charles.
Bramhall, Ellis B.
Bramhall, George.
Bramhall, George, Jr.
Bramhall, Sylvanus.
Brewster, Aaron.
Brewster, Isaac.
Briggs George W.
Brown, William.
Bryant, Danville.
Bumpus, Lemuel S.
Burbank, S. M., Jr.
Burgess, Lewis.
Burton Charles.
Carver, Robert.
Churchill, Barnabas.
Churchill, Benjamin.
Churchill, Charles O.
Churchill, John.
Churchill, John D.
Clark, Eliza.
Clark, Ezra.
Clark, Nathaniel, 2d.
Clark, William.
Cobb, Benjamin.
Cobb, George F.
Cobb, Heman.
Cobb, Heman, Jr.
Collingwood, William
Cooper Joseph, Jr.
Cotton, Josiah.
Cotton, Priscilla.
Cotton, Roland E.
Cotton, Rosetta.
Covington, Elam.
Covington, Jacob.
Cowen Robert.
Crandon, Benjamin.
Crosby Frank.
Cushman, Joseph, Jr.
Danforth, Allen.
Danforth, James A.
Danforth, William S.
Davee, S. H.
Davie, Ezra.
Davie, Ichabod.
Davie, Johnson.
Davis, Charles G.
Davis, Helen.
Davis, Joann.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Nathaniel M.
Davis, Samuel.
Davis, William.
Davis, William, Jr.
Davis, William T.
Dike, Simeon.
Dill, James H.
Diman, E. S.
Doten, Chandler W.
Doten, Samuel H.
Doten, Samuel.
Drew, Atwood L.
Drew, Ellis.
Drew, George.
Drew, William.
Drew, William R.
Drew, William T.
Drew, Winslow.
Duncanson, Alex'r.
Dunham, Lucas.
Dunham, Lysander.
Dyer, George.
Edes, Oliver.
Edwards, B. A.
Ellis, Bartlett.
Ellis, Thomas.
Erland, Edward F.
Farris, Jeremiah.
Finney B. C.
Finney, Clark.
Finney, Elkanah.
Finney, Ezra.
Freeman, George.
Gardner, Granville.
Gilbert, Gustavus.
Gleason, James G.
Gooding, John.
Goodwin, Charles.
Goodwin, E. W.
Goodwin, Mrs. E. W.
Goodwin, Nathaniel.
Goodwin, Nath'l, Jr.
Goodwin, William.
Goodwin, William, Jr.
Goodwin, William W.
Gordon, Timothy.
Gray Asaph.
Gurney, Charles.
Hall, Edward, H.
Hall, John T.
Hall, Robert B.
Harrison, A. M.
Harlow, Ellis J.
Harlow, Ephraim.
Harlow, Ezra.
Harlow, John H.
Harlow, Sylvanus.
Harlow, Thomas P.
Harvey, A.
Harvey, Sylvanus.
Hathaway, Benjamin.
Hathaway, Geo. A.
Hathaway, G. H.
Hayden, Edward B.
Hayden, Edward.
Hayward, Benj.
Hayward, James T.
Hayward, Nathan.
Hedge, Barnabas.
Hedge, Barnabus, Jr.
Hedge, Isaac L.
Hedge, Isaac L., Jr.
Hedge, James, T.
Hedge, Thomas.
Holmes, Bartlett.
Holmes, Barnabas H.
Holmes, Caleb B.
Holmes, Charles T.
Holmes, H. B.
Holmes, Joseph.
Holmes, Leonard D.
Holmes, N., Jr.
Holmes, Richard.
Holmes, Richard W.
Holmes, R.
Holmes, Sarah.
Howard, Hannah.
Howard, John F.
Howland, C. H.
Hubbard, Benjamin.
Irish, C. B.
Jackson, Abraham.
Jackson, Abraham, Jr.
Jackson, Charles T.
Jackson, Edwin.
Jackson, George H.
Jackson, Henry F.
Jackson, Jacob.
Jackson, John G.
Jackson, Louisa S.
Jackson, Mrs. M. B.
Jackson, Thomas.
Jackson, Thomas O.
Jackson, William.
Jackson, William H.
Jackson, William M.
Jamieson, William N.
Judson, Adoniram B.
Judson, Abigail B.
Judson, Abby Ann.
Judson, Ebathan.
Kendall, James.
Kendrick, James.
Lamson, N. P.
Lane Doniel, Jr.
Lanman, N. C.
Leach, Phinney.
Leonard, James E.
Loring, Thomas.
Lothrop, Nathaniel.
Loud, Jacob H.
Lucs, A. H.
Lucas, Isaac J., Jr.
Lucas, Stephen.
Manter, David.
May, Charles.
May, Thomas.
Miller, H. M.
Minter, Eli H.
Morse, Anthony.
Morey, Charles.
Morton, A. G.
Morton, Caleb.
Morton, Edwin.
Morton, Ezekiel.
Morton, Ichabod.
Morton, Jacob.
Morton. Jacob T.
Morton, James.
Morton, Joseph.
Morton, Nathaniel.
Nelson, Ebenezer.
Nelson, Samuel.
Nelson, William.
Nelson, William H.
Olney, Zabin.
Parker, Ebenezer G.
Paty, John.
Paty, Thomas.
Pierce, Ebenezer.
Perkins, Gideon, Jr.
Pope, Richard.
Pratt, Lucius.
Raymond, Calvin, Jr.
Reed, James.
Rice, Nathan.
Richards, George.
Richmond, Wm. M.
Rider. Caleb.
Rider, Miss R. D.
Ripley William.
Ripley, William P.
Robbins, Edmund.
Robbins, Francis H.
Robbins, Josiah.
Robbins, Josiah.
Robbins, L. T.
Robbins Rufus.
Robbins, William.
Ruse Manuel.
Russell Andrew H.
Russell, Andrew L.
Russell, Mrs. B. F.
Russell, Bridgham.
Russell, Elliott.
Russell, E. W.
Russell, Francis H.
Russell, George B.
Russell, Mary H.
Russell, John.
Russell, John B.
Russell, John J.
Russell, LeBaron.
Russell, Nathaniel.
Russell, Nathaniel, Jr.
Russell, Thomas.
Russell, William G
Russell, William S.
Sampson, Auron.
Sampson, Ellis.
Sampson, Isaac.
Sampson, Schuyler.
Sampson, Truman.
Sampson, Zabdiel.
Saunders, T. S.
Savage, James.
Sears Hiram B.
Seaver Charles.
Shaw Ichabod.
Shaw, Ichabod, Jr.
Shaw, Samuel.
Shaw, Southworth.
Sherman D. P.
Sherman, Eleazer C.
Simmons George.
Simmons, Lemuel.
Simmons. William D.
Simmons. Wm. D., Jr.
Smith, Peter W.
Smoot. William H.
Spear, James H.
Spear, S. T.
Spooner, Bourne.
Spooner, Charles W.
Spooner, Ephraim.
Spooner, James.
Spooner, James W.
Spooner, Nathaniel.
Spooner, Nathaniel B.
Spooner, Thomas.
Spooner, William.
Stephens, Lemuel.
Stoddard, Isaac N.
Sturtevant. Stafford.
Sturtevant, William.
Swinburn, Robert.
Sylvester, Charles T.
Talbott, Samuel.
Taylor, Abner S.
Taylor, Jacob.
Thacher, James.
Thomas, Alunson.
Thomas, Elias, Jr.
Thomas, Gamalicl.
Thomas, John.
Thomas, John B.
Thomas, Joshua.
Thomas, Mary H.
Thomas, William.
Thurber, James.
Tolman, Rebecca M.
Tomlinson R.
Tribble, Isaac.
Tribble, John.
Tribble, Lorenzo.
Tribble, William B.
Tribble, W. M.
Turner, David.
Turner, E. C.
Turner, E. S.
Turner, Miss S.
Virgin, John.
Warren, Alonzo.
Warren, Henry.
Warren, Mrs. Mary.
Warren, Pelham W.
Warren, Winslow.
Watson, A. E.
Watson, Benjamin M.
Watson, Benj. M., Jr.
Watsor, B. M.
Watson, Edward W.
Watson, John.
Webster, E. W.
Wellington, George.
Wells, Phineus.
Weston, Coomer.
Weston, H. W.
White, T. S.
Whiting, Adoniram.
Whiting Benj., 2d.
Whiting Edward B.
Whiting, Elisha.
Whitman William H.
Whitmore, Benjamin.
Wilder, Nathaniel Jr.
Wood, Isaac L.
Wood. O. C.
Wood, Nathaniel, Jr.
Woodward, Ebenezer.

PLYMPTON.

Caswell, William H.
Dickerson, E. W.
Field, Harrison.
Lobdell, Ebenezer.
Parker, Oliver.
Soule, William H.
White, Ezra.

PRINCETON.

Brooks, John.

PROVINCETOWN.

Cook, E. J.
Cook, J. J.
Dudley, A. S.
Hopkins Nathaniel.
Johnson J. P.
Smith Jesse.
Soper Robert.
Stone, Jeremiah.

QUINCY.

Adams, John.
Adams, John Quincy.
Baker, William P.
Barker, Henry.
Bass, Josiah.
Baxter, Daniel.
Baxter, Thompson.
Beale, George W.
Beal, Joseph S.
Beal, Nathaniel H.

Bigelow, John.
Brackett, Jeffrey R.
Bradbury, Luther M.
Bramhall, Benjamin.
Brigham, Josiah.
Carver, Charles W.
Churchill, Amos.
Clements, Gershom.
Cummings, Noah.
Curtis, Adam.
Curtis, Benjamin.
Davis, A. G.
Dustin, John R.
Eaton, Jacob F.
Edwards, Samuel R.
Elwell, Robert.
Faxon, Mrs. Lucy.
Field, William.
Frederick, Eleazer.
Gill, George L.
Glover, H. N.
Glover, John J.
Glover, William S.
Greenleaf, Daniel.
Greenleaf, Thomas.
Hardwick, Charles.
Herring, Thomas J.
Holt, Albert.
Jameson, Jonathan.
Johnson, Mrs. S. M.
Locke, George H.
Lunt, William P.
Lucas, Miss Ann A.
Miller, Mrs. Caroline.
Miller, Charles E.
Miller, Edward.
Munroe, Israel W.
Newcomb, P. W.
Newcomb, Thadeus H.
Nightingale, Thos. J.
Parker, Chase.
Quincy, Josiah.
Randall, John C.
Robertson, Joseph W.
Sargent, E. C.
Savil, John.
Souther, E. B.
Souther, Frederic.
Stetson, James A.
Thayer, J. Henry.
Thomas, Samuel, Jr.
Veazie, George.
Veazie, George, 2d.
Vinton, Mrs. Sarah.
Ward, Henry.
Whitcher, John D.
White, Nathan H.
Willard Solomon.
Woodward, Ebenezer.

RANDOLPH.

Alden, Adoniram.
Alden, Ebenezer.
Alden, Horatio B.
Alden, John.
Dubois, A. E.
Freneh, J. L.
Gifford, Patrick.
Howard, N.
Jordan, John T.
Wales, Bradford L.
White, Adoniram.

RAYNHAM.

Bradford, Alexander.
Robinson, Charles.

READING.

Cummings, Amos, Jr.

ROCHESTER.

Bonney, George.
Briggs, Isaac.
Chandler, Robert.
Church, Joseph W.
Crocker, James.
Harrington, E. W.
King, Theophilus.
Leonard, T. W.
Lewis, David.
Peckham, Jonathan R.
Randall, Robert C.
Robbins, Thomas.
Ruggles, James.
Sampson, Erastus.
Walker, D. W.

ROCKPORT.

Brooks, Reuben, Jr.
Clifford, B.
Giles, Newell.
Gott, J. R.
Sewall, Levi.

ROXBURY.

Austin, Arthur W.
Bartlett, Henry.
Billings, Elizn.
Blake, John H.
Bray, C. F.
Buffington, Mary Ann.
Cobb, Samuel C.
Colburn, George W
Cowing, Cornelius.
Crosby, William.
Ellis, Charles.
Eustis, William.
Frost, George.
Garbett, William A.
Gore, Watson.
Greenough, David S.
Guild, F.
Guild, James.
Hall, Alfred G.
Haven, Gilbert, Jr.
Hickling, Charles.
Hull, G. A,
Hunnewell, J. W.
Kennedy, Donald.
Lee, William R.
Marston, John M.
McBurney, Charles.
Merrill, John J.
Pope, H. K.
Prescott, N. B.
Putnam, George.
Ramsdell, Robert.
Robbins, Peter G.
Sargent, James O.
Simmons, D. A.
Sturgis, Mrs. E. M. D.
Taylor, H. R.
Thwing, S. C.
Underwood, J. M.
Weld, James.
Wheelwright, Joseph.
White, Charles A.
White, John L.
Winslow, Edward.
Wyman, Edward.

SALEM.

Andrews, Joseph.
Barton, W. K.
Bertram, John.
Bowker, Charles.
Choate, George.
Dodge, Pickering.
Dorrence, W. T.
Emerton, E.
Fiske, J. E.
Frothingham, O. B.
Haraden, Miss R. C.
Hateh, L. B.
Hoppin, James M.
Huntingdon, Asahel.
Jenks, Henry E.
Johnson, E. F.
Loring, George B.
Manning, R. C.
Moore, David.
Peabody, Alfred.
Peabody, George.
Peabody, Joseph.
Peabody, S. E.
Peirson, E. B.
Phillips, Stephen H.
Phillips, Stephen W.
Phillips, W. P.
Pickering, John W.
Piekman, Benjamin.
Piekman, William.
Piekman, William D.
Rogers, Richard J.
Russell, John L.
Sahin, James.
Saltonstall, Leverett.
Saunders, Phill p W.
Shepard, Michael.
Towne, S.
Trendwell, John W.
Ward, Andrew.
White, Daniel A.
Worcester, S. M.

SANDWICH.

Boyden, William E.
Collins, Reuben, Jr.
Davis, Wendall.
Dillingham, Naamam.
Faunce, James H.
Fessenden, George L.
Fessenden, William.
Forman, J. G.
Goodwin, Ezra S.
Goodwin, F. H.
Harper, John.
Headley, P. C.
Leonard, J.
Nye, Abram.
Nye, Seth F.
Rogers, Stephen R.
Sherman, T. C.
Swift, Thomas.
Waterman, E. C. P.
Wing, Paul.

SCITUATE.

Allen, George M.
Allen, W. P.
Allen, W. V.
Bowker, Howard.
Clapp, Henry.
Damon, Daniel E.
Deane, Samuel.
Dunbar, Jesse.
Fogg, Ebenezer T.
Foster, Freeman.
Jenkins, Elijah.
Jenkins, Elijah, Jr.
Jenkins, R. Y.
Otis, Abigail T.
Otis, Cushing.
Robbins, Anson.
Stetson, Caleb,
Stetson, Ebenezer.
Stetson, Jonathan.
Torrey, David.
Torrey, David, Jr.
Torrey, George H.
Vinal, Henry F.
Wade, Snell.
Whiting, Davis.

SHARON.

Tolman, Susannah.

SHIRLEY.

Going, John K.

SOMERSET.

Eddy, Daniel B.
Marble, Joseph.
Slade, Jonathan, 2d.

SOMERVILLE.

Allen, Stephen G.
Hanson, Mrs. C. W.
Houghton, Francis.
Robinson, G. W.
Snow, Henry A.
Tufts, Nathan,
Vinal, Robert.

SOUTHBORO'.

Lood, William H.

SOUTHWICK.

Field, M. T.

SPRINGFIELD.

Bessey, Marshall.
Birnie, William.
Bliss, George.
Bliss, George, Jr.
Brown, Joel.
Chaffee, C. C.
Child, William S.
Dalton, A. A.
Foote, Homer.
Harris, Daniel L,
Ingraham, Joseph.
Ingraham, W. T.
Kirkham, A. H.
Osgood, Samuel.
Phelps, Charles.
Shepard, Thomas J.
Stearns, Charles.
Tracy, Henry.
Thompson, James M.
Tiffany, Francis.
Whitney, James S.

STOCKBRIDGE.

Goodrich, J. Z.
Owen, Charles M.

SWANZEY.

Birch, James E.

TAUNTON.

Baylies, Edward.
Baylies, Francis.
Bigelow, Andrew.
Church, L. B.
Crocker, George A.
Crocker, Samuel C.
Crocker, Samuel L.
Crocker, William A.
Dean, J.
Gordon, Timothy.
Hack, C. A.
King, S. B.
Leonard, J. M.
Morton, Marcus.
Morse, Lovett.
Sanford, Alpheus.
Young, Jesse C.

TEMPLETON.

Bowker, Jonathan.
Lee, Artemas.
Smith, Henry.

UPTON.

Hale, William.
Knowlton, William.
Stoddard, Elijah.
Warren, Eli.
Wood, Mrs. Asa.

WALPOLE.

Clapp, Mrs. L.
Cram, Jerome B.
Scott, James G.
Stetson, Everett.

WALTHAM.

Banks, N. P.
Boyden, Dwight.
Clark, Daniel.
Clark, Henry M.
Daniels, John.
Gore, Christopher.
Lyman, Theodore.
Moore, Amory.
Walker, Theodore W.
Worcester, Mary C.

WARE.

Gilbert, George H.

WAREHAM.

Bodfish, David, Jr.
Boyd, H.
Bumpus, Eliphalet.
Burgess, Stephen C.
Carr, Francis.
Cushman, Jacob.
Ellis, H. G. O.
Fearing, William.
Fearing, William S.
Gibbs, George.
Gibbs, Moses.
Gibbs, Stephen.
Hall, Josiah H.
Harlow, I. H.
Hathaway, A. S.
Kenney, J. M.
Kenney, Lewis.
Lincoln, J. S.
Miles, T. R.
Miller, Seth, Jr.
Morse, S. F.
Murdock, Bartlett.
Murdock, J. F.
Manning, Samuel D.
Nye, A. S.
Nye, David.
Nye, T. S.
Savery, Thomas.
Sproat, James B.
Tobey, J. B.
Tobey, Seth.
Tower, Andrew,
Townsend, David.
Vaughn, H. C.
Weston, C. F. A.
Weston, Hannah.

WATERTOWN.

Bent, Luther.
Bigelow, Tyler.
Brigham, John.
Chenery, Winthrop W.
Davenport, Charles.
Farwell William E.
French, Thomas L.
Gilkey, Royal.
Gooch, Joshua G.
Heard, Mrs. John.
Ingraham, W. H.
Jackson, Antipas.
Lincoln, William G.
Livermore, Thomas.
Morse, A. B.
Noyes, Samuel.
Page, Harrison P.

WELLFLEET.

Wiley, Nathaniel P.

WESTFORD.

Chamberlin, Phineas.
Harwood, E. A.
Luce, Leonard.
Prescott, Jonas.

WEYMOUTH.

Beals, Elias S.
Fogg, John S.
French, Charles.
Harding, Adelaide E.
Harding, Elvira L.
Harding, Willard M.
Harding, Willie E.
Hill, Thomas.
Howe, Appleton.
Humphrey, Lemuel.
Humphrey, Thomas.
Huntress, George W.
Kaulbaek, T. V.
Longley, Lydia M.
Loud, Jacob.
Loud, James, Jr.
Loud, John W.
Loud, L. H.
Pratt, Cornelius.
Reed, Josiah.
Richards, Elias.
Shaw, Nathaniel.
Shaw, William A.
Stowell, Noah.
Tirrell, Albert.
Tirrell, Alfred.
Tirrell, Cornelius.
Tirrell, James.
Tufts, Miss Susan.
Vinson, Ebenezer.

WILKINSONVILLE.

Hill, William R.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

Chadbourn, P. A.
Dewey, Daniel N.
Foote, Asahel.
Griffin, N. H.
Hopkins, A.
Hopkins, Mark.
Lincoln, J. N.
Whitman, Seymour.

WINCHENDON.

Fairbank, E. H.
Murdock, Elisha.

WINCHESTER.

Bacon, Robert
Cutter, Stephen.
Thompson, B. F.

WOBURN.

Buckman, Bowen.
Cann, Horace.
Cutter, Benjamin.
Manning, Uriah.
Nichols, William.
Richard, Truman.
Stone, William A.
Thompson, A.
Winn, J. B.

WORCESTER.

Aldrich, Emory P.
Bangs, Edward D.
Barton, Ira M.
Bemis, Merrick.
Boyden, John.
Butman, Benjamin.
Chandler, Josephine.
Cheeney Horace.
Conant, Edwin.
Davis, Barnabas.
Davis, Isaac.
Davis, John.
Davis, S. G.
Day, Jonathan.
Flagg, Samuel.
Follansbee, J. M.
Goodwin, Isaac.
Green, John.
Harris, Allen.
Hill, Alonzo.
Howe, George S.
Kinnieutt, F. H.
Kinnieutt, Thomas.
Lincoln, Levi.
Mason, Joseph.
Mason, R. D.
Miller, Henry N.
Morrison, A. M.
Mower, Ephraim.
Newton, Rejoice.
Paine, Nathaniel.
Partridge, E. G.
Rice, George T.
Richardson, Geo. W.
Salisbury, Stephen.
Sumner, George.
Taft, Stephen.
Tillotson, O. H.
Thomas, Isaiah.
Thurber, Charles.
Washburn, Ichabod.
Whitcomb, David.

YARMOUTH.

Bassett, Joseph.
Crocker, James B.
Eldridge, John.
Hallett Bangs.
Howes, Ebenezer.
Knowles, James.
Otis, Amos.
Shove, George.
Simpkins, Nath'l S.
Small, Simeon N.
Swift, Charles F.
Thatcher, Henry.
White, William.

RHODE ISLAND.

BRISTOL.

Briggs, L. W.
Dimon, Byron.
Perry, J. D. W.
Rogers, Robert.
Sherry, Charles, Jr.

CENTREVILLE.

Crosby, Gorham.
Crosby, Lewis.

CENTRAL FALLS.

Adams, J. A.
Wood, Joseph.

NEWPORT.

Cotton, Charles.
Northam, Stephen T.

PAWTUCKET.

Bates, Frederick.
Blodgett, Wm. A.
Moore, J.
Tyler, William.

PROVIDENCE.

Arnold, N. J.
Arnold, R. J.
Arnold, S. G.
Beckwith, Henry T.
Bradford, S. Standish,
Brooks, Charles.
Brown, Isaac, Jr.
Brown, J Carter.
Brown, Peter H.
Bullock, Miss Julia.
Bullock, Mrs. R.
Burgess, Tristram.
Carpenter, Charles E.
Chambers, Robert B.
Chapin, Royal.
Clifford, Joseph P.
Crocker, N. B.
Davis, Thomas.
Dyer, Elisha.
Fearing, James W.
Fenner, James.
Fessenden, Wm. B.
Field, Daniel.
Fuller, Hiram.
Hoppin, W. W.
Howland, Henry A.
Howland, Janett.a
Howland, John.
Ives, Moses Brown.
Kendall, H. L.
Lothrop, Henry W.
Mackie, John.
Mason, Earl P.
Merry, Samuel.
Miller, Frederick,
Patten, Wm. S.
Parsons, Usher.
Pearce, Edward.
Peck, A. O.
Pitcher, Ellis B.
Potter, Charles.
Richmond, Wm. E.
Smith, Amos D.
Steere, Jonah.
Swain, L.
Thompson, Thomas.
Viall, William.
Wayland, Francis W.
Whipple, John.
White, Benjamin.

SLATERSVILLE.

Buck, Edwin A.
Cooper John.
Hayman, Ansel.
Johnson, George.
Slater, Mrs. Ruth.
Slater, Wm. S.

SMITHFIELD.

Moore, Joseph.

TIVERTON.

West, Samuel.

VALLEY FALLS.

Clark, Edmund N.
Earle, Timothy.
Merrill, S. R.

WARREN.

Gannett, A. M.
Johnson, R. B.
Mason, Christopher.
Smith, C.
Turner, Thomas G.

WOONSOCKET.

Ballou, Geo. C.
Mason, Stephen N.

CONNECTICUT.

AVON.

Chidsey, Lucian.
Colton, Henry M.

BERLIN.

Porter, Naaman.

BRANFORD.

Blackstone, Lorenzo.
Gillette Mrs. Sally.
Gillette Timothy P.
Morris, Edmund.
Plant, John.

BRISTOL.

Root, S. Emerson.

COLCHESTER.

Lothrop, H. W.

CORNWALL.

Birdseye, Ezekiel.
Clarke, William B.
Gold, S. W.

COVENTRY.

Arnold, J. R.

DARIEN.

Brown, Charles.

DURHAM.

Smith, David,

ELLINGTON.

Hyde, Charles.

ELLSWORTH.

Everett, Samuel E.

FAIRHAVEN.

Lee, William B.
Maltby, O. E.

FARMINGTON.

Hart, E. L.
Platner, William.
Porter, Sarah.
Richards, Charles.

GOSHEN.

Griswold, Mrs. Sarah.
Perrin, Lavalette.

GROTON.

Batty, Wm. G.
Morgan, Elijah B.

HADDAM.

Ackley, Josiah.
Lewis, Mrs. Polly.
Parsons Isaac.

HAMPTON.

Hughes, Dyer.

HARTFORD.

Bullard, Charles H.
Day, Thomas M.
Hooker, John.
Hutchinson, H. W.
Robbins, Thomas
Robinson, H. E.

KENT.

Raymond, John M.

KILLINGWORTH.

Lane, Joseph Porter.

LEBANON.

Peekham, James M.

LITCHFIELD.

Beach, Luey.
Beekwith, J. G.
Pierce, Mary.

LYME EAST.

Ayer, Joseph.

MADISON.

Seranton, E. C.

MANCHESTER.

Bunce, Walter.
Hillard, E. E.
Knight, John, Jr.

MERIDEN.

Booth, Walter.
Bush, Fenner.
Parker, Charles.
Parker, Edmund.
Parker, John.
Pratt, Julius.
Webb, L. R.

MIDDLEBURY.

Judd, J. S.

MIDDLETOWN.

Mansfield, J. K. F.
Russell, E. A.

MONTVILLE.

Bradford, N. B.
Johnson, W. G.
Rogers, A. F.

NEW BRITTIAN.

Erwin, Cornelius.
Judd, Albert J.
North, Frederic H.
Stanley, Henry.
Stanley, Oliver.

NEW HARTFORD.

Brown, Sanford.
Gilman, Chester W.
Hall, Edwin, Jr.
Henderson, James F.
Kellogg, Norman.
Pettibone, S. N.
Smith, Darius B.
Smith, John C.
Spencer, F. A.
Watson, James L.
Weaver, N. K.

NEW HAVEN.

Anketel, John.
Babcock, James F.
Bacon, Leonard.
Baldwin, Wm. B.
Bishop, E. H.
Bishop, Timothy.
Blackman, Alfred.
Bonbright, D.
Brewster, James.
Carrington, John B.
Cooper, D. S.
Daggett, David.
Dana, James D.
Day, Jeremiah.
Durrie, John.
Dutton, Henry.
Ellsworth, Henry L.
Ellsworth, Henry W.
English Charles L.
Fitch, Eleazer T.
Fitch, William.
Garfield, J. M.
Gibbs, Josiah W .
Goodrich, Chauncy A.
Goodrich, Chauncy.
Hadley, James.
Hamilton, D. H.
Ingersoll, Ralph I.
Ives, Eli.
Ives, Levi.
Jacocks, Abel B.
Jarman, F. T.
Jewett, P. A.
Kellam, B. S.
Kingsley, Wm. L.
Knight, Jonathan.
Lathrop, David A.
Lyman, Chester S.
Lyon, William, Jr.
Maynard, Samuel.
Munson Eneas.
Ogden, David L.
Osborne, Thomas B.
Porter, John A.
Pynchon, H. R.
Root, David.
Salisbury, Mrs. Abby.
Salter, C. C.
Sanford, Hervey.
Sanford, L.
Shepard, Charles U.
Silliman, Benjamin.
Silliman, Benj. Jr.
Skinner, Aaron.
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Treat, Atwater.
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Perkins, N. S.
Perkins, N. S. Jr.
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Williams, Thomas W.
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Eldridge, Joseph.

NORWALK.

Benedict, Mrs. Mary.
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Butler, Thomas B.
Hubbell, Matthias.
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Hoyt, Henry I.
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Morgan, Mrs. E. L.
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Quigley, L. G.
Treadwell, Mrs. M. E.
White Charles B.

NORWICH.

Almy, J. H.
Bacon, T. C.
Bond, Alvan.
Breed, John.
Buckingham, Wm. A.
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Hubbard, R.
Huntington, E. T.
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Slater, J. F.
Slocumb, E. P.
Story, Samuel.
Tucker, D. B.
Williams, Mrs. W.

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Benjamin, George G.
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Selleck, Mrs. Mary A.

ROCKVILLE.

Bailey, Alonzo
Bill, Benezet H.
Clark, C. L.
Crosby, A. C.
Dawson, Joseph.
Frink, C. L.
Gilfillan, James.
Holt, Clark.
Kellogg, Edward.
Kellogg, George.
Loomis, Dwight.
Mitchell, Chauncy.
Preston, E. B.
White, Stanley.

ROXBURY.

Blackman, Helen.
Isham, Austin.

SALISBURY.

Chittenden, T.
Holley, Alexander H.

SCOTLAND.

Tallman, Thomas.

SOUTHBURY.

Whitlock, D. P.
Whitlock, Mary.

SOUTHINGTON.

Jones, Elisha.
Lewis, Oliver.
Seward, Benjamin F.
Woodruff, David P.

SOUTHPORT.

Marquand, F.

STONINOTON, NORTH.

Avery, Roger G.

STRATFORD.

Page, Joseph R.

TERRYVILLE.

Richardson, Merrill.

THOMPSON.

Mason, William H.

TOLLAND.

Kingsbury, John.

TORRINGTON.

Hodges, Alpheus.
McKinstry, John A.

VERNON.

Dobson, John.

WALLINGFORD.

Gilbert, W. R.

WATERBURY.

Kellogg, S. W.

WEST HARTFORD.

Boswell, Charles.
Brace, E.
Butler, Nathan.
Hurlburt, Amos.
Miles, Charles M.
Steele, Sherman.
Talcott, Henry.
Vanderbilt, C. Jr.

WEST HAVEN.

Colton, Erastus.

WETHERSFIELD.

Aiken, William P.
Colton, Willis S.
Goodrich, Simeon.
Marsh, John T.
Southworth, Palmer.
Stillman, Levi.
Stewart, Caroline B.
Warren, Abner S.
Williams, Mrs. J.
Woodhouse, Samuel.

WESTPORT.

Cruft, Mrs. S. J.
Winslow, Mrs. Mary F.
Winslow, R. H.

WINDSOR.

Loomis, Mrs. Charlotte
Lovell, William A.

WINDSOR LOCKS.

Haskell, Herlehigh.
Haskell, Thomas R.
Hayden, J. H.

WINSTED.

Baldwin, Ezra.
Bulkley, C. H. A.
Smith, Elisha.

WOLCOTTVILLE.

Wadhams, George D.

NEW YORK.

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Bacon, Samuel N.
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Benton, Nathaniel S.
Boynton, John F.
Burgess, L. G.
Cambell, John N.
Corning, Erastus.
Cushman, Paul
Delevan, Edward C.
Fenno, Henry.
Gould, James,
Hawley, Gideon,
Holt, Jared.
Johnson, R. L.
Mareh, Alden.
Murray, David.
Parsons, S. S.
Pease, Erastus H.
Perry. Eli.
Pitkin, L. C.
Ransom, Albion.
Rathbone, Joel.
Rathbone, J. F.
Roessele, T. E.
Sanford, James P.
Stearnes, E. S.
Taylor, William H.
Todd, James.
Townsend, Howard.
Treadwell, John G.
Treadwell, Wm. B.
Van Rensalear, Step'n.
Vernan, John R.
Winslow, John T.
Wilder, John V.

BROOKLYN.

Bartlett, Lewis L.
Hopkins, Josiah.

BUFFALO.

Abel, W. H.
Bagnall, Benjamin.
Bush, Myron P.
Coit, G. C.
Cutler, Ammi W.
Dart, Joseph.
Howard, George.
Rich, G. B.
Sawyer, James D.
Shepard, Sidney.
Williams, Richard.
Wood, Joseph T.

NEW YORK CITY.

Arnold, B. G.
Bacon, D. G.
Barney, Hiram.
Barstow, Caleb.
Bassett, Zenas D Jr.
Beach, M. S.
Beebe, Charles E.
Beebe, W. J.
Beecher, Wm. A.
Bellows, Henry W.
Bernard, Charles E.
Billings, Samuel J.
Boardman, G. B.
Bonney, B. W.
Bronson, A. A.
Brooks, Edward L.
Brown, Joseph O.
Bryant, William.
Bushnell, Charles J.
Butler, Charles.
Calef. H. G K.
Carpenter, W.
Catlin, Lynde.
Chauncy, William.
Chaplin, E. C.
Cheever, George B.
Churchill, William.
Cleaveland, Augustus,
Coles, Oscar.
Coffin, Edmund.
Collamour, Ebenezer.
Collier, Ezra.
Collins, George C.
Cornell, S. H.
Crocker, Ferdinand.
Crosby, Seth.
Crosby, W. B.
Crowell, Elisha.
Dehon, Theodore.
Evarts, William M.
Fuller, Mrs. Hannah.
Fuller, Hiram.
Fearing, Charles W.
Field, D. D.
Francis, C. S.
Francis, D. G.
Goodhue, Jonathan.
Goodman, Richard.
Green, D. B.
Green, Horace.
Green, J. W.
Green, O.
Grinnell, Moses.
Hallett, J. G
Halsted, N. Norris.
Hartley, Robert M.
Hayward, Charles L.
Herrick, Jacob C.
Herring, Silas C.
Holmes, Curtis.
Howland, G.
Hosack, David.
House, Amos.
Hoyt, William.
Humphrey, Solon.
Hurlbert, H. A.
Ide, Henry.
Jones, Charles J.
King, Charles.
King, James G.
Kingsley, James L.
Lack, John D.
Leverett, Geo. S.
Lockwood, Legrand.
Lockwood, L. E.
Marsh, Samuel.
Marshall, C. H.
Morgan, George D.
Morton, Levi P.
Moses, Henry W.
Norton, Anson P.
Palmer, W. P. Jr.
Parker, Willard.
Pearson, S G.
Peckham, Walton H.
Pike, R. G.
Quiney, John W.
Russell, W. J.
Sanger, C P.
Shattuck, Warrell.
Sheldon, H. C.
Sheldon, Preston.
Shott, J.
Sisfer, H.
Smith, J. T S.
Stearns, George C.
Stearns, Thomas G.
Stone, William L.
Stone, William W.
Sturgis, Jonathan.
Swan, W. H.
Tappan, Arthur.
Tappan, John.
Taylor, Joseph B.
Thomas, John.
Thomas, Louis S.
Tisdale, Samuel T.
Trowbridge, Amos H.
Trumbull, John.
Turrell, William.
Wabers, William.
Wadsworth, Daniel.
Ward, Samuel.
Warden, ——.
Warren, Edward J.
Warren, George.
Warren, Richard.
White, Alexander M.
White, Ezra.
White, George G.
White, George G. Jr.
White, N.
White, Nelson L.
White, William A.
Whittemore, Timot'y.
Williams, J. E.
Wilson, A. D.
Winthrop, B. B.
Wyman, L. B.

PORT GIBSON.

Allerton, Mead.

SYRACUSE.

May, Samuel J.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Allen, William H.
Barnes, R. L.
Barrows, Arad.
Biddle, Nicholas.
Caldwell, Stephen A.
Carey, Matthew.
Carpenter, James.
Chandler, Joseph R.
Clark, C. H.
Clark, D. D.
Clark, E. W.
Clinton, Edwin.
Coggshall, H. R.
Coolidge, Edwin.
Drown, William A.
Fales, George.
Fales, Lewis R.
Field, James.
Furness, Wm. H.
Gould, J. Edgar.
Griggs, Timothy B.
Haddock, D. Jr.
Hazeltine, John.
Hazeltine, Ward B.
Hill, Marshall.
Hovey, Franklin S.
Jones, Andrew M.
Leeds, Joseph.
Merrick, S. V.
Molten, Albert.
Payne, Edwin W.
Potter, Alonzo.
Rotch, Joseph.
Rotch, Thomas.
Sartain, John.
Savery, John.
Savery, P. B.
Slade, Alfred.
Smith, James.
Soule, Horace H.
Southworth, J. H.
Stephens, Lemuel.
Warner, Albert.
Warren, D M.
Wetherill, William
Wheeler, John G.
Whitney, A.
Williams, Charles.
Winsor, Henry.

PHENIXVILLE.

Jennison, Joseph F.

PITTSBURG.

White, J. D. W.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.

Albert, Augustus J.
Bartlett, Eleazer S.
Cobb, George F.

CARROLLTON.

Carrolls, Charles.

VIRGINIA.

PORTSMOUTH.

Miles, Joseph M.

RICHMOND.

Bosher, John H.
Wise, Henry A.

WYLLISBURG.

Robertson, Charles H.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Chase, Wm. H.
Davis, Jefferson.
Fillebrown, Thomas
Graham, James D.
Sewall, Thomas.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.

Baker, John.
Camp, Hiram D.
Dexter, Edmund.
Dixon, George R.
Greenwood, M.
Hosea, Robert.
Sevassey, John.
Stetson, C
Wiggin, Samuel.

COLUMBUS.

Chase, Salmon P.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.

Lewis, Charles H.
Lewis, George A.

ALABAMA.

CAHABA.

Cushman, Geo. W.

MOBILE.

Horton, Gustavus, Jr
Kimball, Josiah P.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Holmes, R.
Pettingill, Wm. S.
Violett, W. A.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.

Staples, C. A.

ILLINOIS.

Cushman, Wm. H. W.

GALESBURG.

Cady, C. C.

HILLSBORO'.

Hayward, John S.
Tillson, John.

PEORIA.

Ellis, Benjamin F.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT.

Sargent, George B.

LYONS.

Cornish, Freeman.

CALIFORNIA.

Cushman, Charles D.

WASH. TERRITORY.

Cushman, Joseph R.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.

Welch, Addington D.

NOVA SCOTIA.

LIVERPOOL.

Thomas, John.
Torrey, William T.

SHELBURNE.

White, Gideon.

ENGLAND.

Hanbury, Benjamin.

LONDON.

Waddington, John.

MANCHESTER.

Lee, Henry.

PUTNEY.

Ashton, Robert.

FRANCE.

PARIS.

Brewster, Chris. Starr.

Members of the Pilgrim Society added from June 1, to August 1, 1860. The number is constantly increasing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD.

Bellows, Henry A.
Clough, George.
Downing, Lewis, Jr.
Fisk, Francis N.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.

Dalton, James.
Dudley, Dean.
Loring, Harrison.

CAMBRIDGE.

Agassiz, Louis.

CLAPPVILLE.

Barnes, Charles.
Denny, R. S.

GRAFTON.

McClennen, John.
Smith, Jesse H.
Warren, Rufus E.

HOLYOKE.

Flagg, E. H.

LEICESTER.

Biseo, Dwight.
Flint, Edward.
Flint, Mrs. E. H.
Hodges, S. L.
Knight, Hiram.
Sargent, Edward.
Smith, J. Sargent.
Southgate, Isaac.

MALDEN.

Rich, Henry.

MILLBURY.

Lovell, Elias.

MILFORD.

Chapin, Charles F.
Draper, Ebenezer D.
Draper, George.
Dutcher, Warren W.
Godfrey, Benjamin D.
Goldsmith, John.
Mann, Elbridge.
Walker, Samuel.

MILTON.

Cunningham, Edw'd.

NORTON.

Lareom, Miss Luey.

WORCESTER.

Allen, Charles.
Angier, C. W.
Baker, Charles.
Barnard, John.
Bates, Joseph N.
Bond, Joseph.
Brown, Willard.
Bullock, Alex. H.
Carter, Rufus.
Chapin, Henry.
Chapin, Jason.
Curtis, Albert.
Curtis, Mrs. Albert.
Davis, Mrs. John.
Fenno, William D.
Firth, Abraham.
Foster, Mrs. A. D.
Foster, Dwight.
Gates, John.
Gates, Mrs. John.
Goddard, Isaac.
Heywood, Benj. F.
Knowlton, Charles L.
McFarland, Warren.
Morse, Mason H.
Murdock, John.
Perry, Samuel.
Pond, Lucius W
Pratt, Joseph.
Pratt, Sumner.
Smith, William A.
Smyth, R. L.
Smyth, W. A. S.
Souther, Samuel.
Stowell, Miss S. G.
Taft, Stephen.
Tower, Horatio N.
Wellington, Timo. W
Wheeler, W. A.

CONNECTICUT.

BRISTOL.

Barnes, Wallace.
Dunbar, Edward L.

The following firms, societies, &c., have subscribed: —

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The Legislature.

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Chandler & Co.
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Dana, Farrar, & Hyde.
Dutton, Richardson, & Co.
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Field, Converse, & Co.
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Hunt & Webster.
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Saville (Geo.) & Co.

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PROVIDENCE.

Chapin (Royal) & Son.
Smith, A. D. & J. Y.

CONNECTICUT.

The Legislature.

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Brothers' Society Y. C.
Fitch, W. & E. T.

NEW LONDON.

Frink & Prentiss.

NEW YORK.

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NEW YORK CITY.

Lovett, Southwiek, & Co.
New Eng. Society.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.

New Eng. Society.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.

Old Pilgrim Church, Southwark. (This was the first subscription made for the Monument.)

The Monument enterprise is conducted in the most economical manner. Collecting agents are paid, in all cases, by commission; if, therefore, they make no collections, they receive no compensation.

The architect and financial agent have thus far received no payment from the collections made for the Monument, but are depending upon their professions and other sources for their livelihood; and all receipts have been employed in the purchase of estates and lands in Plymouth, in preparing models and materials necessary to the prosecution of the work, and in advancing it to its present stage.

Persons desiring to do so can have access at the office to the books in which is kept an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of every kind connected with the work. It may however be stated in general, in this connection, that the whole amount subscribed is a little short of $49,000, of which the sum of about $18,000 remains uncollected.

In regard to the expense to which some have objected, it may be proper to remark that it includes what is given back to subscribers in the form of engravings and statuettes. It is the intention to furnish the subscriber with the full amount that his money would purchase of the same articles at the shops, and to employ the *profits* (which the shopkeeper takes, and justly, to enrich himself, and perhaps build a costly mansion) to erect the Pilgrim Monument. This is a feature peculiar to our enterprise, and ought to remove every objection in regard to the expense. If the subscriber chooses not to take any thing in return, then he *gives* directly, and so much the more as the articles cost. Let every one do *something;* whatever he can afford; every little helps.

In view of what has already been accomplished, the completion of the work can be regarded as only a question of *time.* Hesitation in regard to their subscriptions, on the part of its friends, and delay in their payment, necessarily *prolong the time.*

At the laying of the corner-stone of the Monument at Plymouth, in August, 1859, it was suggested that a subscription might be arranged, based upon the progress of the work, which would *secure its completion,* assure subscribers of the proper appropriation of their money, and remove from those who *really* wish the enterprise success their chief excuses for withholding their subscriptions.

The plan is as follows: —

"We, the undersigned, desiring to secure the early completion of the NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS, now in process of erection at Plymouth by the Pilgrim Society, hereby agree to pay to the authorized agent of said society the sums severally affixed to our respective names for each foot in height of the entire structure (150 feet), on the following conditions: —

"FIRST. No payment shall be due until at least ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for each foot in height shall have been subscribed to this list, and responsible parties shall have contracted to complete the monument within five years from the first of August, A. D., 1860.

"SECOND. The structure shall be divided into fifteen sections, and each section be equivalent to ten feet in height, and the payment for each section shall be made when said section is completed."

On the above plan the following persons (most of them in addition to their subscriptions already paid) have subscribed from $1 to $10 per foot: —

BOSTON.

Edward Everett.
F. W. Lincoln, Jr.
Jonathan Phillips.
James Davis, Jr.
John T. Heard.
Josiah Quincy.
Winslow Lewis.
James M. Beebe.
J. C. Burrage.
J. W. Paige.
James Lawrenee.
Gardiner H. Shaw.
Charles Cushman.
H. H. Hunnewell.
Thomas Austin.
Nathaniel Adams.
Henry B. Rogers.
John W. Trull.
John Filmer.

BROOKLINE.

Amos A. Lawrence.

FALL RIVER.

Richard Borden.

KINGSTON.

Alexander Holmes.

PLYMOUTH.

Charles G. Davis.
William T. Davis.
Timothy Gordon.
Andrew L. Russell.

QUINCY.

Eleazer Frederiek.
E. C. Sargent.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN.

Theodore D. Woolsey.

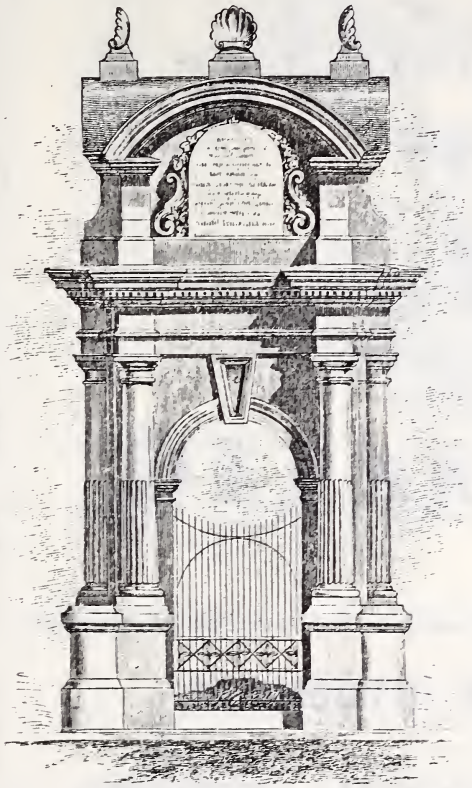
It is important, as must be obvious, that this list be filled as early as possible. We therefore ask all persons to coöperate by sending their names and subscribing *some amount* per foot, even though it be small.

Statues, monuments, memorial structures, &c., to the amount of about $1,800,000 are already in existence, or in progress, in honor of Washington, a single individual; but not the first monumental structure has yet been erected to the memory and in honor of the PILGRIMS, — the FOUNDERS of our civil and religious liberty.

W. M. HARDING, *Financial Agent.*

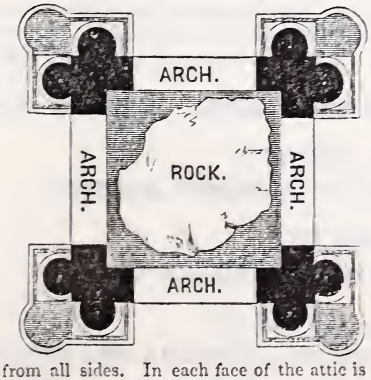
CANOPY OVER FOREFATHERS' ROCK.

The structure now erecting over the Rock upon which the Forefathers landed, is an architectural canopy of granite, of which the annexed engraving represents one of the four faces. It may be described as consisting of four angle



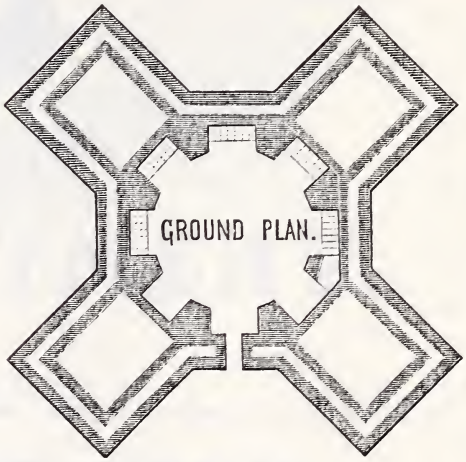
piers, decorated with three-quarter reeded columns of the Tuscan order, standing on pedestals, and supporting a composed entablature above which is an attic. Between the piers on each face is an open arch, so that the Rock is

PLAN OF THE CANOPY.



visible from all sides. In each face of the attic is to be a tablet for inscriptions. Above the rock, the canopy is finished on the inside with a domed ceiling, also of granite. The structure is surmounted with the scallop shell indicative of the pilgrim character of the enterprise of the Fathers. The canopy measures about fifteen feet square at its extreme points, and is about thirty feet high. The corner-stone was laid on the 2d of August, 1859, at the same time as the corner-stone of the National Monument; and the work is now cut in granite as high as the top of the columns.

A VIEW of the National Monument to the Forefathers, together with a full description of it, was given in the Almanac for 1860; a miniature view of it may be seen on the cover of this issue; steel-plate engravings of it are being extensively circulated; it is therefore deemed unnecessary to do more in this place than to give the ground plan, showing also the commencement of the stairway by which the ascent is to be made within the superstructure.



The foundation, laid in the most substantial manner in cement, and forming one mass of solid masonry, contains about *one thousand five hundred tons* of Quincy granite.

The site selected for this monument, as the only suitable one *not already preoccupied*, is on one of the highest elevations in the village of Plymouth, and is approved by all unprejudiced and disinterested persons. It is directly west of the anchorage of the "May-Flower," and commands a fine view of the harbor and village of Plymouth, and all the places of interest connected with the early history of the Pilgrims. Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., thus speaks of it: —

"I approve the site selected for the principal monument. The Rock itself is, in rigid historical accuracy, the site for a monument commemorating the landing of the exiles. But while it is on too low a level for the best artistic and moral effect. — too much surrounded with the more rude and ordinary scenes of life, — there are other considerations which justify the selection of a more prominent and conspicuous position. The very object of the monument is ideal and commemorative. It is designed to carry the mind to the past, not specifically to the spot where their little skiff first touched the main land. "'Tis all hallowed ground;" and of the whole sacred scene of primitive Pilgrim life, we should select the most favorable for general effect. But the Rock, or even Cole's Hill occupies too low a level as well as too contracted a space for this purpose. This monument must be the commanding object to the traveller as he approaches the hallowed scene of the Pilgrims' sufferings, toils, and prayers, — the cradle of an Empire."







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Having in their possession a large piece of the *veritable Plymouth Rock*, which is now so difficult to obtain, they will sell specimens in its original state, or will manufacture the same into BROOCHES, STUDS, SEALS, KEYS, CHARMS, &c , &c., making a handsome and valuable ornament.

They have largely increased their stock of

FINE DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, BRACELETS, RINGS, ETC., ETC.

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DESIGNERS,

AND

Engravers on Wood,

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☞ For specimens of work, see Pilgrim Almanac for 1860 and 1861.

JUNE, 1860.

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Webster's Dictionary." G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield.
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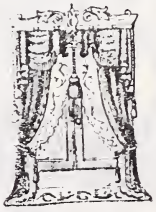
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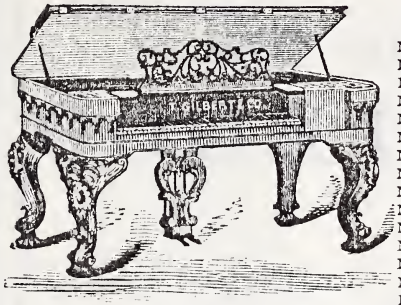
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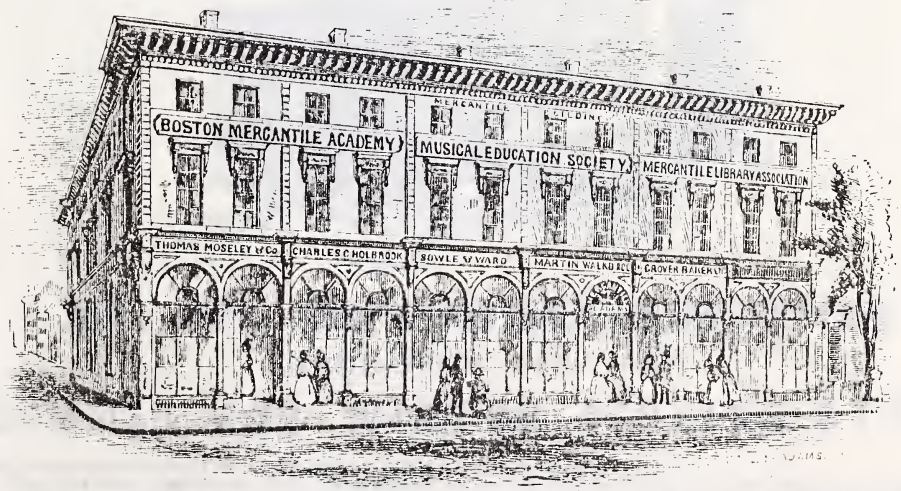
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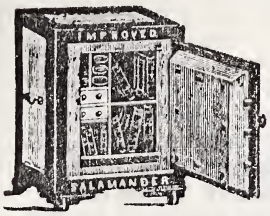
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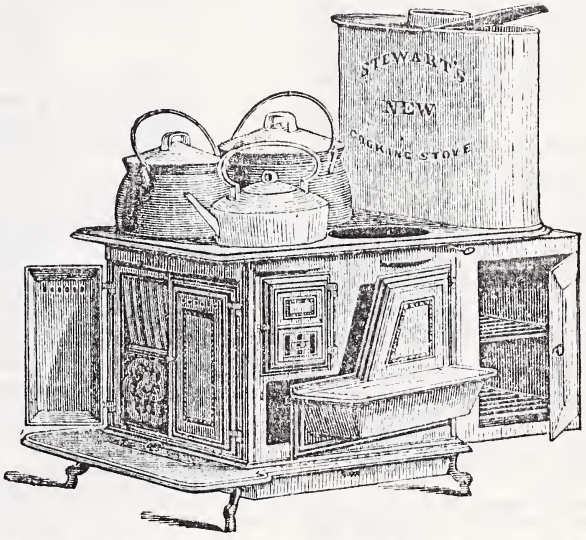
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☞ A compound of Cocoanut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp-skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.

It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

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BALDNESS.

Boston, November 24, 1859.

Gentlemen,—When I first used your Cocoaine, I had been bald seven years. In the meantime I had tried a dozen different preparations, specially recommended for baldness (and all claiming to be infallible), without any beneficial effect.

The ladies of my household urged me to try your Cocoaine, which I did, to please them, not having myself any faith in the power to restore my hair. I have used the contents of one bottle, and the pate is covered all over with young hair, about three-eighths of an inch long, which appears strong and healthy, and determined to grow.

In a word, your Cocoaine is excellent,—the best preparation for the hair I have ever known, and the only one which accomplishes them it promises. Very truly, your obliged and obd't serv't,

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co. D. T. Merwin.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

☞ A single application renders the hair, no matter how stiff and dry, soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S
REMEDY FOR
A S T H M A,
Catarrh, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.

Prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief; and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past two years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever; an infant may take it with perfect safety.

The following certificate furnishes conclusive evidence of the power of the remedy:—

ASTHMA!

Letter from a Clergyman.

Wardsboro', Vt., May 12, 1857.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.,—I take pleasure in stating the wonderful effect of "Whitcomb's Remedy for the Asthma on my wife. She has suffered for years, more than my pen can describe, with the spasmodic form of that terrible disease. I consulted numerous physicians of the highest celebrity to little or no purpose. As often as ten or twelve times in a year she was brought to the very gates of death, requiring two or three watchers, sometimes, for several days and nights in succession. At times, for hours, it would seem as if every breath must be the last; we were obliged to open doors and windows in mid-winter, and resort to every expedient that affection could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone that her physician could not count her pulse. At length I heard of "Whitcomb's Remedy";—it acted like a charm; it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes, and nearly broke up the disease. I keep it constantly on hand; and, though it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way of relief. I am a Methodist clergyman, stationed here. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries respecting her case, and you are at liberty to make any use of the foregoing facts that will benefit the afflicted.

Yours truly, KIMBALL HADLEY.

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy is prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and sold by all Druggists. One Dollar per bottle.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality of

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

They are entirely free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive.

TO OUR LADY FRIENDS.

Amongst the many compounds now offering to our lady friends, there are few that we can so readily recommend as those emanating from the celebrated house of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess two qualities to which we would especially call attention; namely, the entire absence of all deleterious substances, and the certainty that they will perform all they are said to do. The unpleasant and oftentimes painful results attending exposure to one most changeable climate upon the skin may be entirely obviated by the use of *Burnett's Kalliston*, which has now become so useful an auxiliary to the toilet that no lady considers her dressing-table complete without it.—*N. O. True Delta.*

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The important qualities of a perfect hair-dressing seem to have been successfully combined in Burnett's Cocoaine, the active principle of which is Cocoanut Oil. Its merits have been successfully tested with an unanimous and satisfactory result. Those who value a beautiful head of hair will do well to use this elegant preparation. Aside from its acknowledged superiority, it is claimed there is a saving of fifty per cent in favor of this over other compounds, one application being sufficient to last for days.—*Providence Post.*

TO THE LADIES.

Our lady readers who desire a fair complexion will find an efficient agent in *Burnett's Kalliston.* Those who have used it are loud in its praises, as a preparation which imparts a clear, soft, and beautiful hue to the skin, without being attended by any injurious effects. It is pronounced one of the best toilet fixtures ever prepared.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

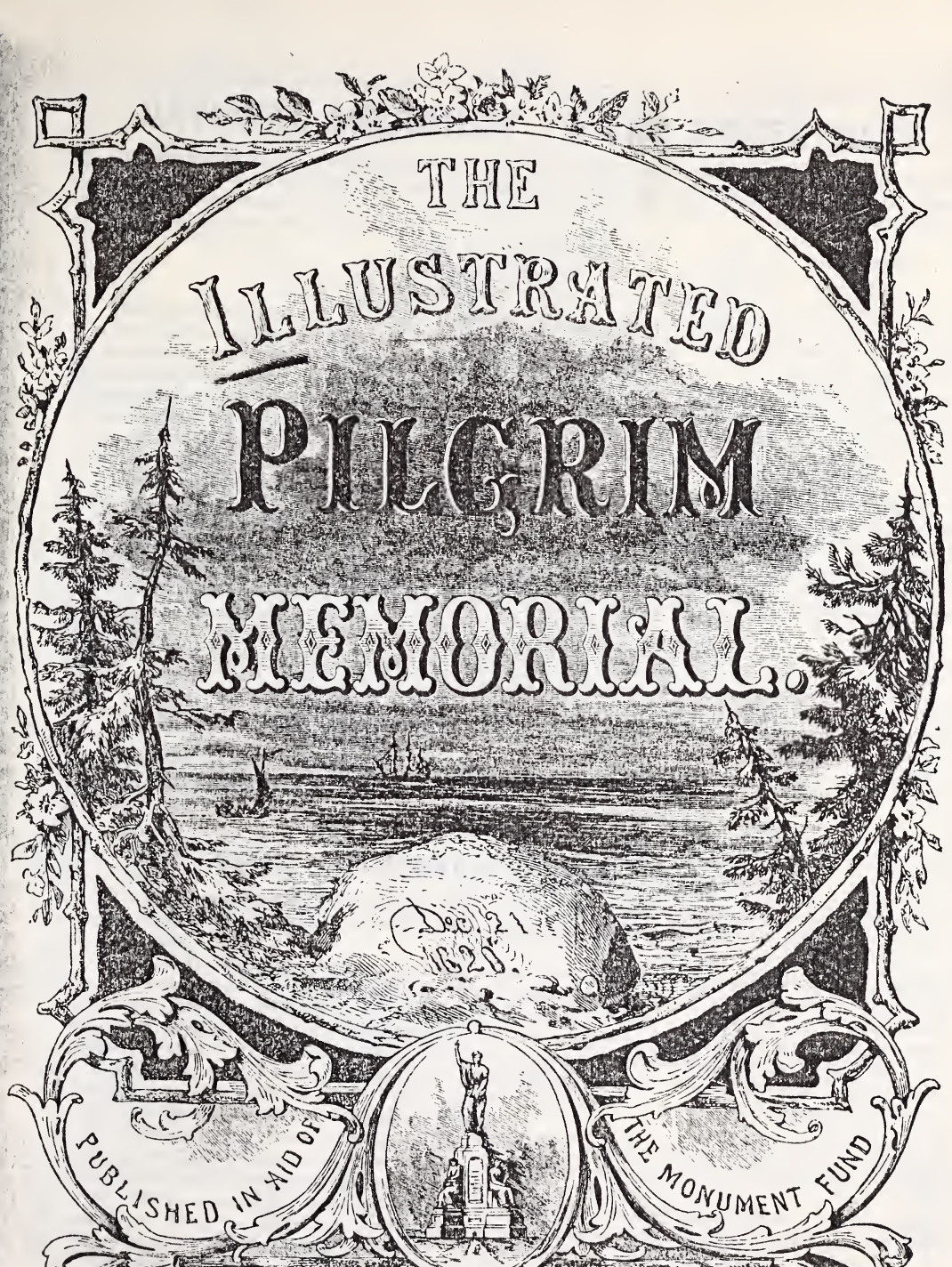
PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR

Which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON,

As a Wash for the skin, has no equal. Its cooling, cleansing, and refreshing properties tend powerfully to allay irritation upon the surface, and this quality renders it a desirable wash for gentlemen after shaving. It softens the beard, and leaves the skin smooth, healthy, and elastic.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE ILLUSTRATED PILGRIM MEMORIAL.



1863.

PUBLISHED AT THE

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS,

No. 3 TREMONT ROW, BOSTON.

WILLARD M. HARDING, FINANCIAL AGENT.

PRINTED BY E. M. EDWARDS, 70 SUDBURY ST.



NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS.

The undersigned, Committee of the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, hereby certify that, with the sanction of the Society, the Trustees have accepted the design of Mr. HAMMATT BILLINGS for a National Monument to the Forefathers, and he is authorized to appoint agents, receive moneys, and to solicit and collect subscriptions for the prosecution of the work.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD. NATH'L B. SHURTLEFF.
SAMUEL NICOLSON. CHARLES G. DAVIS.
WILLIAM THOMAS. ELEAZER C. SHERMAN.

The importance in our annals of the event to be commemorated by this Monument — the birth of a nation which, in less than two centuries and a half, has risen to rival the first empires of the Old World in power, wealth, and the refinements of civilization, while it has far outstripped them in the race of progress, by establishing the capacity of mankind for self-government, based upon universal education of intellect and morals — demands from those enjoying the blessings inherited from the Pilgrim Fathers a noble and lasting testimonial; and the Society rely with confidence upon the patriotism and liberality of their countrymen to sustain them in this effort to erect a monument to the faith and self-sacrifice of our Forefathers, worthy of the grateful remembrance in which they are held by their descendants.

Agents for soliciting and collecting subscriptions will visit every part of the country, and it is confidently hoped that every American whose belief in universal liberty is sustained by seeing, day by day, the principles first planted upon the Rock at Plymouth by the Pilgrims of the *May Flower*, spreading over wide wastes of barbarism, and building up new States in the wilderness, will contribute something toward the first great monumental record ever built by a nation to commemorate an event perfectly peaceful in its nature, and to preserve the memory of men who sought a new land, not in pursuit of wealth, power, or glory, but for the free exercise of their religious faith, and the establishment of the principles of universal self-government.

Every person contributing 25 cts. will receive a wood-cut view of the Monument.
" " " $1.00, will receive a steel plate view of the Monument.
" " " $5.00, an elegant steel plate Engraving of the Monument and become a life member of the Pilgrim Society.
" " " $100.00, a Bronze Statuette 23 inches high, being an exact model of the Monument in miniature.

Communications should be addressed to HAMMATT BILLINGS, ARCHITECT, or REV. W. M. HARDING, General and Financial Agent, 3 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

THIS MONUMENT CAN BE BUILT.

"WE ARE GOING TO COMPLETE THIS MONUMENT. We in Ohio will do a little, you in Massachusetts will do a great deal, and all New England will do something, and thus the monument IS TO BE BUILT." — Hon. Salmon P. Chase.

And why not? To think of anything else would be worse than folly after so much has been done, and after it has thus been well begun, and about one fourth of the necessary amount has been already subscribed. If it is asked who approve and aid the work, we refer to the four thousand members of the Pilgrim Society whose names may be found in another part of this book; and then there is a still larger list of contributors of sums under five dollars whose names are enrolled, and to be handed down to posterity, in the RECORDS of the Monument.

Now, READER, will you be one of the number to complete this Monument? If you cannot give a large sum, you certainly CAN give a small one, even "in these times," — "Where there is a will there's a way," — and thousands more can do the same, and the work will be done.

Do not fix your mind upon the aggregate amount required and exclaim, — "Such a sum! It cannot be done!" You are not expected nor desired to do the whole, any more than a single soldier is expected to win the victory in battle, but simply to do your proportion.

You think, perhaps, that a monument less costly would be sufficient, and for *such* a monument you would do something. Then, friend, give that "something" *now;* and if enough others add their "somethings" and build the costly monument, why should you object?

How long need it take New England alone to furnish the funds necessary for the work? If fully awakened to the object, as Mr. Everett awakened the country to the Ladies' appeal for Mount Vernon, the thing would be done. Let us then hear no more of the impracticability of building the Monument. We hope that no descendant of the Pilgrims, no New Englander, no lover of the Union, every foot of which was sacred in the eyes of him who will ever be first in the hearts of his countrymen, will use as a reply to this remark that the Pilgrim Fathers have a more narrow claim on our national gratitude, and that the reverence to their memory is restricted to local lines, to the limits of any portion of the Union, any class of sectarians, any less than the whole American people, the whole Christian world. Whoever has a tittle of real love for Washington, real admiration of his virtues, real reverence for the conscientiousness which formed the basis of his greatness, will have the same admiration, the same

(See third page of cover.)

THE ILLUSTRATED PILGRIM MEMORIAL.



FIRST SABBATH ON CLARK'S ISLAND.

"New England's first-born Sabbath day
On time's dark flood has passed away;
The Pilgrim chant is heard no more,
That echoed once upon the shore."

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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by Willard M. Harding.



"They sought in western wilds to meet
Some spot to rest their weary feet,
Some spot to rear their house of prayer,
Beyond the mitre's angry glare;
Where freedom winged might raptured roam,
And find at last a genial home."



THE SHIP MAY-FLOWER.

The necessary preparations having been made, and the arrangements settled for the voyage to America, two small vessels were purchased, one in Holland, called the "Speedwell," of about sixty tons burthen, — the other, called the "May-Flower," of one hundred and eighty tons, which was to await their arrival in England, where they expected to be joined by some others of a like mind with themselves.

The "Speedwell" was finally abandoned, and the band of Pilgrims embarked in the "May-Flower," at Plymouth, England, on the 16th of September, upon the voyage which has rendered their vessel and themselves alike immortal.

In our day it would be considered somewhat hazardous even with the greater knowledge which we possess of the sea, and the securities which science has enabled us to gather around us, to attempt this ocean voyage in a little vessel of the size of the "May-Flower," — and the hazard would be regarded as much enhanced by the clumsiness and apparent unseaworthiness of the craft. But, small as she was, clumsily and tub-like as she was modelled, the "May-Flower," breasted well the billows of the Atlantic, rode out the fierce north-easters of the equinox, and struggling gallantly onward with her precious freight, finally brought the little band in safety to the destination prepared for them by Providence.

Nor was this her only service in the cause of New England colonization.

In 1629, she was still engaged in crossing between England and America, carrying a company of Mr. Robinson's congregation, who had remained in Holland up to that time; — and again, in 1630, July 1st, O. S., she arrived in Charlestown harbor, bearing a portion of Winthrop's company, who laid the foundations of the Massachusetts colony. What finally became of her is unknown.

SOCIAL COMPACT OF THE FOREFATHERS.

On Saturday, the 21st of November, 1620, (the 11th, according to the old style of computing time,) the Pilgrim Fathers arrived at Cape Cod, in the May Flower, and anchored in Provincetown Harbor. Before making the usual arrangements for landing, they entered into a combination which served as the foundation of their government in their new home. This became necessary, as some of the strangers who were with them had let fall discontented and mutinous speeches, threatening that they would use their own liberty when they came ashore, because none had power to command them on account of their patent being for Virginia and not for New England, where they happened to be. The agreement was drawn up and signed in the cabin of the May-Flower by the heads of families and such others as were considered of proper age, the act being held in their opinion as firm as any patent, and in some respects more so. The form of this instrument, generally known in history as the SOCIAL COMPACT OF THE FOREFATHERS, is preserved in "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation," in the following words:

IN Y^E^ NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We whose names are under-writen, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord King JAMES, by y^e^ grace of God of Great Britaine, Franc & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.,

Haveing under-taken for y^e^ glorie of God, and advancemente of y^e^ Christian faith, and honour of our King & Countrie, a voyage to plant y^e^ first colonie in y^e^ northerne parts of VIRGINIA, doe by these presents solemnly & mutualy in y^e^ presence of God and one of another, covenant, & combine our selves togeather into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation, & furtherance of y^e^ ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for y^e^ generall good of y^e^ Colonie; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witnes wherof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd y^e^ 11 of November, in y^e^ year of y^e^ raigne of our soveraigne Lord King JAMES of England, France & Ireland y^e^ eighteenth, and of Scotland y^e^ fiftie-fourth, An^o^ Dom. 1620.

In alluding to this inimitable agreement, John Quincy Adams has aptly said in his admirable discourse, delivered at Plymouth in December, 1802, "This is perhaps the only instance in human history of that positive original social compact which speculative philosophers have imagined as the only legitimate source of government. Here was a unanimous and personal assent by all the individuals of the community, to the association by which they became a nation. It was the result of circumstances and discussions, which had occurred during their passage from Europe, and is a full demonstration that the nature of civil government, abstracted from the political institutions of their native country, had been an object of their serious meditation. The settlers of all the former European colonies had contented themselves with the powers conferred upon them by their respective charters, without looking beyond the seal of the royal parchment for the measure of their rights and the rule of their duties. The founders of Plymouth had been impelled by the peculiarities of their situation to examine the subject with deeper and more comprehensive research."

The names of the signers are not given in Gov. Bradford's manuscript, but are believed to have been essentially as follow. —

JOHN CARVER,
WILLIAM BRADFORD
EDWARD WINSLOW,
WILLIAM BREWSTER,
ISAAC ALLERTON,
MYLES STANDISH,
JOHN ALDEN,
SAMUEL FULLER,
CHRISTOPHER MARTIN,
WILLIAM MULLINS,
WILLIAM WHITE,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN H LAND,
STEPHEN HOPKINS,
EDWARD TILLEY,
JOHN TILLEY,
FRANCIS COOKE,
THOMAS ROGERS,
THOMAS TINKER,
JOHN RIGDALE,
EDWARD FULLER,
JOHN TURNER,
FRANCIS EATON,
JAMES CHILTON,
JOHN CRACKSTON,
JOHN BILLINGTON,
MOSES FLETCHER,
JOHN GOODMAN,
DEGORY PRIEST,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
GILBERT WINSLOW,
EDWARD MARGESON,
PETER BROWN,
RICHARD BRITTERIGE,
GEORGE SOULE,
RICHARD CLARKE,
RICHARD GARDINER,
JOHN ALLERTON,
THOMAS ENGLISH,
EDWARD DOTTY,
EDWARD LEISTER.

The first act under this constitution, — for such it was, to all intents and purposes, — was the election, on the day of its adoption, of John Carver to be the Governor of the new colony, an office to which he was re-elected in the following April, and which he held but for a very short time, as he died a few days after his last election.



FEMALE PASSENGERS OF THE MAY-FLOWER.

The names of the adult male passengers may be found on the 2d page, appended to the Social Compact. Those of the female passengers are the following, as given in Bradford's History:—

Mrs. Catharine Carver,
" Mary Brewster,
" Elizabeth Winslow,
" Dorothy Bradford,
" Mary Allerton,
" Rose Standish,
" —— Martin,
" —— Mullins,
" —— Tinker,
" Susanna White,
" Elizabeth Hopkins,
Mrs. Ellen Billington,
" Ann Tilly,
" Elizabeth Tilly,
" Alice Rigdale,
" Mary Chilton,
" —— Fuller,
" Sarah Eaton,
Miss Mary Chilton,
" Priscilla Mullins,
" Desire Minter,

Whole number of passengers, including children, 102.

"In grateful adoration now
Upon the barren sands they bow.
What tongue of joy e'er woke such prayer
As bursts in desolation there!
What arm of strength e'er wrought such power
As waits to crown that feeble hour!"

SPRAGUE.



In the year 1620, there stood on the beach of a sandy shore, at the south-eastern curve of Massachusetts Bay, beneath an abrupt ridge facing the sea and some twenty to thirty feet high, a large boulder of greenish granite, upon whose top, sometimes covered by the angry waves driven in before the north-east wind, probably no white man had ever stepped foot. On the 21st of December, a little shallop was steered to the foot of this rock, and upon it climbed, one after another, a small party of emigrants, seeking a home in the wilderness where they might worship God according to the light which he had given them. This sandy shore, then covered with woods, was the shore of Plymouth, the granite boulder was the Forefathers' Rock, and the party of sea-beaten, care-worn emigrants, were a portion of the Pilgrim Fathers.

He who now reading their strange and eventful history, cannot see the finger of God tracing the course of this people, leading them through weary wanderings to this place of rest, and separating them from evil and troublesome companions by guiding them to this apparently inhospitable shore, must, indeed, be blind; and he who among their descendants can attempt to turn their trials and misfortunes into ridicule, or speak with irreverence, even of the spot made immortal by the mark of their footsteps, is not without the cold heart and the shallow brain of the scoffer.

It was natural that the Pilgrims should themselves regard the rock merely as having been the place where they landed, and that their immediate descendants, with the cares of a new country upon their minds and hands, should have dwelt but little upon the hallowed associations which were gathering around it. Yet we find that in 1741, when it was proposed to build a wharf near the rock — whose position had been up to that time undisturbed — Elder Thomas Faunce, who was born in 1646, fearing that the rock might be injured, expressed great uneasiness; and in the presence of many citizens, pointed it out as the one on which the Pilgrims had landed, from their own testimony repeatedly given to himself.

Not the pass where Leonidas and his companions turned back the waves of Persian invasion, — nor the slope upon which the brave Switzer, Winkelried, gathered into his own breast the sheaf of spears, — nor the spot where Hampden fell in defence of right, — nor any place famous and hallowed in human story is more worthy to be held in perpetual remembrance, than this rock upon which were planted the feet of those who brought in themselves the germs of every quality essential to national greatness.

The rock was broken in two in an attempt during the Revolution to remove it to the Town Square. The piece represented in the engraving, is now placed in front of Pilgrim Hall, where it is surrounded with a heavy iron railing, upon which are the names of the passengers of the May Flower. The other piece remains in its original site; and the Pilgrim Society is erecting over it a canopy of granite, for the double purpose of enabling it to be seen, and to preserve it.



JOHN CARVER.

The first notice we have of John Carver, in the history of the Pilgrims, is at the time when they had determined, if possible, to settle somewhere by themselves in the territory of the Virginia Company, and endeavor to obtain from King James a special dispensation of religious liberty for themselves and their descendants, — and Carver and Cushman, who are represented as influential members of the congregation, were sent to England to negotiate with the company.

Carver was, at this time, a Deacon of the Church, — he took an active part in all the arrangements for the voyage and settlement, — was one of the passengers in the "May-Flower," and, upon the signing of the social compact, was elected governor of the colony.

Shortly after the departure of the "May-Flower" for England, which occurred on the 15th of April, 1621, Governor Carver, who had been at work in the field, came home complaining greatly of his head. In a few hours he became speechless and insensible, and died after a short illness, to the inexpressible grief of the colonists, who attributed his death to mental anxiety and exhaustion occasioned by his ceaseless labors for the common good. His wife died but a few weeks afterwards. Bradford, whose faithfulness to the cause had been abundantly proved through the whole season of their trials and sufferings, was chosen to succeed him, with Isaac Allerton as his assistant.

Among the few memorials of the Pilgrims, preserved in Pilgrim Hall, is the chair of Governor Carver, represented above.

["Behold the little Mayflower, rounding now the southern Cape of England, filled with husbands, and wives, and children, families of righteous men, under 'covenant with God and each other,' to 'lay some good foundation for religion,' engaged both to make and to keep their own laws, expecting to supply their own wants, and bear their own burdens, assisted by none but the God in whom they trusted. Here are the hands of industry! the germs of liberty! the dear pledges of order! and the sacred beginnings of a home!"—*Dr. Bushnell's Address, at New York, Dec.* 22, 1849.]



TOWN HALL, BOSTON, ENGLAND.

The old town of Boston, Lincolnshire, has many claims to the remembrance of the sons of the Pilgrims. Here they came first to take passage to Holland, and met with their first misadventure,—here, notwithstanding the enmity of king and bishops, they found many sympathizing friends, even the magistrates feeling and acting in their behalf;—in the old Town Hall, Brewster, Bradford, and their companions, were examined before the magistrates, and bound over to the assizes, probably to permit them to escape;—and here they left at their departure the seeds of the colony which was to follow them in a few years,—and found at the head of Massachusetts Bay the new Boston, which has now so far outstripped in population, and fame, its ancient mother town.

At the time of the flight of the Pilgrims to Holland, Boston was the most important seaport on the eastern coast of England, and the most convenient point of embarkation for that country. It had been for four centuries a place of great wealth and commerce, paying in 1204 a tax upon land and goods second only to London,—and, in 1359, furnishing seventeen ships and 361 men to Edward III., for the invasion of Brittany. In the reign of Elizabeth, it was fast declining in wealth and importance, and it is now a mere market town for the rich agricultural district in which it is situated.

The Town Hall is a quaint building, in the last style of Gothic architecture, now rapidly going to decay. Numbers of old buildings, some of wood, others of brick with stone dressings, quaint high-pointed gables, and steep roofs, show the influence of Dutch trade and taste, and suggest the appearance of the town when our forefathers, with their wives and families, were marched through the streets, the victims of the Court of High Commission,—"exposed as a spectacle to the multitude who came from all sides to behold them."

TRIBUTE TO THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The late Hon. John C. Calhoun, in his letter to the New England Society Committee at Washington, declining their invitation to a dinner on the anniversary of Forefather's Day, thus speaks of the Pilgrims:—"By what causes has so inconsiderable a beginning, under such formidable, and apparently almost insurmountable difficulties, resulted in so brief a period in such mighty consequences? They are to be found in the high moral and intellectual qualities of the Pilgrims. Their faith, piety, and confident trust in a Superintending Providence; their stern virtues; their patriotic love of liberty and order; their devotion to learning; and their indomitable courage and perseverance. These are the causes which have surmounted every obstacle, and led to such mighty results."

BOSTON CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

The Church of St. Botolph, in Boston, was given to the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, in York, by Alan Rufus, Earl of Brittany, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and, after several changes, became the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in the reign of Edward IV.

The first stone of the foundation of the tower, the great feature of the church, was laid upon the Monday after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, in the year 1309, being the third year of the reign of Edward II., by Dame Margery Tilney, who gave, at that time, £5 sterling to the work. The church was completed in the reign of Henry VII., and is considered the finest parish church in England. The tower is about two hundred and sixty-three feet high, terminated by a very beautiful octagon lantern.

This lantern was formerly lighted at night, and served not only as a landmark at sea, but to enable travellers crossing the fens and marshes of Lincolnshire to guide their courses aright,—as the original steeple of Bow Church in Cheapside, was "furnished nightly with five lanterns, that those approaching London might the better find their way."

The interior of the church is vast and imposing, but it has in the progress of time been shorn of much of its original beauty. The windows were originally filled with stained glass, of which none now remains, and all the more delicate ornaments throughout the church have been defaced or entirely destroyed.

In August, 1856, was commenced the work of restoring a portion of the church, and especially the South-west Chapel, which had become very much dilapidated,—and the citizens of Boston, New England, in grateful remembrance of the connection of the Rev. John Cotton with St. Botolph's, of which he was Vicar previous to his emigration to America, contributed £670 towards the expenses of restoration. An interesting account of the ceremonies at the inauguration of the restored chapel, with a description of the work itself, appeared at the time in the "Illustrated London News," from which is copied below the address of the Vicar to the Hon. G. M. Dallas, then American Minister to England, with a portion of his remarks in reply:—

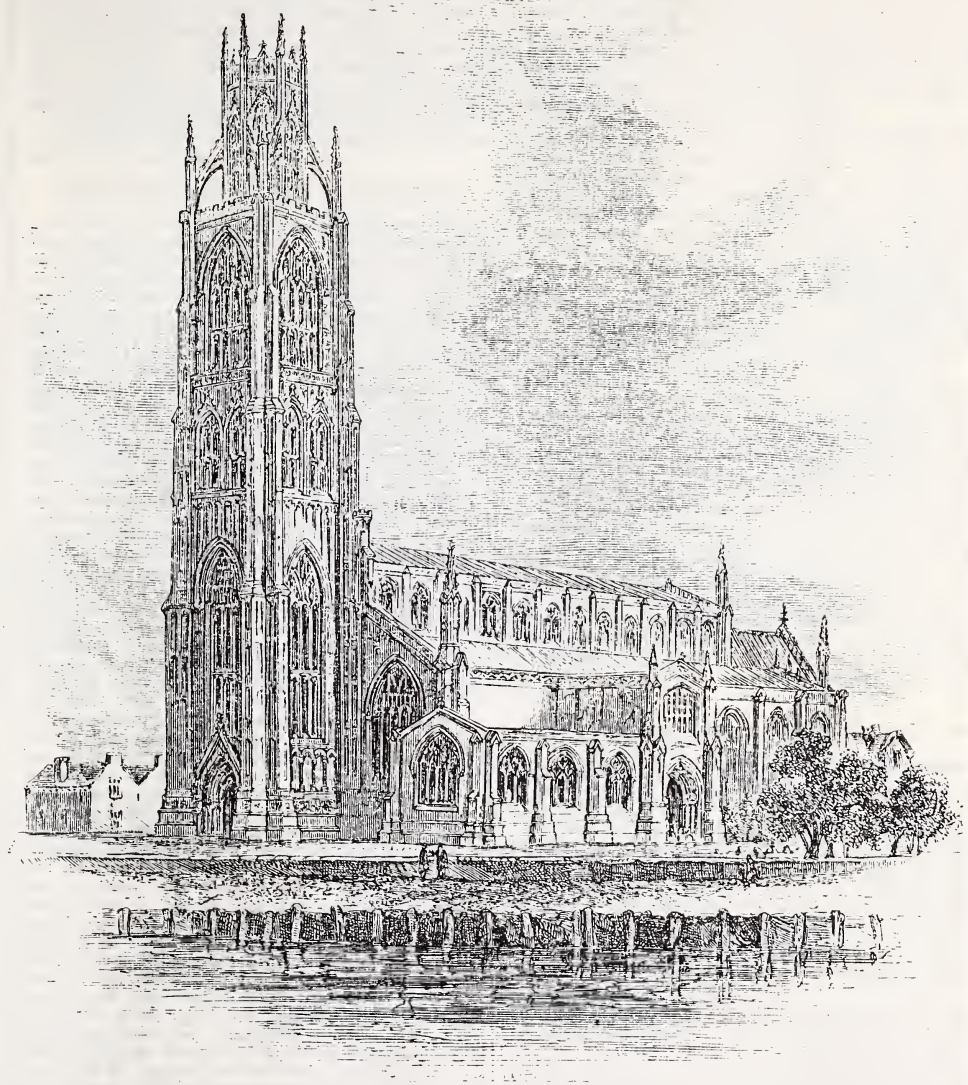
To the Hon. G. M. Dallas, Minister of the United States:

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Mayor, clergy, and church-wardens of Boston, and the committee engaged in conducting the ceremonies of this day, desire to express to you, and through you to those fellow-citizens whom you represent, our deep appreciation of the munificent gift which has restored completely a portion of this edifice, "our holy and beautiful house," in which our common fathers worshipped God.

We receive, also, with much pleasure, within these ancient walls, the memorial of a former Vicar of this parish, who, in the Providence of God, became one of the settlers of New England, and the founders of a city which bears our name; and we gratefully recognize, in this generous compliment which has been paid to us by his descendants and countrymen, proof of that kindly affection which has so long existed between the two Bostons, and a renewed pledge (as we believe) of that international friendship which our common parentage binds us to maintain.

That such affection may be increased a hundredfold, and





perpetuated to generations yet unborn, and that the Anglo-Saxon race, to which we alike belong, may rise to that high and holy destiny which the God of Nations seems to have appointed for them as the conservatives of the peace and liberties of the world, is our ardently cherished wish, and will continue to be our earnest prayer.

JOHN ELSAM, *Mayor*
G. B. BLENKIN, *Vicar.*

Mr. Dallas replied as follows:—"Mr. Mayor, Reverend Sir, and Gentlemen of the Committee: The repair of this chapel, as a memorial of the Rev. John Cotton, you have ascribed to the generous sympathies of a number of my countrymen. Hence it is that my presence is deemed appropriate, to represent, in some sort, the American contributors; to accept, on their behalf, the acknowledgments of the parishioners of St. Botolph; and to recognise the moral ties which bind in fraternal feeling the two Bostons of Lincolnshire and Massachusetts. Agreeably to your authentic annals, this ancient borough furnished, soon after the Pilgrims of the May-Flower landed on Plymouth Rock, more of her best citizens for Transatlantic colonization than any other town in England; and, in furnishing, as she did, in 1633, a man so eminent for his ability and attainments and so resolute in his civil and religious opinions, as John Cotton, she gave a specially vigorous and wholesome impulse to the newly-started community; of which its present generation gratefully desire to perpetuate the memory. When John Cotton dissenting from the *discipline*, not the *doctrines*, of his church withdrew from its vicarage, which he had occupied for twenty-one years, and sought his favorite "Christian Liberty" on a soil yet tenanted by savages, he was welcomed with open arms, and affectionately received by the Pilgrim Villagers of Ishmut, at the head of Massachusetts Bay. His



descent from this magnificent pile was to the humble mud and straw enclosure of his meeting-shed. His fervid and fearless genius made of that little lecture room a focus whence radiated the glowing beams of spiritual freedom. Indeed, the rapid growth of the whole region attests the power and purity of the seed first sown, and irresistibly proves the virtuous zeal and energy with which he and his associates worked at the foundation of an empire. — I touch on this without going further, and only as explanatory why Ishmut relinquished its Indian name, preferring yours, and why the citizens of that now opulent and refined metropolis naturally press forward, as soon as permitted, with the tributes of a just and honorable gratitude."

An elegant brass tablet is affixed to the wall beneath the eastern arch, bearing a Latin inscription from the classical pen of the Hon. Edward Everett.

THE PILGRIMS OF THE MAY-FLOWER.

In the opinion of not a few persons, they were a set of stern, bigoted, and intolerant men, who fled from persecution in their native land to become the persecutors of others weaker than themselves. But nothing can be farther from the truth. The pilgrims of the May-Flower were a company of men and gentle women, with their children, — a large portion of them young men and women, between twenty and thirty years of age when they left England for Holland, where they remained some twelve years, and then embarked for the New World. In number about one hundred, they left Delfthaven, August 1, 1620, and, after several delays on the coast of England, they reached that of New England (then known as Northern Virginia), near the beginning of winter. The work of exploring the coast for a suitable landing place was attended with peril, from the climate and the Indians, and occupied many days. A company sent out for this purpose in an open boat found themselves in a storm of snow and rain, the sea rough, their rudder gone, their mast broken in three parts, overtaken by one of the darkest of December nights, under the lee of a small island in Plymouth harbor. Here the Sabbath found them, but *they* were not the men to pursue their explorations on that day. They *rested*, and for the first time the silence of the New England wilderness was broken by the voice of Christian worship and a Christian Sabbath. At length the landing was effected on the 21st of December, 1620. That EVENT is the parent of all the other events in our national history, which we commemorate by monumental structures or by annual festivities. In cherishing and honoring the children, then, let us not be unmindful of so worthy a parent.

Having landed, the work of preparing some means of shelter was at once commenced. The privations and sufferings of almost shelterless women and children, without sufficient food, — and even what they had, injured by the long voyage, — scanty clothing, colds and sickness from exposure, — of these things we can but faintly conceive in our luxuriously-furnished dwellings, by our comfortable fire-sides, and in our expensive garments. As a result of their privations and exposure, within the first four months after the landing, forty-four of their number had passed away, and their graves were carefully concealed and leveled, and sown with grain, that the keen-eyed and hostile Indian might not learn their decreasing number and consequent weakness. And before the first anniversary of their landing six others had increased the number of the dead, thus leaving but half the orignal number; and nearly all of those self-sacrificing men and women had gone from the scene of their privations and sufferings *before that period* of persecution on which some persons persist in fixing their minds.*

The fact that a large portion of the pilgrims were *young* men and women, with their children, and young people unmarried, should not be overlooked. A number of them were under twenty, and few only had more than reached the meridian of life. Ardent, full of hope, they led the way, — the forlorn-hope that storms the fortress, and perishes in the attempt. They opened the gates to this broad and rich domain. They saw the land of promise, but fell as their feet touched its borders, or ere any of them had long been permitted to enjoy those civil and religious institutions of which they planted the seed, while over their neglected dust a crowding population has gone up to take possession of every valley and hill-top.

Have these men and women, that thus periled all, and thus fell in the very flower of their life, no claim on our grateful remembrance? Have they no claim on the young men and young women of this day? Is it not fitting that some monumental pile should be placed where they landed, — where, too, they fell, and where their dust still reposes, — a structure worthy of such men — of such *women*, and of such sacrifices, and on which shall be inscribed their names? Is it not fitting that the young men and young women of this age should place their names within this structure, that coming generations may know who willingly contributed to this end, in grateful remembrance of the the sacrifices and sufferings, and to commemorate the early death of those Pilgrims of the May-Flower?"

Does any one say, "I am too far removed from Plymouth to feel much interest in this monument enterprise?" But are you removed *beyond* the benefits — the inestimable privileges, civil and religious, which are daily flowing and spreading wider and wider through the land, from the *principles* upon which the Pilgrims founded their Commonwealth? What has *distance* to do with the question?

It is not merely for the people of Plymouth, of Massachusetts, of New England, but of the Nation, without distinction of sect or party, to be interested in this great work, and to aid in bringing it to its completion. Wherever intelligent Faith, with her *open* Bible, and pointing heavenward; wherever Morality, Education, Law, and Liberty are recognized and cherished in this land, there should be found liberal contributors to the erection of a structure which shall be an honor to the Pilgrims, an honor to the contributors, and an honor to the age and nation.

* It may be proper to cite, in this connection, a small portion of the testimony at hand in regard to the character of the Pilgrims, — remarking in the first place, however, that we are not to judge men of their day by present light and present standards. We live in a more tolerant age, and cannot but feel that many, at least, of the faults of that period, were faults of the *times*, rather than of the *men*, whatever may have been the particular religious communion in which they were found. Cheerfully do we allow the force of this remark to apply to those whom history records as the persecutors of the early Puritans, and of the Pilgrims immediately preceding their departure from their native land. My equal liberality of sentiment he entertained toward the Pilgrims and the early Fathers of New England, though we feel that there is but little, if any occasion, for apology in their behalf.

"While, therefore, it would doubtless be unwise to claim for them an exemption from the common infirmities of our nature, the opposite extreme, which withholds a just recognition of their high achievements, is liable to far greater condemnation."

The testimony of the Dutch magistrates as to the character of the Pilgrims at their embarkation for America, is, "They have lived among us now these twelve years, and yet we never had any suit or accusation against any of them." — *Bradford, v. 1, p. 29.*

On the question, "*Did the Pilgrims wrong the Indians?*" we would refer the reader to an able article in the "Congregational Quarterly" for April, 1859, from which we make a single extract: —

Individuals among the early settlers may have trespassed upon the rights of the Indians, and done them wrong, but "The fact that the first attempts in modern times to evangelize the heathen were made by the Pilgrims on the natives of New England; that the first missionary organization in Protestant Christendom — the 'Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians in North America,' — was formed solely to aid these attempts; that, previously to the breaking out of Philip's War, these missionary labors had resulted in the translation of the entire Bible into the Indian tongue; the gathering of six Indian churches out of thirty-six villages of 'praying Indians,' and the actual employment of nearly fifty teachers and catechists, English and Indian, in the religious and educational training of those children of the forest, at an annual expense of between seven and eight hundred pounds sterling, — these authentic and world-known facts might indeed be set in triumphant array against the rumors of wrong and outrage inflicted on these poor heathen by the very men who were so laboriously and successfully employed in converting them.

There are at least two sorts of people to whom the world owe most of their misconceptions in this matter; and it so happens that they are persons with whom historical facts have little or no weight. One is the sentimentalist, whose interest in 'the children of the forest,' and their 'feather-cinctured chief,' is merely a poetic fancy or fervor, which cannot endure the idea of turning an Indian hunting-ground into a cornfield, a stone-mortar and pestle into a grist-mill, and a birch-bark canoe into a steamboat [and a squalid wigwam into a refined and Christian dwelling.] Another is the ultra-philanthropist, whose humanity is of a texture to be less shocked at seeing a neighbor murdered, than at seeing the murderer hung; and who must, therefore, from principle and conscience and consistency, condemn the man — especially the *Christian* man — who shoots down a savage, when he might avoid the necessity by permitting himself to be tomahawked first. Historical facts, whatever their bearing, can have no influence on either of these classes, so long as it still remains an admitted fact that the white man has actually supplanted the red."

James Otis used the following language to Governor Barnard, in 1761. "The Indians had perfect conduit pipe in our Fathers, and applied to them in all their difficulties. Nothing has been omitted which *justice* or *humanity* required. We *glory* in their conduct; we *boast* of it as unexampled."

To the above may be added the following from John Quincy Adams, on the New England Confederacy: — "The whole territory of New England was thus purchased, for valuable consideration, by the newcomers, and the Indian title was extinguished by compact, fulfilling the law of justice between man and man. The most eminent writer on the law of nations, of modern times (Vattel), has paid a worthy tribute of respect to our forefathers, for their rigid observance, in this respect of the natural right of the indigenous natives of the country. It is from the example of the New England Puritans that he draws the preceptive rule, and he awards to them merited honors for having established it."



THE BREAKWATER AT PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

Plymouth, Massachusetts, was so named first by Capt. John Smith, perhaps because of a fancied resemblance in situation to Plymouth, England; and this name was confirmed by the Pilgrim Fathers, on account of the kindness which they received at that port before leaving their native land. If in Smith's time the two harbors bore any resemblance to each other, this resemblance must be still greater at the present time. Those of our readers who have visited our Plymouth will recollect the long beach which stretches as a barrier between the harbor and the ocean, and around the point of which vessels are obliged to pass to enter the harbor. Formerly the harbor of Plymouth, England, was exposed to the sea, in the same way as the harbor of the Massachusetts Plymouth would be were this beach broken away. In order to render the harbor a secure anchorage in case of storm, the government of Great Britain, at the cost of about five millions of dollars, have erected a stone breakwater across the mouth of the harbor, leaving a channel between the shores at either end, — thus making an immense artificial beach, corresponding exactly in position with the beach which protects the Plymouth of the Forefathers from the fury of the ocean.

The following remarks, and description of the breakwater and its lighthouse, are condensed from an account of a visit to the breakwater, by a writer in an English periodical; and show with what affectionate veneration the Pilgrims of the May-Flower are remembered in their native land: —

"Plymouth Sound will surely carry back any one acquainted with English history, and imbued with sympathy for the heroes of religious freedom, to the time of James I., and bring before his imagination that quaint-looking old vessel which once harbored there, — now the well-known May-Flower, — bearing in its bosom the Pilgrim Fathers, destined by Providence to be the founders of the American Commonwealth, — a vessel more than worthy of being coupled with the Grecian *ayos*, and one which the Plymouth corporation might well be pleased to quarter in their armorial bearings. We can fancy the brave-spirited men on board that memorable ship talking over the state of their oppressed country, where conscientious people of their way of thinking could no longer find a home. The tyranny that threatened so many of their fellow-countrymen would seem to them like that very sea which was rolling yonder with tempestuous fury into the unsheltered sound. One of hopeful spirit might have said, 'The Lord in whom we trust will one day raise up a barrier against such injustice, and guard our children from the storms which emperil us.' We think we hear a rejoinder from one of little faith to the effect: 'It may be so, my brother; but my hope lays far behind thine. Nothing is impossible to God; but to me it seemeth as strange that men like us should ever have peace and liberty in this land of bondage, — that a bulwark should ever appear strong enough to guard us against the tempests of tyranny, — as it would be for a rock to rise out of these waters, and defend this town and harbor from the fury of the southern gale!'

"While this fancied conversation falls on the ear, it is

not a little interesting to turn and find uprising from the sea limit of this famous sound a real wall of rock, stretching like a reef the distance of a mile, and offering an effectual front of resistance to the mightiest billows."

When the May-Flower, bearing our Forefathers, anchored in Plymouth Harbor, — and for more than a century and a half afterwards, — Plymouth Sound was one of the most dangerous places upon the English coast. Lord Howe used to remark that "Torbay was likely one day to prove the grave of the British navy." Plymouth Sound was more dangerous than Torbay. It was exposed in the southwestern gale to a tremendous swell; and the water being shallow the vessel was dashed on the hard ground and went to pieces. The Plymouth churchyards and burial-grounds are full of the memories of agonizing incidents of shipwrecks; and all the more dreadful that they occurred within the sight of home and friends. It is said that on an average ten English ships were lost here every year.



In 1788, a plan was submitted to the government for rendering the sound a secure place of anchorage, but it was not till 1806 that any active measures were taken to carry it into effect. In 1811, after the rejection of various other projects, the plan of the present breakwater, proposed by Messrs. Rennie and Whidbey, was adopted. In form, it is a long, straight dike or mole, expanded somewhat at the ends. The whole length is five thousand one hundred feet; the breadth of the top, forty-five feet; the breadth at the bottom, four hundred and ten feet; the inner slope is one hundred and ten feet, and the outer, one hundred and five. Notwithstanding the size of the blocks of which this immense artificial reef is composed, it was twice, during its construction, broken through by the waves. In 1824, in the month of November, occurred the most terrific storm which had been known for several generations. The water in the sound rose eight feet above its highest mark; and such was the terrific force of the waves that nearly one-half of the breakwater then finished was displaced. Nearly two hundred thousand tons of stone were lifted up and moved from their position. Yet it is probable that even in its then extremely imperfect state it saved the lower portion of the town from ruin, by breaking the force of the waves.

The experience gained from these storms enabled the engineers to perfect their work. The spaces between the great blocks of stone were filled in with rubble, and the angles of the slopes decreased in order to present less direct resistance to the waves.

In 1841 the lighthouse at the western end was commenced, and finished in November, 1843. The height is fifty-nine feet; and the structure forms, as may be seen by the cut, a not inelegant tower. It is divided into five floors, and the entrance is approached by a narrow staircase from the breakwater, somewhat like a ship's ladder. About fifteen thousand cubic feet of granite were used in its construction.

THE PILGRIMS' FIRST SABBATH ON SHORE.

BY REV. J. S. CLARK, D. D.

Why has no painter immortalized his name by transferring to canvass this Sabbath scene [on Clark's Island], the first ever witnessed on the shores of New England? As an illustration of the true Pilgrim spirit, nothing can exceed it. We see them now, in imagination, grouped in devout posture around a forest fire, while "Deacon Carver," the newly elected governor, reads from his pocket Bible an appropriate chapter, and "lines" a favorite psalm, which gives vent to full-hearted and high-sounding praise. We hear the fervent prayers and earnest prophesyings of Bradford and Winslow, who, though yet young, are much experienced in these exercises. We behold the solemnity that rests even on the sailor's countenance, as, silently musing on perils recently passed, he participates in the service, while not a rising cloud, nor breaking wave, nor frightened sea-gull escapes his ever watchful eye.

But why are they there, under the open canopy of heaven, on that raw December day? Because it was just there that the Sabbath overtook them, while searching to find a place of settlement for themselves and their little ones, whom they left four days ago at the end of Cape Cod, on board the May-Flower, in charge of a captain who begins to talk of setting them all ashore on the sand, unless they find a place soon.* But how is it that, under such a pressing necessity they can *spare the time* for so much psalm-singing, and prayer, and prophesying? Do they not know that works of "necessity and mercy" are lawful on that day? Yes, but they do not believe that their present necessities are sufficient to justify a suspense of the Sabbath law in the sight of God. They are even more scrupulous than that; rather than approach the Lord's Day under such bodily exhaustion as will unfit them for religious worship (an essential part of their Sabbath observance), they would spend the whole of Saturday in recovering tired nature from extra fatigue, and in preparing for the Sabbath, — as they actually did!

Here we have the Puritan Sabbath, not as discussed in a learned treatise; not as explained in a catechism; not as enforced in a sermon, but as *actually kept*, and that, too, under circumstances which exclude all suspicion of any sham observance — any mere pretence of religious strictness.

* In Bradford's Journal, lately discovered in the Fulham library, England, and printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society, the account is given thus, immediately after the record of their perilous escape to Clark's Island on that stormy Friday night. "But though this had been a day and night of much trouble and danger unto them, yet God gave them a morning of comfort and refreshing (as usually he doth to his children), for the next day was a fair sunshining day, and they found themselves to be on an island secure from the Indians, where they might dry their stuff, fix their pieces and rest themselves, and give God thanks for his mercies in their manifold deliverances. And this being the last day of the week, they prepared to keep the Sabbath.





ATTEMPTS OF THE PILGRIMS TO ESCAPE TO HOLLAND.

King James had determined to "harry the Puritans and Separatists out of the land," and the whole machinery of despotism was put in motion for this purpose. The Court of High Commission, an ecclesiastical tribunal empowered to detect hereties, punish absentees from the established church, and to reform all heresies and schisms, possessed power not only to fine and imprison at pleasure, but could compel the civil power to hunt up and drag before them the miserable victims of bigotry and intolerance. "An act," says Hoyt, "was passed in 1593, for punishing all who refused to come to church, or were present at any conventicle or unauthorized meeting. The punishment was imprisonment until the convicted agreed to conform, and made declaration of his conformity; and if that was not done in three months, he was to quit the realm, or go into perpetual banishment. In case he did not depart within the time limited, or returned without license, he was to suffer death." Thus pressed and persecuted, the church to which Brewster and Bradford belonged resolved to take refuge in Holland.

Their first attempt to sail from Boston, in Lincolnshire, was defeated by the treachery of the master of the vessel, who, having received them and their goods on board his ship, delivered them up to the officers, by whom they were rifled of all their money and valuables of every description. Fortunately the magistrates of Boston sympathized with their sufferings, and, after a month's imprisonment, they were sent back to their homes.

But this failure, although so disastrous, did not restrain them from a new effort to accomplish their purpose. The year after, they agreed with a Dutch skipper at Hull to take them to Zealand, supposing there would be less risk in so doing than in again employing one of their own countrymen.

In order to avoid the risk of embarking at a large sea port, they bargained with him to take them on board at a lonely common on the flat coast between Hull and Grimsby. Every precaution was taken to prevent surprise; the men were to gather at the appointed rendezvous in small parties, while the women and children, with their goods, were to be conveyed thither in a small vessel. On reaching the spot, the ship had not yet come up, and the women and children suffering with sea-sickness were landed. The ship did not make its appearance until the next day, when, the bark in which they landed having been left ashore by the tide, the captain was obliged to take the party off in his boat.

Scarcely, however, had the first boat-load, consisting mostly of men, been taken aboard the ship, when the party on the shore were surrounded by a band of of horse and footmen, armed with guns, bills, &c., and made prisoners before the eyes of their husbands, fathers, and relatives, in the ship, who were utterly without means of helping them, and, to crown their distresses, the Dutchman, fearing to be implicated in the consequences, hastily weighed anchor, hoisted sail, and was soon a mere speck on the horizon.

The agony of those on board was intense, but still more deplorable was the case of the fugitives on shore, most of them women and children, with but a few men who had remained, to protect them.

"The women," says Bradford, "being thus apprehended, were hurried from one place to another, and from one Justice to another, until in the end they knew not what to do with them, for to imprison so many women and innocent children, for no other cause than that they would go with their husbands, seemed to be unreasonable, and all would cry out at them; and to send them home was as difficult, for they alleged (as the truth was) that they had no homes to go to, for they had sold or otherwise disposed of their lands and living." Thus they endured a world of misery, until their persecutors being wearied out, they were suffered to escape and join their relatives in Holland.





PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR WINSLOW.

The original of the accompanying likeness is in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in Boston. It is the only portrait which exists of a passenger of the May Flower.

Edward Winslow joined the Puritans under Robinson at Leyden, in the year 1617, while journeying on the Continent with his wife. Combining with the piety which distinguished the rest of the Pilgrims, a knowledge of the world and society, and great energy in the practical pursuits of life, he was a valuable addition to their number. He took an active part in all the affairs of the emigration of the infant colony, and was enabled by his influence no less than by his labors to render the colonists essential service.

He conducted the first conference with the Indians when Massasoit came to visit the settlement; was four times sent to England as agent of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay; and in 1633, was chosen governor of the Plymouth Colony, a station to which he was twice afterwards re-elected. The first importation of cattle into New England in 1623, was made by him, and consisted of one bull and three heifers.

Being appointed by Cromwell, one of three commissioners to overlook the expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies, he died at sea, in the year 1655, in the sixtieth year of his age.

REV. JOHN ROBINSON.

The birth-place of Robinson is unknown, although he is believed to have been a native of Lincolnshire; nor is it positively ascertained whether he received his education at Corpus Christi or Emmanuel College. After his ordination he commenced his ministerial labors at Mundham, in the vicinity of Norwich, where he was suspended from the ministry on account of non-conformity. Retiring to Norwich, he gathered a small Puritan congregation, with whom he remained for some years, exposed to the most harassing persecution.

He joined the congregation at Scrooby about 1604, as an assistant to Smyth and Clyfton; and after their emigration to Holland, retained the charge of their little flock until circumstances compelled them all to seek an asylum from their enemies in a foreign land.

He was a man of gentle and beautiful character, singularly free from bigotry, extremely liberal in his ideas and feelings; and well-fitted to watch over the interests of his people, to sustain their drooping spirits, to unite them in the bands of brotherhood, to sympathize with them in sorrow, and to lead them through the crooked and narrow path which they were obliged to travel.

As soon as the Pilgrims had established themselves in Leyden, Robinson, Brewster, and other principal members took measures for organizing a church; and not long afterwards, he having in the meantime acquired the Dutch language, Robinson was admitted a member of the University. He was much esteemed by the Dutch professors, and his intellectual powers were regarded so highly that he was selected by them to defend the tenets of Calvinism against Episcopius, the most able advocate of Arminianism, a controversy in which he achieved a complete triumph.

After the departure of the younger and more active portion of his congregation for America, Robinson lived in the hope of joining them, with those who had remained behind. But this desire was defeated by want of means, and by intrigues which prevented the merchant adventurers from advancing money for the voyage.

In the latter part of February, 1625, he was taken with a mortal illness, and died at Leyden on the 11th of March. His remains were buried in the Church of St. Peter, as appears from a receipt for his burial fees, and a record in the book of interments, but no stone marks the place where he rests.

In the "Atlantic Monthly" for July, 1859, is the following beautiful poem, by Prof. Holmes, which is copied by the kind permission of the publishers.

ROBINSON OF LEYDEN.

He sleeps not here; in hope and prayer
His wandering flock had gone before,
But he, the shepherd, might not share
Their sorrows on the wintry shore.

Before the Speedwell's anchor swung,
Ere yet the Mayflower's sail was spread,
While round his feet the Pilgrims clung,
The pastor spake, and thus he said:

"Men, brethren, sisters, children dear!
God calls you hence from over sea;
Ye may not build by Haerlem Meer,
Nor yet along the Zuyder-Zee.

Ye go to bear the saving word
To tribes unnamed and shores untrod;
Heed well the lessons ye have heard
From those old teachers taught of God.

Yet think not unto them was lent
All light for all the coming days,
And Heaven's eternal wisdom spent
In making straight the ancient ways.

The living fountain overflows
For every flock, for every lamb,
Nor heeds, though angry creeds oppose
With Luther's dike or Calvin's dam."

He spake, with lingering, long embrace,
With tears of love and partings fond
They floated down the creeping Maas,
Along the isle of Ysselmond.

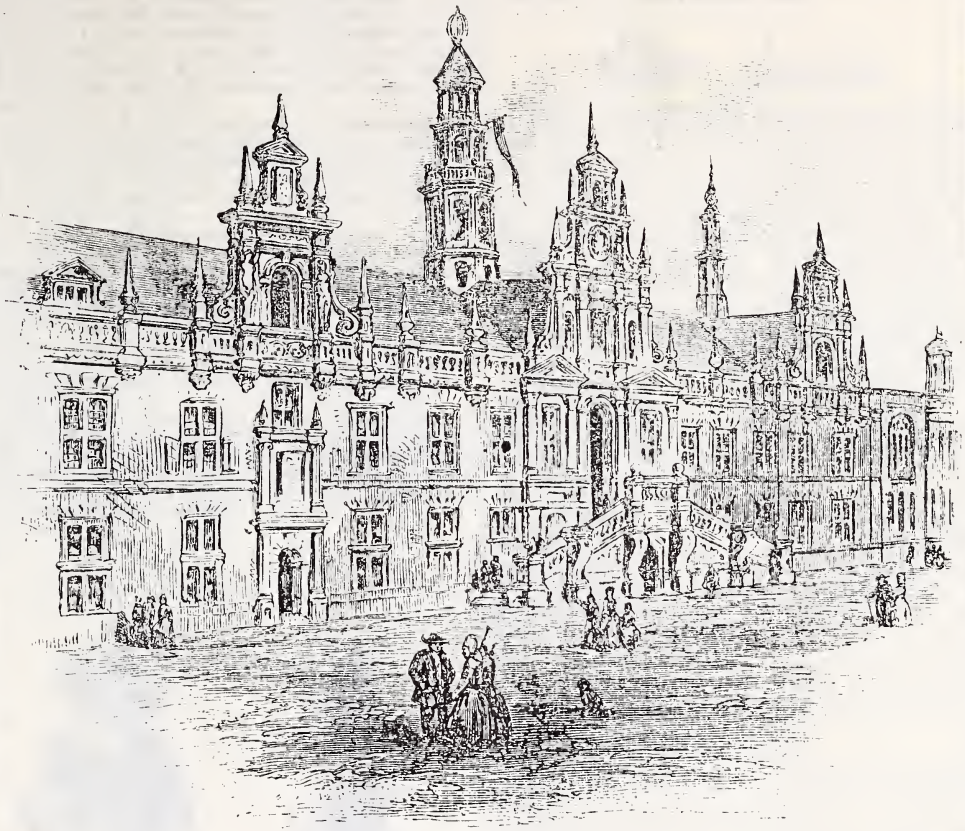
They passed the frowning towers of Briel,
The "Hook of Holland's" shelf of sand,
And grated soon with lifting keel
The sullen shores of Fatherland.

No home for these! —too well they knew
The mitred king behind the throne; —
The sails were set, the pennons flew,
And westward ho! for worlds unknown.

—And these were they who gave us birth,
The Pilgrims of the sunset wave,
Who won for us this virgin earth,
And freedom with the soil they gave.

The pastor slumbers by the Rhine, —
In alien earth the exiles lie, —
Their nameless graves our holiest shrine,
His words our noblest battle-cry!

Still cry them, and the world shall hear
The dwellers by the storm-swept sea!
Ye *have* not built by Haerlem Meer,
Nor on the land-locked Zuyder-Zee!



TOWN HALL, LEYDEN.

The Pilgrims are supposed to have removed to Leyden about the year 1608. It was at this time one of the most wealthy and prosperous cities of Europe, being second in Holland only to Amsterdam.

In 1573-4 it had suffered one of the most memorable sieges on record; its inhabitants had been reduced to the very verge of starvation and despair; and the city was saved from the Spaniards by breaking down the dykes and flooding the land with the sea. After the pacification of Ghent, in 1576, it began rapidly to recover its prosperity; and during the residence of the Pilgrims, it had so increased in population that it became necessary to enlarge its boundaries.

The Town Hall, of which a view is given above, is the chief edifice besides the churches; it was built at an early period, but the exact date is unknown; and in 1481, it blew up, causing the death of thirty-six persons. After having been rebuilt it was remodelled in 1597. The interior contains an immense hall, hung with portraits and historical pictures.

In the pavement at the top of the stone staircase is the inscription "Niet sonder God" (Not without God); and another inscription above the door asks his blessing on Holland and Leyden: (Lord, save Holland, and bless Leyden!) and a singular acrostic of one hundred and twenty-nine letters, answering to the number of days of the great siege, which lasted from May 26th to October 3d. Among the pictures in the Council Chamber are several relating to the siege; and a very curious Last Judgment by the scholars of Lucas van Leyden. From the bell-tower is obtained a fine panoramic view of the city and its environs, stretching to the westward beyond Delfthaven and the Hague.

HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS OF THE PILGRIMS.

The mortality of the first winter was followed in the spring by a great scarcity of food. "Had we not," says Mr. Winslow, "been in a place where divers sorts of shell-fish are, that may be taken with the hand, we must have perished, unless God had raised some unknown or extraordinary means for our preservation."

It has been stated that they were at one time reduced to a single pint of corn, which, being equally divided, gave to each person five kernels, which were parched and eaten.

During the first two or three years they were for several months together destitute of corn or any kind of bread; and in the fourth year after their arrival, they were threatened with the total destruction of their crop, and absolute famine. From about the middle of May to the middle of July, they had not one shower of rain, and the extreme heat of the sun upon their sandy soil had so dried up their corn, that they were almost in despair of its ever being restored; but in the evening, after a day of fasting and prayer, it began to rain, and by repeated showers their corn recovered its verdure, and they had a plentiful harvest.

New comers were extremely affected with the miserable condition of those who had been almost three years

in the country. An interview with old friends in such circumstances of suffering was truly appalling. "The best dish we could present them with," says Gov. Bradford, "was a lobster or piece of fish, without any bread, or any thing else but a cup of fair spring water; and the long continuance of this diet, with our labors abroad, has somewhat abated the freshness of our complexions; but God gives us health."

Many of those who were subjected to these privations were accustomed in their native land to the privileges of affluence and honor. It is said of Elder Brewster, in particular, that "with the most submissive patience he bore the novel and trying hardships to which his old age was subjected, lived abstemiously, and, after having been in his youth the companion of ministers of state, the representative of his sovereign, familiar with the magnificence of courts, and the possessor of a fortune sufficient not only for the comforts but for the elegances of life, this humble pilgrim labored steadily with his own hands in the fields for daily subsistence. Destitute of meat, of fish, and of bread, over the simple meal of clams would he return thanks to the Lord that he could suck the abundance of the seas, and the treasures hid in the sand."

Said another of these men, "I take notice of it as a great favor of God, not only to preserve my life, but to give me *contentedness* in our straits; insomuch that I do not remember that ever I did wish in my heart that I had never come into this country, or wish myself back again to my father's house."



COSTUMES OF THE PILGRIMS.

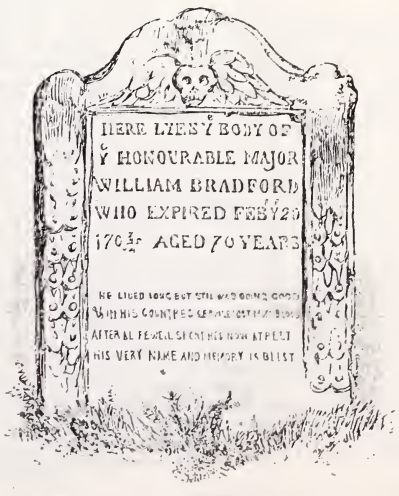
The accompanying illustration conveys a very good idea of the general costume of the Pilgrims, which, however, varied somewhat, both in form and materials, according to the station and means of the wearer. It originated in the reign of King James I., and was then confined to comparatively a small number of people, — the members of a persecuted religious sect; but in the reign of his successor, Charles I., it became, with slight modifications, the universally adopted costume of a large and powerful political party; which, taking its stand on the rights of the people as opposed to the arbitrary will of the sovereign, finally defeated him on the battle-field, and deprived him of both crown and life. For half a century it was the prevailing dress in England and her American colonies; and as the costume of John Bunyan, Richard Baxter, John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell, and their cotemporaries, it will ever be regarded in history as a marked illustration of an age remarkable for the advances which it made in every direction towards freedom of thought and its consequents, — civil and religious liberty.

William Bradford

WILLIAM BRADFORD, who succeeded Carver as governor of the colony, may well be said to have been one of its chief founders. He was a native of Austerfield, a small village, within a walk of Scrooby, where, in his early days, was a Puritan congregation, presided over by a pastor of the name of Richard Clyfton, whose preaching exercised a great influence throughout the surrounding country, and deeply impressed the mind of Bradford, — peculiarly susceptible to serious impulses. He was sprung from the ranks of the yeomanry, a class of small landed proprietors, among whom were to be found the best of the national characteristics of the English people, — independence, industry, and manly self-respect. His parents died when he was quite young, leaving him a considerable inheritance for one in his station. Brought up to the labors, and receiving only the scanty education, of a farmer of that day, his natural thirst for knowledge and power of intellect enabled him to acquire most of the learning of the age. He mastered Dutch, French, Latin, Greek, and even Hebrew; which he studied with earnestness, "that he might see with his own eyes the ancient oracles of God in all their native beauty." He adopted, with the earnest enthusiasm which was the great characteristic of his mind, the theological views of the Separatist divines, and moulded his life strictly in practice to his religious belief. Becoming, early in life, a leading man in the Puritan community of England, he left with the emigrants who fled to Holland, and finally became the venerated governor and historian of the infant State in America which he had so greatly assisted to found. He lived almost through the whole period of the English Commonwealth, and saw other flourishing colonies, the offspring of that at Plymouth, rising around him, and forming the germ of an immense nation; by all of whom he was regarded with the love and veneration due to a patriarch.

Gov. Bradford was twice married, — first to Dorothy May, who accompanied him to America, but was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Cape Cod Harbor, during his absence on one of the journeys of exploration. He subsequently married Mrs. Alice Southworth, to whom he is said to have been attached before leaving England, and who came over to Plymouth, on his invitation, to become his wife.

In the engraving of Burying Hill may be noticed an obelisk, erected some years since to his memory, over the spot where his body lies interred. Many of his descendants lie buried around him, — among whom are his two sons; the gravestone of one being given below, as a specimen of the style which prevailed immediately after the first settlement of the colony.





DELFTHAVEN.

Delfthaven, or the haven of the city of Delft, is about fourteen miles from Leyden, on the river Maas, by which it communicates with the sea. It is now a quiet, old-fashioned place, and of but little commercial importance. The haven or harbor, consists of a long canal running back from the river, bordered with trees, and its quay on either side bounded by old-fashioned houses, with high, quaint gables, some of them bearing the dates of their erection about a half a century previous to the embarkation of the Pilgrims. Here those who were to remain behind, including their venerable and beloved pastor, took leave of their friends and companions in exile, being "not able to speak to one another, for the abundance of sorrow to part."

The place still remains almost the same as when they left it; perhaps it is even more quiet; and the little Dutch vessel represented in the cut is quite as large, and probably, full as seaworthy as the little Speedwell, in which they embarked upon their voyage, taking their last leave of each other with many embraces and many tears, and looking back with straining eyes, as the level shores, and long familiar landmarks receded in the distance.

"When they came to the place," says Bradford, "they found the ship and all things ready; and such of their friends as could not come with them, followed after them; and sundry also came from Amsterdam to see them shipped, and to take leave of them. That night was spent with little sleep by the most, but with friendly entertainment and Christian discourse, and other real expressions of Christian love. The next day, the wind being fair, they went on board, and their friends with them, when truly doleful was the sight of the sad and mournful parting." "But the tide, which stays for no man, calling them away that were thus loth to depart, their reverend pastor, falling down on his knees, and all they with him, commended them with most fervent tears to the Lord and his blessing; and then, with mutual embraces and many tears, they took their leave of one another — which proved to be their last leave to many of them." Such is the affecting description of that "Embarkation at Delfthaven," which was then but the sorrowful parting of a few poor, sad exiles from their friends, but is now seen to be the first act in the founding of an empire.

"Shut now the volume of history, and tell me, on any principle of human probability, what shall be the fate of this handful of adventurers? Tell me, man of military science, in how many months were they all swept off by the thirty savage tribes enumerated within the early limits of New England? Tell me, politician, how long did this shadow of a colony, on which your conventions and treaties had not smiled, languish on the distant coast? Student of history, compare for me the baffled projects, the deserted settlements, the abandoned adventures, of other times, and find the parallel of this. Was it the winter's storm, beating upon the houseless heads of women and children; was it hard labor and spare meals; was it disease; was it the tomahawk; was it the deep malady of a blighted hope, a ruined enterprise, and a broken heart, aching in its last moments, at the recollection of the loved and left beyond the sea; was it some, or all of these united, that hurried this forsaken company to their melancholy fate? And is it possible that neither of these causes, that not all combined, were able to blast this bud of hope? Is it possible, that from a beginning so feeble, so frail, so worthy not so much of admiration as of pity, there has gone forth a progress so steady, a growth so wonderful, an expansion so ample, a reality so important, a promise, yet to be fulfilled, so glorious?" — *Edward Everett's Oration, Dec. 20th*, 1824.



LAYING OUT THE FIRST DWELLING LOTS.

"Thursday, the 28th of December, so many as could went to work on the hill, where we purposed to build our platform for our ordnance, and which doth command all the plain and the bay, and from whence we may see far into the sea, and might easier be impaled, having two rows of houses and a fair street. So in the afternoon we went to measure out the grounds, and first we took notice how many families there were, willing that all single men that had no wives, to join with some family as they saw fit, that so we might build fewer houses; which was done, and we reduced them to nineteen families. To greater families we allotted larger plots; to every person half a pole in breadth, and three in length; and so lots were cast where every man should lie; which was done and staked out. We thought this proportion was large enough at the first for houses and gardens to impale them round, considering the weakness of our people, many of them growing ill with cold; for our former discoveries in frost and storms, and the wading at Cape Cod, had brought much weakness amongst us, which increased so every day more and more, and often was the cause of many of their deaths."

During the first winter and early spring their bill of mortality numbered forty-five.

Willm Brewster

Upon the departure of the Pilgrims from Holland, it was agreed that their pastor, Robinson, on account of his age and infirmities, should remain with those who were to come over when the settlement was effected; and the choice for a minister fell upon William Brewster, who, although not regularly ordained, was well qualified by his natural powers, by education, and by having long been a leading elder in the church, to fill that office.

He was a man of good family, had been educated at Cambridge (probably at Emmanuel College, founded in 1585, by Sir Walter Mildmay); and afterwards went up to London to seek employment at court. Here he became acquainted with William Davison, Secretary of State, and entering his service was employed by him in various matters of trust. Davison being sent by Elizabeth to the United Provinces to conclude a negotiation for a loan which she had consented to make on the security of three important seaports, Brewster accompanied him; and was entrusted by him with the safe keeping of the keys of Flushing. At their return, Davison was presented by the authorities with a golden chain, which Mr. Brewster wore in England as they rode together through the country, on their way to the court. Davison and Brewster were, however, destined to feel to the full how little faith can be placed in the favor of princes. Of inflexible integrity, high principles, lofty sense of honor, and unsuspicious temper, they were both ill-adapted to sustain for any considerable time, a position in a court practised in intrigue, and given up to dissimulation of every kind and degree.

Elizabeth having determined upon the death of her lovely and unfortunate rival, Mary, Queen of Scots, sent privately for Davison, and ordered him to draw the death-warrant, which she immediately signed, and sent by him to the chancellor to receive the Great Seal. Upon the death of Mary, the Queen, with her usual insincerity, affected great indignation at what she was pleased to term the precipitancy of her unfortunate secretary, whom she threw into the tower, and stripped of the greater portion of his estates. Deeply affected by this striking example of hard-hearted duplicity, Brewster still continued by his unfortunate master, rendering him every service in his power.

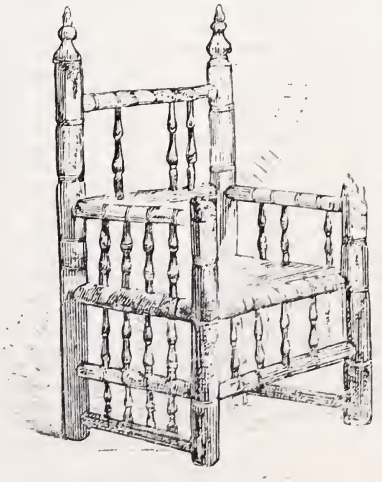
Having at length satisfied every demand of duty to his master, and gratitude to his patron, he seems to have decided to retire from a life, which required for success the sacrifice of every principle of honor and virtue, to one more congenial to an honorable and ingenuous nature. He withdrew to his estate in the country, where he lived for many years, "doing the best good he could, and walking according to the light he saw, until the Lord revealed further to him." The tyranny of the church, constantly exercised against both preachers and people whose consciences led them to depart from its usages, led at length to the final separation of great numbers; and of these, Brewster was one of the leading spirits in his immediate neighborhood, encouraging others both by precept and example, to help forward the work of promoting the views which they entertained in common; and assisting them in their necessities under the privations of a relentless persecution, often, perhaps, beyond his means.

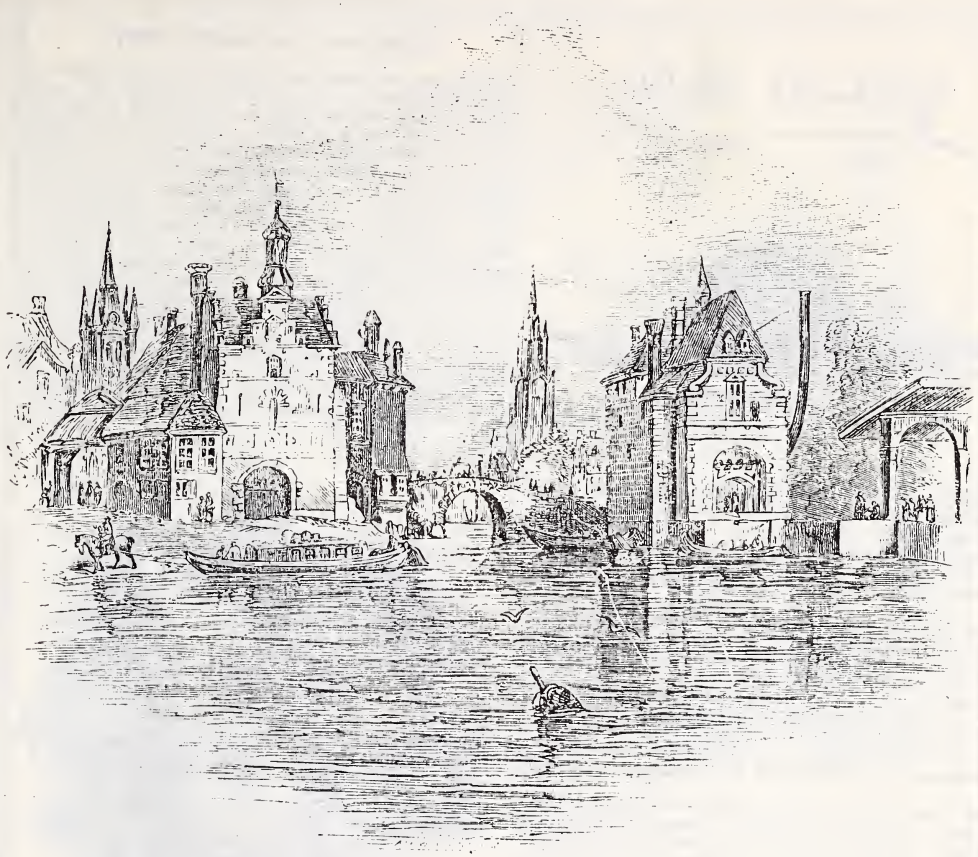
Upon the determination of James to *harry* the Puritans and Seperatists out of the land, in which he was worthily seconded by the prelates and their agents, acting by means of the Court of High Commission, Brewster with many others resolved to fly for refuge to Holland. In the arrangement necessary for the accomplishment of this object he appears to have had mainly the charge and direction of their business. Although they failed at the first attempt to leave England, at Boston, through the treachery of the captain of the vessel hired to transport them, and were seized, searched, rifled of their money and goods, thrown into prison, and the ringleaders finally bound over to the assizes, they managed afterwards, but after many vicissitudes, to reach that haven of the oppressed.

On their arrival in Holland, Brewster, originally a man of property, was so reduced that he was compelled to labor for his subsistence. His occupation was to teach English, which he did with such success that numbers of the students at Leyden resorted to him to acquire that language after their regular studies at the university were concluded. In addition to this he set up a private printing press, at which many Puritan books and pamphlets were printed in English, and sent over to England for private distribution. This rendered him so obnoxious to James and his bishops that the English ambassador at the Court of Holland was directed to have him sought out and apprehended, the Dutch assenting, being desirous from motives of policy to preserve the friendship of the English king. He transported himself and family for a time to London where he remained securely hidden until the danger was over.

When the Pilgrims had established themselves at Leyden, Robinson was formally ordained as their pastor, and Brewster was at the same time appointed elder. Upon the departure for America, as related at the commencement of this article, he was chosen to be the pastor of the emigrants until Robinson should be able to join them. This long-hoped for event never occurred, Robinson dying in Holland; and up to a few years of his death, at the age of eighty, Brewster regularly conducted the services of the church when there was no other minister, preaching twice every Sunday; and this "both profitably and powerfully."

"He died in his bed in peace, in the midst of his friends, who mourned and wept over him, and ministered what help they could unto him." A memorial of Elder Brewster in the shape of his chair, a cut of which is given below, is still preserved in Pilgrim Hall; and at the head of this article is a fac-simile of his signature.





GATES OF DELFT.

On their way from Leyden to the place of their embarkation, the Pilgrims must have passed directly through the fine old city of Delft, and between the two fortified gates represented in the engraving, which are now swept away. The canal from Leyden to Delfthaven passes through the city, and being then, as now, the universal highway, must have been traversed by our forefathers; and the treeshuyt, or canal boat, shown in the cut, is similar, in all probability, to that which carried them from their eleven years home to the place of their departure. The buildings, too, are those upon which they gazed as they passed slowly and sadly along. The gateways of mingled brick and stone, pierced with loop-holes above and below; the tall tower of the New Church built in 1381, within which repose the princes of the house of Orange; the Old Church, a ponderous and inelegant edifice, containing the tombs of three famous Dutch Admirals, one of whom, the great Martin Van Tromp, was killed combating with the English for the empire of the seas, in the year 1653, — the high houses with their variegated gables, almost overhanging the canal in the towns through which they passed, — the long rows of spreading trees, — the rich meadows of the country, enamelled with flowers, and spotted with almost innumerable cattle, — the endless windmills, — the clean country houses, each with its pavilion overhanging the water upon the bank of the canal, — the plantations of roses and tulips: — all these objects met their eyes, as they do those of the traveller of the present day, but with what different effect upon the mind. They were about to leave a land which had received them with open arms and kind hearts when they entered it poor, homeless, friendless exiles, and which had become to them at length a second home. They were about to leave the pleasant scenes of civilized life, and its comforts and enjoyments, — its security from danger, its various means of employment and support, — to enter upon a long and perhaps dangerous voyage across an ocean, even then but little known, — and to exchange all these advantages for an uncertain home in a land of savages, — with an uncleared wilderness around them, — and no strength, no security, or protection, but the courage of their hearts, the strength of their hands, and the overwatching Providence of their Father in Heaven.

It furnishes a curious reflection to the American traveller in Holland to look upon scenes which met the eyes of his fathers before the first city was built upon our shores. Two hundred and forty years have passed since down this canal, between these old towers, passed the first ship-load of emigrants to the northern shores of the United States. Then this land of Holland was rich as it is now, — its springs of industry were full; its cities thronged with mechanics and merchants, with princes and burghers; its church towers and spires pointed to heaven. — Almost at the moment when they left its shores it had reached its highest point of prosperity, as compared with other lands, and until within a few years when the mighty engines of modern cizilization invaded its quietude and repose, Holland remained unchanged. During the same time what immense alterations have taken place in the land which the Pilgrim Fathers chose for their home? What boundless regions have been opened to civilization! what numberless cities have been built! how many commonwealths have been founded! what myriads of ships spec the ocean instead of that little bark, then almost alone upon the waters! And all this change, all this progress, has mainly grown out of the inspired energy of those men and women, who, on the 1st of August, 1620, left Delfthaven in the Speedwell, and on the 21st of December landed from the May-Flower on Plymouth Rock.



THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

"What is the good of it?" say those who would beat down all shrines, and statues, and temples, lest in doing homage to the memory of the illustrious dead, we verge upon Pagan adoration. Many ages ago the eloquent Pericles, in an oration in honor of the hero-dead who fell fighting for the liberties of Greece, declared in true and burning words the good of doing honor to the memory of the noble dead. It was not that they — immortal in their deeds—needed temple or column to perpetuate their fame, or reward their virtues, but because the living, by thus spurring emulation of the good and heroic dead, inspired and ennobled themselves. Their homage was proof that they were not ungrateful, nor insensible to the deeds that constitute glory and renown. No wreath is given, and no monument reared by a nation to the memory of its illustrious dead, but it blossoms with good for the living through all future time. Virtue is encouraged, patriotism kindled, and all that is noble in our nature inspired to action, by this homage to the greatness and goodness of our race.



DWELLINGS OF THE PILGRIMS.

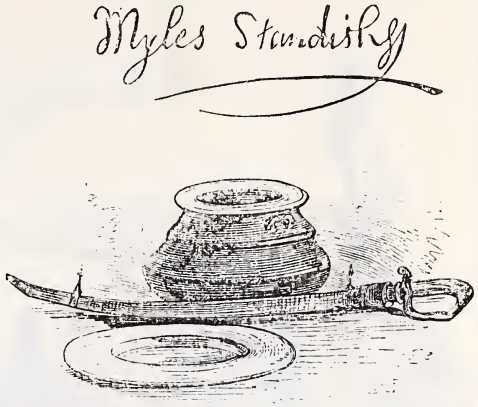
De Rasieres, who visited Plymouth in 1627, in a letter preserved in the Library at the Hague gives the following account of the settlement. The houses are constructed of hewn planks, with gardens enclosed behind and at the sides with boards. To prevent surprise, each had beside a defensive stockade, and there were three wooden gates at the extremities of the streets. In the centre, on the cross street, stood the Governor's house, before which was a square enclosure, upon which four *patereros* were mounted so as to flank the streets. Upon Burial (then called Fort) Hill, was a large square house, with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they had six four or five pounders, which commanded the whole neighborhood. The lower part of this fort was used on Sundays for a church.

MYLES STANDISH.

One of the most prominent individuals of the Pilgrim Band, the arm and shield of the infant colony, was Captain Myles Standish, a man whose iron nerve and dauntless courage contributed much towards carrying the Infant Society through the perils with which it was menaced. He was small of stature but sinewy and robust, with a constitution of iron, and an intrepidity of spirit, nurtured by a military education, which no danger could appal.

His family was one of the oldest in Lancashire, having flourished there from soon after the Conquest; and several of them had been distinguished for military spirit and prowess.

Myles Standish inherited in a pre eminent degree the



family talent, and being compelled to seek his fortune, chose the profession of arms, and served with the army sent by Queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the Dutch in their struggle against Spain. At Leyden he fell in with the Pilgrims, and was induced by the love of adventure, no less than an admiration of their principles, to join them in their emigration to America.

He was a passenger in the May-Flower, with his wife and daughter; the former of whom (Rose Standish) died during the first winter, and the latter (Lora Standish) before her father, as shown by the following extract from his will. "My will is, that out of my whole estate, my funeral charges to be taken out, and my body to be buried in a decent manner; and if I die in Duxburrow, my body to be layed as near as convenient to my two dear daughters, Lora Standish, my daughter, and Mary Standish, my daughter-in-law."

At the time of the conspiracy between the Paomet and Massachusetts Indians to cut off the colonists, Captain Standish's promptitude and bravery in killing the leaders were probably the salvation of the settlement; and his name was ever afterwards a word of terror to the savages.

After the settlement, the neighborhood of Duxbury and Kingston was allotted to Captain Standish, John Alden, Jonathan Brewster, and Thomas Prence, and the Hill, now called Captain's Hill, with the adjacent lands, became the portion of Standish. Here he built his house, and set himself to repose; here too, in 1656, he died, at the age of seventy-two, but his burial-place is unknown.

His house was burned down while occupied by his eldest son, but the underpining still remains to mark its site and form; and the old hearthstones with the blackened slabs, which formed the back of the fire-places, still stand in their places. The estate is now in the possession of James Hall, of Boston, who has collected quite a number of memorials of the original owner.

The good sword of Standish, and a kettle and dish said to have been his, are preserved in Pilgrim Hall, where is also an interesting memorial of Lora Standish, a well-wrought sampler, testifying to her piety as well as her skill in needlework.

CAPTAIN'S HILL.

"We trace the *mount*, which gently soars
Above the sea and circling shores,
Where Standish, first of martial name,
Who dauntless won heroic fame,
Skilful and brave to guide the band
Which firm achieved this chosen land,
Was wont to gaze on every side,
And scan the sail of every tide."

This beautiful mount is situated in the south-easterly part of Duxbury, and is visible at the right in the View of Plymouth on the Dollar Testimonial given to subscribers to the Monument Fund.



THE PILGRIM MEETING-HOUSE.

On one of the most elevated parts of Burying Hill, in Plymouth, the Pilgrim Forefathers of New England erected their first place of religious worship. The exact position of this rudely built structure can be easily pointed out to the visitor who makes his pilgrimage to this hallowed spot. Only a few steps, in an easterly direction, from the tall granite memorial standing over the grave of Elder Cushman may be seen a slightly rising mound, and here tradition places the first site of the Pilgrims' Meeting-house. The following allusion to this interesting building, if such it may be called, appeared in the issue of the Pilgrim Almanac for 1860: —

"Close beside the green hillock subsequently selected as the grave lot of the venerable Elder, the fathers in earlier days built their humble sanctuary — small, indeed, but then the only one in New England, and that one their own, and untrammelled by the yoke of antichristian bondage. They did not place it obscurely, shaded and hidden from sight, as if afraid or ashamed that their house of God should be seen, — but upon the hill top, a guide for the wayfarer, a mark for all, — the first object to attract and welcome the eye of the Pilgrim outcast, seeking shelter and repose in the land where the most abject and lowly might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, uncontrolled by the dogmas of an established church and the intolerance of a blasting hierarchy. Here, still earlier, stood the scanty fortification of the peaceful little band of puritans, — a simple platform, with slender roof and unpretending battlements, hewn from native forests. Slight as was the structure, it served well to protect them from the sudden inroads of savage beasts, and as a defense against the more wily and barbarous Indian foe. It served another and a holier purpose — it was the place of prayer and the place of worship — the first rudiments of the first building of the first church of the Pilgrim Fathers."

From a letter of Isaac DeRasieres, evidently a French Protestant, written, probably, in 1627, the following mention is made respecting the same structure of the forefathers: — "Upon the hill they have a large square house with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannons, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country. The lower part they use for their church, where they preach on Sundays and the usual holidays. They assemble by beat of drum, each with his musket or firelock, in front of the captain's door; they have their cloaks on, and place themselves in order, three abreast, and are led by a sergeant without beat of drum. Behind comes the governor in a long robe; beside him, on the right hand, comes the preacher, with his cloak on, and on the left hand the captain with his sidearms and cloak on, and with a small cane in his hand; and so they march in good order, and each sets his arms down near him. Thus they are constantly on their guard night and day."

The accompanying engraving is intended to give an ideal representation of the above described structure.



THE CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

Who, that has lived through years of careless gayety or sorrow or crime, has forgotten that little prayer so often murmured at the mother's knee: —

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

"The origin of this stanza it is difficult to trace. It appeared in the 'New England Primer' more than fourscore years ago, and was probably then as many years older, although some have ascribed it to Dr. Watts. Mr. Tower, in his "Pictorial Reader," mentions as a fact related of J Q. Adams, that, during his long life, he never retired to bed without repeating the above prayer of his childhood, which, learned from a mother's lips, he had been early taught to lisp. The prevailing sentiment, so sublimely simple, however childishly expressed, so affected some poet of after days, as to originate one of the most touching little poems in our language. The name of the author is not now remembered; but his beautiful production ought to be immortalized by general republication every year."



The dreamy night draws nigh;
Soft airs delicious breathe of mingled flowers,
And on the wings of slumber creep the hours;
The moon is high.
See yonder tiny cot,
The lattice decked with vines: a tremulous ray
Steals out to where the silver moonbeams lay,
Yet pales them not!
Within, two holy eyes,
Two little hands clasped softly, and a brow
Where thought sits busy weaving garlands now
Of joys and sighs
For the swift-coming years:
Two rosy lips with innocent worship part.

List! be thou saint, or skeptic if thou art,
Thou must have ears, —

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Doth it not noiseless ope
The very floodgates of thy heart, and make
A better man of thee? — for her sweet sake,
Who, with strong hope,
Her sweet task ne'er forgot
To whisper "Now I lay me," o'er and o'er,
As thou didst kneel upon the sanded floor:
Forget them not!

From many a festive hall,
Where flashing light and flushing glances vie,
And, robed in splendor, mirth makes revelry,
Soft voices call
On the light-hearted throngs
To sweep the harp-strings, and to join the dance
The careless girl starts lightly, as perchance,
Amid the songs,
The merry laugh, the jest,
Come to her vision songs of long ago,
When by her snowy couch she murmured low,
Before her rest,
That single infant's prayer.
Once more at home, she lays her jewels by,
Throws back the curls that shade her heavy eye,
And, kneeling there
With quivering lip and sigh,
Takes from her fingers white the sparkling rings,
The golden coronet from her brow, and flings
The baubles by;
Nor doth she thoughtless dare
To seek her rest, till she hath asked of Heaven
That all her sins through Christ may be forgiven:
Then comes the prayer, —

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

The warrior on the field,
After the battle, pillowing his head
Perhaps upon a fallen comrade dead,
Scorns not to yield
To the sweet memories of his childhood's hour,
When fame was bartered for a crimson flower.
The statesman gray,
His massive brow all hung with laurel leaves,
Forgets his honors while his memory weaves
A picture of that home, 'mid woods and streams,
Where hoary mountains caught the sun's first beams;
A cabin rude; the wide fields glistening;
The cattle yoked, and mutely listening;
The farmer's toil, the farmer's fare, and, best
Of earthly luxuries, the farmer's rest.
But, hark! a soft voice steals upon his heart, —
"Now say your prayer, my son, before we part;"
And clasping his great hands, a child once more,
Upon his breast, — forgetting life's long war, —
Thus hear him pray:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."



BURYING HILL, PLYMOUTH.

On the brow of one of the highest eminences in the old town of Plymouth rest the mortal parts of many of the Pilgrim Forefathers, — too many of them, alas, without even a humble gravestone to mark the spot of their sepulture. The turf, in gently rising mounds, indicates what tradition alone besides, in the absence of all written testimony, makes more certain, that there the fathers are sleeping from their labors.

When the modern pilgrim finds his way to Plymouth, and, with filial veneration, directs his steps to the sacred spot where rest the fathers of New England, he is peculiarly struck with the remarkable objects which are presented to his view. When he has ascended the high hill, and looks around upon the innumerable gravestones which affection has placed as the last tributes to the memory of departed parents, relatives and friends, he seeks in vain for any ancient memorial to mark the graves of the May-Flower pilgrims of 1620. In vain he inquires for the graves of those who came in the Fortune in 1621, in vain for those of the Ann and Little James, in 1623. In vain he asks, in vain he seeks. Of all these, Thomas Cushman alone of the Fortune, and Thomas Clark alone of the Ann, are remembered by tablets. Their graves alone were surely designated by gravestones on Burying Hill. One of the old comers, Phineas Pratt, was similarly remembered in the old burial-ground in Charlestown. Uncertain tradition, however, has attempted to point out the burial places of a few others, and modern memorials have been erected to their memory.

In an elevated position in one part of this field of the dead, may be seen the shaft erected in memory of William Bradford, not only, emphatically the Governor of the Plymouth Colony, but the faithful chronicler of the Pilgrims, his associates in the great enterprise. In another direction is the large slab commemorating the life and services of the venerable John Howland; and still, in another portion of the field, the monument which the filial regard of the Cushman family has raised over the grave of their pious ancestor, the excellent Elder. These, indeed, are modern erections, but not the less honorable.

The site upon Burying Hill on which the Cushman monument stands has hallowed family associations, and is not in itself entirely devoid of interesting recollections of a more general character. It is the identical spot selected for the burial place of Elder Cushman by his bereaved friends and religious associates; and beneath the turf which has grown for ages, and whose verdure has only now and then been disturbed, as a new tenant has been admitted to the community of the dead, to mingle ashes with those of the venerated sire, rest the remains of the earliest of this Pilgrim family, — the Cushmans. Around the Elder's humble grave were buried many of the church, who, from their feelings of attachment, desired to be near him in death, as they had been with him in life; — among these were the officers of the church, with whom he had for so many years ministered; but his pastor was not permitted to be with him in his long sleep, but is quietly reposing in the distant regions of the sunny South. From this spot the turf has now been removed, — but the sacred remains are still there. The turf has given place to more enduring granite.

Close beside the green hillock subsequently selected as the grave lot of the venerable Elder, the fathers in earlier days built their humble sanctuary — small, indeed, but then the only one in New England, and that one their own, and untrammelled by the yoke of antichristian bondage. They



did not place it obscurely, shaded and hidden from sight, as if afraid or ashamed that their house of God should be seen, — but upon the hill top, a guide for the wayfarer, a mark for all, — the first object to attract and welcome the eye of the Pilgrim outcast, seeking shelter and repose in the land where the most abject and lowly might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, uncontrolled by the dogmas of an established church and the intolerance of a blasting hierarchy Here, still earlier, stood the scanty fortification of the peaceful little band of Puritans, — a simple platform, with slender roof and unpretending battlements, hewn from native forests. Slight as was the structure, it served well to protect them from the sudden inroads of savage beasts, and as a defense against the hostile attacks of the more wily and barbarous Indian foe. It served another and a holier purpose — it was the place of prayer, the place of worship — the first rudiments of the first building of the first church of the Pilgrim Fathers.

While standing within this ancient cemetery, the stranger is forcibly struck with the appearance of the large number of monumental tablets and burial mounds which he notices on all sides, compared with the smaller number of buildings in the village at its base, — that the dwellings of the dead far outnumber the dwellings of the living. The immediate scene presents a vast assemblage of the past and a more limited population of the present — the quiet remains of other days above, and busy and bustling life of to-day below Here is where the forefathers lie with their children of more than two centuries, gathered together in family clusters, awaiting the call of the last great day. And where could they lie more appropriately than in the chosen land of their American pilgrimage?

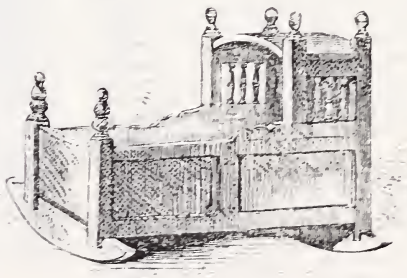
Extending the eye beyond the hill at his feet, and beyond the village and a few sparsely scattered houses adjacent, the stranger will witness the placid and hospitable waters, formed into a safe and quiet harbor, by the almost surrounding headlands and projecting beaches. His attention will be drawn to the Gurnet, at the eastward, with its twin beacons, and to Saquish, noted for affording food for the almost famished voyagers; — to Clark's Island, on the north, where the Pilgrims, after their arrival in their new home, first passed the Christian Sabbath in prayer, — to the fields of Duxbury and the green elevation there, which bears the name of the redoubtable Captain Standish, — to the lands of Kingston, where piously dwelt good Elder Cushman and his devoted Mary, beside their never-failing spring of living water, and where they terminated their earthly pilgrimage, — and to the meanderings of Jones's River, and Rocky Nook, and Plain Dealing; and more westerly, to the chain of undulating hills, upon the chief of which is laid the foundation of the national monument to the Pilgrim Fathers, and to the fresh waters of Billington Sea, and the numerous crystal lakes of the townships. More southerly will be seen the Town Brook and Pilgrims' Spring, where the Pilgrims first quenched their burning thirst, and Watson's Hill, where first appeared human friendship, in the person of the almost civilized Massasoit. Further to the east, following the circuit, the villages of Wellingly and Eel River, and the far-famed beach, and the warning and inviting Manumet are seen. All these the stranger sees; and he may also see, almost at his feet, the famous Leyden Street, where were the first dwellings of the Pilgrims, and the Middle Street, and the North Street, lying parallel to each other, and at right-angles with and between the Main Street and the Water Street at the Water side, where were the first allotments of land — and he may see Forefathers' Rock, the place of landing, and Cole's Hill, where were laid to rest, during the first winter, half of the precious freight of the May-Flower. Well may we say to him, as he stands beside the graves of the Fathers,

Stranger! — As from this sacred spot, hallowed by the remembrance of the true-hearted, who sleep beneath its turf, you cast your eyes around and view scenes unsurpassed in interest and beauty, — while you behold flourishing towns and villages abounding in industry, prosperity, and happiness, where once all was dreary, inhospitable, and desolate, — think of the self-sacrificing forefathers, learn to emulate their virtues, and firmly resolve to transmit unimpaired, to the latest posterity, the glorious lessons of their noble examples.



PEREGRINE WHITE'S APPLE-TREE.

Peregrine White was born on board the May-Flower, in Cape Cod Harbor, at the time of the exploration of the coast, made for the purpose of fixing upon a proper location for a settlement. In consideration of his being "the first of the English born in these parts," he petitioned to be allowed a portion of land, and was allotted two hundred acres in what is now the town of Marshfield, where he lived to the almost patriarchal age of eighty-three. The tree planted by his hand, of which a cut is here given, must have been one of the first, if not the very first, of its kind in that vicinity, and still produces fruit. It stands on a part of the farm which was owned by the late Daniel Webster.



FULLER CRADLE.

The cradle, of which a representation is given above, was originally the family cradle of Dr. Samuel Fuller, one of those who came over in the "May-Flower," and one of the signers of the Social Compact. His wife was left behind, but came over afterwards in the "Anne." Fuller was a deacon of the church, and no less remarkable for his piety than for his skill in his profession. He was sent by the Governor to the assistance of Weston's company, and afterwards to Boston, to the colonists, who came over with Winthrop. He died of an epidemic disease in 1633. A tradition exists, that this cradle was on board the "May-Flower," and used to rock Peregrine White, the first New Englander. It was made, like most old-fashioned furniture, to be handed down from generation to generation, and seems to have well fulfilled the intention.

"The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest:
When Summer's throned on high,
And the world's warm breast is in verdure dressed,
Go, stand on the hill where they lie;
The earliest ray of the golden day
On that hallowed spot is cast;
And the evening sun as he leaves the world
Looks kindly on that spot last."

PIERPONT.

"By their fruits ye shall know them. Not by the graceful foliage which dallies with the summer breeze; not by the flower which fades with the perfume which it scatters on the gale; but by the golden, perfect fruit, in which the mysterious life of the plant is garnered up, which the genial earth and kindling sun have ripened into the refreshment and food of man, and which, even when it perisheth, leaves behind it the germs of continued and multiplied existence."

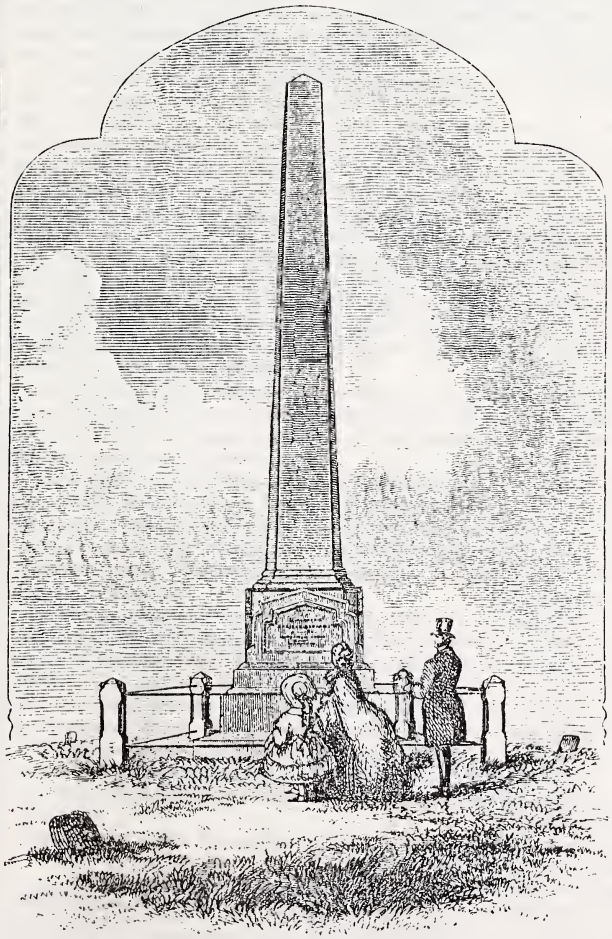
EVERETT'S Remarks at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1845.

"This rock has become an object of veneration in the United States. I have seen bits of it carefully preserved in several towns of the Union. Does not this sufficiently show that all human power and greatness is in the soul of man? Here is a stone which the feet of a few outcasts pressed for an instant, and the stone becomes famous; it is treasured by a great nation; its very dust is shared as a relic. And what has become of the gateways of a thousand palaces? Who cares for them?"

DE TOCQUEVILLE.

"We have an advantage over all nations in being able to trace our history from the beginning. We have no fabulous age, but it has more romance than any which has ever been written."

SALTONSTALL.



CUSHMAN MONUMENT,

IN BURYING HILL CEMETERY, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

ERECTED A. D. 1858.

On the 15th of August, 1855, the descendants of the Cushman ancestors and their relatives, met together at Plymouth, in honor of their venerated ancestors, Robert Cushman, the right hand of the Plymouth forefathers, and Elder Thomas Cushman, his son, who for about forty-three years acceptably served the church of the Pilgrims as Ruling Elder. On the following day the persons, assembled from almost every State in the Union, visited the grave of their ancestor, the Elder, and before parting resolved to erect an enduring monument over the remains of this venerable man. This object was subsequently consummated; and on the 16th of September, 1858, in commemoration of the sailing of the May-Flower from Plymouth, in England, for the new home in New England, the monument was consecrated with becoming exercises and ceremonies.

The Cushman monument stands in a conspicuous position within the ancient cemetery of the Plymouth fathers, upon Burying Hill, within sight of the hospitable harbor where the May-Flower lay safely moored in the inclement winter of 1620; and also, of the far famed solitary rock of that sandy shore whereon the forefathers first set foot on the memorable twenty-first of December, and almost beneath the drippings of the first Christian sanctuary in New England.

The monument is a massive and tasteful structure, built of smoothly hewn Quincy granite, of the finest and most durable quality, and is highly creditable to the skill and faithfulness of Messrs. C. R. & C. Mitchell, the contractors. Its form is that of an obelisk with plainly chamfered edges, having a Grecian base standing upon an ornamented pedestal, also chamfered to its base, and containing sunken panels; the pedestal rests upon two square plinths, and the whole structure upon blocks of hewn granite occupying the whole space enclosed by a quadrangular fence, constructed with large stone posts and substantial iron rails. The whole height of the monument, including the stone blocks upon which it stands, is about twenty-seven and one-half feet; the base of the pedestal is about five feet square, and of the lowest plinth about eight feet. The space within the railing is about twelve feet square. The tablets, which contain the inscriptions in raised letters, occupy the four panels of the pedestal, and measure about thirty-six by twenty-two inches. They are of metallic bronze, and were cast at the foundry of Messrs. Henry N. Hooper & Co., in Boston.



THE SPIRIT AND POLICY OF THE PLYMOUTH COLONY.

A prominent statesman has recently and fitly remarked that the cause in which he and his associates are enlisted will be successful "when it can dispel the fears of the timid, conquer the prejudices of the ignorant, and convince the reason of the intelligent."

To accomplish the last of these is not usually a difficult task; and in regard to the Pilgrim Monument enterprise, we believe it has already been done. The others still present serious obstacles, which, however, time and information are gradually overcoming, rendering it more and more evident that the accomplishment of the desired work is only a question of *time*.

On a preceding page may be found an article on the Pilgrims of the May-Flower, in commemoration of whose LANDING, and in honor of *whose* principles, as promulgated in their SOCIAL COMPACT, the Pilgrim Society is erecting a National Monument. In that article is the statement that "nearly all of those self-sacrificing men and women had gone from the scene of their privations and sufferings *before that period* of persecution on which some persons persist in fixing their minds" *

It will tend to "conquer the prejudices" of such persons, and be but simple justice to the Pilgrims, if they will acquaint themselves with the facts in relation to the spirit and policy of the Plymouth colony and its distinction from the Massachusetts and other New England colonies. Many persons seem not to be aware of any such distinction, and indiscriminately charge upon the Pilgrims the faults of another colony and not unfrequently of another and a later age. Such a distinction, however, did exist in territorial limits, mode of government, and in the spirit and policy pursued towards those differing from their religious views. "The Pilgrims of Plymouth were more liberal in feeling and more tolerant in practice than the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay." †

This difference is attributed, by the able writer just quoted, to the instructions of their excellent pastor, Rev. John Robinson, their residence in Holland, and their contact with other sects of Christians

"Whether," he adds, "these reasons fully account for the superior liberality of the Plymouth Colonists, or not, the records show that as they were distinct from the Puritans in England, and had long been separated from them in Holland, so did they preserve that distinction in some measure in America."

"The simple forms of democratic government were maintained in Plymouth for eighteen years, until the growth of the colony compelled the introduction of the representative system. The laws were enacted by the entire people, and their execution entrusted to a governor, and council of five assistants, afterwards increased to seven."

"The government of Massachusetts was much more restrictive, and the circumstances of the colony compelled more frequent changes in its forms than was the case with Plymouth."

The Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies were as distinct from each other as they both were from the Connecticut and New Haven colonies, until 1643, when these four colonies formed a confederacy for their mutual protection. Eight commissioners, two from each colony, met at Boston, May, 1643, where they drew up the Articles of Confederation, which was undoubtedly the germ of our Federal Union. The style adopted was that of the United Colonies of New England. Their little Congress, the first of the New World, was to be composed of eight members, two from each colony. They were to assemble annually, in the different colonies by rotation, to consult together on all matters of mutual defense and protection; yet they were not empowered to legislate in such a manner as to abridge the independent action of the separate colonial assemblies. These were to be as distinct and independent of each other as are our State legislatures of the present day. Plymouth was not responsible, — nor, by well informed persons, is it held chargeable, — for any severities of law or execution in Massachusetts.

The two colonies continued distinct from each other until 1692; and any person who confounds the two and condemns the Pilgrims for acts committed by the people of the Massachusetts colony, betrays his ignorance of the early history of his country, besides doing great injustice to the Pilgrims.

"As the Pilgrims were more free in their political constitution than the Puritans, so they were more liberal towards those who differed from them in points of religious doctrine." * This is evinced, especially, by the records obtained from different sources respecting the treatment of the Rev. Roger Williams. In the Massachusetts Colony the rights of citizenship were made dependent upon religious tests, church-membership being a prerequisite to the rights of suffrage.

Roger Williams, then pastor of a church in Salem, was among the first and foremost to resist the attempt of the civil authorities thus to interfere with the rights of conscience. As the result of the controversy growing out of this question, he was banished from Salem, and "sought refuge beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in the more liberal colony of the Pilgrims." † "At Plymouth he was well accepted as an assistant in the ministry to Rev. Ralph Smith, then pastor of the church there." ‡

"The principal men of the colony treated him with marked attention." . . . "The generous spirit of the Pilgrims preserved him in a great measure from the annoyance which had caused his removal from Salem, and protected him from the offensive interference of the civil authorities." *

When driven a second time from Salem and the Massachusetts Colony, he commenced a settlement on the eastern bank of the Seekonk River, just within the limits of the Plymouth Colony, Gov Winslow, who was his personal friend, simply *advised* that, as they "were loath to displease the Bay, he should remove to the other side of the river." This advice he cheerfully followed, and, adopting the views of the Baptists, became at once the founder of Rhode Island and of the first Baptist church in America. §

No evidence appears that during the witchcraft delusion any instance of it occurred within the bounds of the Plymouth Colony.

* Some think they find in the facts of the descendants of the Pilgrims a sufficient reason for refusing to aid the Pilgrim Society in their noble work. They seem to overlook or misapprehend the object in view what is to be commemorated and whose or what principles it is proposed to honor. For whatever wrongs their descendants may have committed, the Pilgrims should not be held chargeable,—certainly not those who died within the first year after their Landing. Let them, at least, be honored, even for "having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, a voyage to plant the first colony," &c. — See "Compact" in Almanac for 1869, page 26.

† Arnold's History of Rhode Island, 1859.

* Arnold's History of Rhode Island, 1859.

† Bentley's Salem.

‡ Morton's Memorial.

§ It may be remarked that the persecution of Roger Williams at Salem, occurred previous to his adoption of the peculiar tenets of the Baptists. It had no reference, therefore, to the sentiments of that denomination, and, in itself, furnishes no ground for the charge that the Puritans persecuted the Baptists.



ROGER WILLIAMS.

BY HON. S. G. ARNOLD.

In February, 1631, the ship "Lyon" arrived at Nantasket with twenty passengers and a large store of provisions. Her arrival was most timely, for the colonists were reduced to the last exigencies of famine. Many had already died of want, and many more were rescued from imminent peril by this providential occurrence. A public fast had been appointed for the day succeeding that on which the ship reached Boston. It was changed to a general thanksgiving. There was another incident connected with the arrival of this ship which made it an era, not only in the affairs of Massachusetts, but in the history of America. She brought to the shores of New England the founder of a new State; the exponent of a new philosophy; the intellect that was to harmonize religious differences, and sooth the sectarian asperities of the New World; a man whose clearness of mind enabled him to deduce from the mass of crude speculations which abounded in the seventeenth century a proposition so comprehensive, that it is difficult to say whether its application has produced the most beneficial influence upon religion, morals, or politics. This man was Roger Williams, then about thirty-two years of age. He was a scholar, well versed in the ancient and some of the modern tongues, an earnest inquirer after truth, and an ardent friend of popular liberty as well for the mind as for the body. As "a godly minister," he was welcomed to the society of the Puritans, and soon invited by the church in Salem as an assistant to their pastor, Samuel Skelton. The invitation was accepted; but the term of his ministry was destined to be brief. His fearlessness in denouncing the errors of the times, and especially the doctrine of the magistrates' power in religion, gave rise to a system of persecution, which, before the close of the summer, obliged him to seek refuge beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in the more liberal colony of the Pilgrims. He remained at Plymouth two years; but his attachment seems never to have been withdrawn from the people of Salem, who reciprocated the warmth of his regard, and invited his return. Here he again assisted Mr. Skelton, whose health was rapidly failing, and upon whose death he was ordained pastor by the church, though the Court interfered to prevent it. This interference ripened at length into a "decree" of banishment from Salem, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Colony.

Driven from the society of civilized men, and debarred the consolation of Christian sympathy, Williams turned his steps southward, to find among heathen savages the boon of charity which was refused at home. The now venerable Ousamequin, who sixteen years before had first welcomed the weary Pilgrims to his shores, and with whom Williams, during his residence at Plymouth, had contracted a friendship, received with open arms the lonely and twice-exiled Puritan. From him Williams obtained a grant of land near what is now called Cove Mills, on the eastern bank of Seekonk River, where he built a house and commenced planting, with a view of permanent residence. But this was not to be his home. In the quaint scriptural language of the day, "he had tarried on this side Jordan, while the promised land lay still beyond." He was soon advised by his friend, Gov. Winslow, that, as his plantation was within the limits of Plymouth Colony, who "were loath to displease the Pay, he should remove to the other side of the water." This he resolved to do; and, in company with five others, who appear to have followed him from Salem, he embarked in his canoe, to find at length a resting-place on the free hills of Providence. Tradition has preserved the shout of welcome, "What cheer, netop?" which greeted his landing at "Slate Rock;" poetry has embalmed it in enduring verse; good taste affixed the name "What cheer" to the adjacent farm; and even the spirit of enterprise and the growth of population, which have thrown these broad lands into the market of a proud and prosperous city, have respected the consecrated spot, and reserved "What Cheer Square," with its primeval rock, for ever to mark the place where the weary feet of Roger Williams first pressed the soil of Providence, — so named in gratitude to his Supreme Deliverer.

GEORGE WATSON.

George Watson, one of the most prominent of the early inhabitants of Plymouth, came to New England about the year 1632. He was a resident of the town of Plymouth in 1633, and a freeman of the colony in 1634. In 1635 he became a householder, having purchased the dwelling-house of Deacon Richard Masterson, and married Phebe, daughter of Robert Hicks, who was a passenger in the "Fortune," in the fall of 1621, with Mr. Robert Cushman, the noted agent of the colonists. Phebe, with her mother and the other members of the family, came in the "Ann," during the summer of 1623.

Mr. Watson (who, there is reason to believe, was the second son of Robert and Elizabeth, and brother of Robert, who married Mary Rockwell, and of Thomas, who had a wife named Sarah, subsequently the wife of Samuel Dunham) very early rose to considerable consequence in the little community at Plymouth, respectably performing the duties of many offices, and, like a prudent and persevering man, largely increasing the number of his broad acres, and rearing up a family of children, who in their turn have each been the parent stock of a large number of the most respectable and public-spirited men in the Old Colony.

Mr. Watson died, according to the old style of reckoning time, on the thirty-first of January, 1688–9, having entered upon the 87th year of his age; so that, by computation, it would appear that he was born early in the year 1602, which would have made his age about 21 when he came in the "Fortune," in November, 1621. His children were, Phebe, who married Deacon Jonathan Shaw, January 22, 1656–7, o. s.; Mary, who married Thomas Leonard of Taunton, August 21, 1662, o. s.; John, who died young; Samuel and Elizabeth, twins, born January 18, 1617–8, o. s., of whom Samuel died August 20, 1649, o. s., and Elizabeth married Joseph Williams, of Taunton, November 28, 1667, o. s.; Jonathan, born March 9, 1651–2, o. s., and died in infancy; and Elkanah, born February 25, 1655–6, o. s., married Mercy Hedge in 1676, and was drowned in Plymouth Harbor, at the same time with Edward Dotey and John Dotey, February 8, 1689–90, o. s. Mrs. Phebe Watson, the wife, died May 22, 1663, o. s.



The engraving printed in connection with this article exhibits the appearance of a memorial relic of Mr Watson, which has been carefully preserved and handed down in one of the branches of the family two hundred and twenty-five years The silver bowl was brought to this country by Mr. Watson, and bears his initials, "G. W.," on its base. At his decease, in 1689, it fell to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Williams of Taunton, and bears their initials, "$\frac{\text{I. E.}}{\text{W.}}$" Then it passed to Elizabeth, wife of Jacob White, daughter of Benjamin Williams, and granddaughter of the above-named Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, who subsequently gave it to her great-grandson, Nehemiah Hall, in whose possession it now is, and whose initials, "N. H.," it also bears. It is preserved here as a link between the present and the olden time, and as a memorial of a most worthy man.



RIDING TO CHURCH.

Even up to the period of the Revolution, vehicles of every sort were extremely rare. A writer in the "Old Colony Memorial," some years back, recollects when the first chaise passed through the town of Plymouth, and says "it made a greater wonderment than the appearance of a mammoth. People were puzzled for a name, and at last they called it a calash." This must have been from the resemblance of its top to the head-covering of the same name represented in the cut of female costumes. The most common conveyance was by horses, fitted with saddles and pillions. Two could in this way ride on the same animal, and oftentimes a child was added to the burthen. Thus the minister, or the farmer "well-to-do," rode with wife or daughter to church. But a very small proportion of the population could afford even this luxury. Most of them walked. Even young women were accustomed to walk from five to eight miles; and instances are recorded, in which, for years in succession, mothers walked from ten to twelve miles, and carried their infants in their arms. In front of the churches where the people were much in the habit of riding was a small platform, approached by a couple of steps, for the dames to mount from; this was called a horse-block, and is still to be seen in some retired places. The men in the earlier times went to church, and about their ordinary field-labors, armed, for fear of the savages. In the first settlements, they assembled at the house of prayer, summoned by the beat of the drum, for as yet bells were not to be obtained; and sentinels were placed at convenient posts, to give the alarm if any foe should approach. The roads, in most cases, were mere bridle-paths through the forest; the streams were crossed at fording-places, there being no bridges; and the whole appearance of the country was that of a wilderness just commencing to be the abode of civilized men.





FIRST SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia owes her first permanent settlement to the courage, energy, sagacity, and untiring perseverance of a single man, Capt. John Smith.

The assigns of Sir Walter Raleigh (who was now imprisoned in the tower) had never relinquished the idea of planting a colony in Virginia; and by degrees various men of rank, wealth, and influence had arrrived at the conclusion that it was possible to found a prosperous state in the temperate regions of America. King James, vain-glorious rather than ambitious, favored the design of enlarging his dominions, and readily granted a charter, with power "to deduce a colony into Virginia," but reserving to the monarch absolute legislative authority, and the control of all appointments.

Under this charter, in December, 1606, more than a century after the discovery of the continent by Cabot, and forty-one years after the settlement of Florida, the little squadron of three vessels, the largest not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, bearing one hundred and five men destined to remain, set sail for Virginia.

Newport, the commander of the fleet, sailed by way of the Canaries and West India Islands; and it was not till the middle of May, that, after passing the magnificent bay of the Chesapeake, they arrived in the James River, and selected as a site for the colony the peninsula of Jamestown, about fifty miles from its mouth.

Smith, now not thirty years old, was one of the most prominent of the adventurers. On the voyage his genius had created jealousies and raised up enemies against him; and one of the first acts of the council, upon being constituted, was to exclude him from their body on a charge of sedition, but by the exhortation of Hunt, the clergyman, he was soon restored to his station.

While the men were employed in felling timber for the fort and houses, Newport, Smith, and twenty others ascended the James River to the falls, and visited the great chief, Powhattan, at his principal seat, a village of twelve wigwams, just below the present site of Richmond.

About the middle of June, Newport sailed for England. On the departure of the ships, the colonists sank at once into a state of the most pitiable depression. In a wilderness, surrounded by savages, cut off from all communication with civilized man, unused to labor, their provisions scanty and spoiled by the long voyage, weakened by the heat of the summer, — they drooped and died, till in August only one-half of the original number survived. To complete the miseries of the remainder, Wingfield, the president of the council, had seized upon the choicest stores, and was on the point of abandoning the colony and escaping to the West Indies. He was at once deposed, and Ratcliff, a man possessing neither talent nor energy, appointed in his place. The administration of the affairs of the colony, through the weakness of the president, now fell upon Smith; and the buoyancy of his spirits, the vigor of his will, and the cheerfulness of his courage, well qualified him for the duties.

He inspired the natives with awe by his intrepidity; quelled the spirit of anarchy among the emigrants by defeating the conspiracies of Wingfield and Ratcliffe to desert the settlement; and by his constant activity managed to keep the colonists employed and the colony together, till the approach of winter, with abundance of wild fowl and game, removed all fears of famine, and gave him an opportunity to examine the country.

Leaving the colonists to enjoy the abundance which winter had brought, Smith ascended the Chickahominy as far as the boats would advance, and then struck into the interior. His companions having disobeyed his directions, the party were surprised by the Indians, and all but Smith were killed. He managed to save his own life by his immovable self-possession, and the address with which he used his superior knowledge to captivate the savages. Displaying a pocket-compass, he amused them by showing the peculiar powers of the needle, and being permitted to send a letter to Jamestown he completed their wonder by apparently endowing the paper with intelligence. The curiosity of all the neighboring tribes was aroused, he was carried in triumph from village to village, and the decision of his fate was finally referred to Powhattan. The chieftain condemned him to die; and every preparation was



made for his death, when he was saved by Pocahontas, the favorite child of Powhattan, who rushed forward when his head was on the block, clung firmly to his neck, and by her fearlessness and entreaties persuaded the council to spare his life. They now attempted to induce him to join their bands in an attack upon Jamestown; but he succeeded in changing the current of their thoughts, and they finally dismissed him with promises of good-will and assistance.

Returning to Jamestown, Smith found the colony reduced to forty men, of whom the strongest were just preparing to escape in the pinnace. This desertion he suppressed at the hazard of his life.

In 1608, the colony was increased by the arrival of one hundred and twenty emigrants, — but chiefly vagabond gentlemen and goldsmiths, who added but little to its stability and prosperity, being devoted for the most part to discovering gold and other metals.

Disgusted at follies which he had vainly endeavored to check, Smith undertook to explore Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Two voyages, made in an open boat, occupied nearly three months in summer, and embraced an extent of nearly three thousand miles. He surveyed the Chesapeake Bay to the Susquehannah, discovered and explored the Patapsco, entered the harbor of Baltimore, and ascended the Potomac to the falls. Nor did he merely explore the territory, but established friendly relations with the natives, and laid the foundation for future intercourse.

Three days after his return, he was made president of the council. Order and industry began to be diffused, when Newport arrived with seventy new emigrants, two of whom were females.

In 1609, Lord Delaware's expedition, commanded by Newport, Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Somers, with a new charter for the colony, arrived on the coast. Here a hurricane separated the admiral from his fleet; and his vessel was stranded on the rocks of the Bermudas. Seven ships, out of the fleet of nine, arrived at Jamestown. A new disaster now threatened the colony. The old charter was abrogated, and the wrecked vessel contained all who possessed any authority under the new one. Smith, however, resolutely maintained his discipline, until an accidental explosion of gunpowder disabled him so that he was compelled to return to England for surgical treatment.

At his departure, he left in the colony four hundred and ninety persons. In six months, indolence, famine, vice, and consequent diseases, reduced the number to sixty; and, had it not been for the timely arrival of Gates and his party from the Bermudas, they also must have utterly perished. They insisted at once upon abandoning the settlement, and would even have destroyed it, but for the energy of Gates, who was the last to leave.

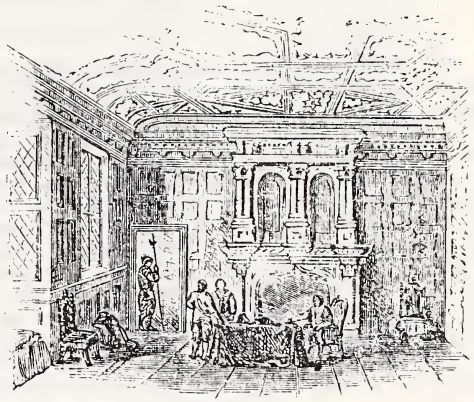
They fell down the stream, and the next morning, at the mouth of the river, met the long-boat of Lord Delaware, who had arrived on the coast with emigrants and supplies. The fugitives bore up the helm, and that night were once more at the fort in Jamestown.



THE SHALLOP OF THE MAY-FLOWER.

The cut, copied from a picture by Vanderveldt, a Dutch painter of the 17th century, represents a shallop, a small boat with one mast, such as that in which the brave company of explorers from the May-Flower (then at anchor in Cape Cod harbor) embarked for the purpose of discovering a proper place for their settlement.

It was this company, in all eighteen men, who on Friday evening were cast, as it were, upon Clark's Island, where they remained to pass the Sabbath, and, embarking again on Monday, stepped ashore upon a huge boulder of granite (the Rock of Plymouth,) making that celebrated "Landing" which was destined to be the birth of a nation.



THE STAR-CHAMBER.

The Star-Chamber stood on the eastern side of New Palace Yard, and was originally a portion of the Royal Palace. It obtained its name from the ceiling having been ornamented with stars, and gave it in turn to the infamous Court of the Star-Chamber, so noted during the reigns of the Stuarts. From hence issued all the extortionate loans and levies which ended in the great civil war. So frightful did it become that its name infused terror; and to be "Star-Chambered" was applied as a term indicative of the severest and cruelest infliction of semi-legal, or illegal, tyranny. In this court men were summoned by extra-judicial might, fined mercilessly and extravagantly, branded as felons, their noses slit and ears cut off, for acts and words applied to those in authority, less strong than many in use daily by even the English press of the present day. This court was abolished in 1641. The building in use at that time for its meetings was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The cut represents the Star-Chamber itself, and is from a sketch made just previous to its demolition. in 1836, to make room for the present Houses of Parliament. It was in this room that the celebrated ecclesiastical council, called the "Court of High Commission," held its sessions.



THE FIRST SABBATH IN NEW HAVEN.

BY REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.

Eight years after the settlement of Plymouth, the colony of Massachusetts Bay was commenced by Endicott and his company, at Salem; and, in 1630, Boston and the surrounding towns were occupied by the illustrious Winthrop and the hundreds of emigrants who followed him. In 1635, the first beginnings were made on the Connecticut River, at Hartford and at Saybrook; and in 1638, on the 25th of April, that being the Lord's Day, there was heard upon this spot the voice of one crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord;" and under the open sky, bright with the promise of a new era of light and liberty, a Christian congregation, led by a devoted, learned, and eloquent minister of Christ, raised their hearts to God in prayer, and mingled their voices in praise.

How easily may the imagination, acquainted with these localities and with the characters and circumstances of the men who were present on that occasion, run back over two centuries that are past, and bring up the picture of that first Sabbath! Look out upon the smooth harbor of Quinnipiack. It lies embosomed in a wilderness. Two or three small vessels lie anchored in the distance. Here, along the margin of a creek, are a few tents, and some two or three rude huts, with the boxes and luggage that were landed yesterday piled up around them; and here and there a little column of smoke, going up in the still morning air, shows that the inmates are in motion. Yet all is quiet. Though the sun is up, there is no appearance of labor or business; for it is the Sabbath. By and by, the stillness is broken by the beating of a drum; and from the tents and from the vessels a congregation comes gathering around a spreading oak. The aged and the honored are seated near the minister; the younger, and those of an inferior condition, find their places farther back; for the defence of all, there are men in armor, each with his heavy, unwieldy gun, and one and another with a smoking match-lock. What a congregation is this, to be gathered in the wilds of New England! Here are men and women who have been accustomed to the luxuries of wealth in a metropolis, and to the refinements of a court; here are ministers who have disputed in the universities, and preached under gothic arches in London. These men and women have come into a wilderness, to face new dangers, to encounter new temptations. They look to God, and words of solemn prayer go up, responding to the murmurs of the woods and of the waves. They look to God, whose mercy and faithfulness have brought them to their land of promise; and, for the first time since the creation, the echoes of these hills and waters are awakened by the voice of praise. The word of God is opened; and then faith and hope are strengthened for the conflicts before them, by contemplating the conflict and the victory of Him who, in all things the example of his people, was once, like them, "led forth by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the Devil." *

* Mr. Davenport's sermon on the first sabbath after the landing was from Matthew iv. 1, — on the "temptation in the wilderness."

A MONUMENT is an expression to future generations of the love and reverence which the existing race of men cherish for the excellent characters and acts of those who have lived before them. We should strive to express our desire that their memories may live in the costliness and grandeur of the monuments we raise to them. On this account, let no reasonable expense be spared in rearing a memorial of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. — *Rev. Dr. Blagden.*

"No New Englander who is willing to indulge his native feelings can stand upon the rock where our ancestors set the first foot after their arrival on the American shore, without experiencing emotions very different from those which are excited by any common object of the same nature. No New Englander could be willing to have that rock buried and forgotten. Let him reason as much, as coldly and ingeniously as he pleases, he will still regard that spot with emotions wholly different from those excited by other places of equal or greater importance."

DR. DWIGHT, Pres. Yale Coll.



FASHIONS OF THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION.

In our grateful admiration of our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers, we are inclined to regard them as simple, severe, and dignified in appearance, as in character, — of stern taste, and far above the indulgence of any follies in dress. Our fathers forget, when chiding the belles and beaux of the present day for yielding to the despotic decrees of Fashion, the absurd figures which themselves displayed less than half a century since, in the costume established for the time by the fashion-makers of the court of George IV., — the cravat covering the chin, the enormous coat-collar, touching and sometimes covering the ears, and other equal absurdities in which they indulged.

The reign of George III. was distinguished in the annals of fashion; and an inspection of the portraits of his loyal subjects in America shows that they were bound at least as firmly to follow the fashions of the court as to obey the laws of the realm. The cut of the two ladies gives the general appearance of the dress, which, among people of wealth and style, varied in minor details from day to day.



1775.

Ladies then wore wigs, almost the whole of the immense structure above the face being false. The body of this erection was of tow, over which the natural hair was turned; and false hair was then added in great curls, bobs, and ties, powdered to profusion. Flowers, glass beads, strings of pearls, ribbons, and laces, were used to decorate the edifice; and the display was often completed by an immense plume of ostrich feathers. In a curious volume, published in 1782, by Stewart, a London hairdresser, minute directions are given for preparing and preserving these astounding structures, which he declares, if properly dressed, would keep three weeks. It was, however, often necessary for the wearer of a particularly complicated headdress to sleep in a chair, in order to "keep it" even for a single night. The dresses of the more wealthy portion were of the most costly and showy materials. Rich silks, brocades, satins, and velvets composed those of the fairer sex; while the coats of the gentlemen were only less brilliant from being made of cloth, instead of these more glittering stuffs. Gentlemen did not then, as now, appear in sober black, brown, blue, and green; but in every brilliant tint, from the brightest scarlet to the most delicate peach-color, rendered still more splendid by bindings of gold and silver lace. The waistcoats were no less splendid than the coats. They were long, and had deep pockets, and were usually covered with embroidery and buttons. These last ornaments finally attained such a size that they and the great buckles which ornamented the shoes and the knees of the breeches were laughed out of fashion. Pantaloons as yet were unknown. All the men wore breeches, buckled, buttoned, or tied below the knee. Boots and shoes were worn equally. The shoes of the females were made after the fashions shown in the cut, with very high heels, placed in towards the middle of the foot. To walk in them was a feat of some difficulty; to run, an impossibility. The hats were still cocked in a variety of fashions, the modern French hat being a product of the French Revolution.



On the whole, we may fairly conclude that in the matter of dress the world is very much now as it was in 1775; and that, if people now judge of others by their appearance, and dress that they may attract attention, and be thought as good as their neighbors, it is not a weakness of modern invention. The cuts are both copied from authentic sources, following accurate representations made at the time.

"Look now to American Saxondom, and at that little fact of the sailing of the May Flower, two hundred years ago. It was properly the beginning of America. There were straggling settlers in America before; some material as of a body was there; but the soul of it was this: Those poor men, driven out of their own country, and not able to live in Holland, determined on setting in the New World. Black, untamed forests are there, and wild, savage creatures; but not so cruel as a Star-Chamber hangman. They clubbed their small means together, hired a ship, the little May Flower, and made ready and set sail. Ha! these men, I think, had a work. The weak thing, weaker than a child, becomes strong if it be a true thing. Puritanism was only despicable, laughable, then; but nobody can manage to laugh at it now. It is one of the strongest things under the sun at present."

THOS. CARLYE.





CAPTURE OF ANNAWAN.

Among the bravest of the warriors of Metacomet, the famous sachem of the Wampanoags (more generally known to readers of American history as King Philip of Pokanoket, and as the second son of the noble-hearted Massasoit, the early and constant friend of the Plymouth Fathers), was Annawan, who, in the more prosperous days of his tribe, had been known in the colony as a noted captain under both of these chieftains. This determined and subtle man, immediately after the death of King Philip, in August, 1676, collected together the scattered warriors of the once-powerful tribe, and, roaming through the forests that skirted the southern boundary of the colony, struck terror into the hearts of the inhabitants of that then sparsely settled region. In this position of things, Captain Benjamin Church, who had so recently distinguished himself in the late Narraganset war, was entreated to take up arms for the assistance and protection of the terrified people. Being of a generous disposition, and public spirited, this chivalrous chieftain once more sallied forth in pursuit of the savage foe, and having succeeded after much perseverance, in capturing several of Annawan's men, he promised to spare the life of one of them, on condition of being guided to the secret retreat of this brave leader. The Indian readily assented to this demand, and proceeded to the hiding-place of his unsuspecting chief.

Annawan, in order to elude the search of his enemy, had taken refuge in his stronghold in Rehoboth, a cave formed by rocks of enormous size, and situated in the centre of an immense swamp. "Annawan's Rock" — a name by which the retreat is still known — presented on one of its sides a perpendicular precipice of nearly thirty feet in height. On another side, however, the place was more easily accessible, and here Captain Church with two of his men ascended to the summit of the rocky barrier, where he beheld the object of his search together with his comrades, from fifty to sixty in number, most of them with their guns leaning upon a stick. The Indians were laying together in three groups around a fire, over which their supper was cooking. Notwithstanding the fearful sight, and the extreme danger of the attempt, the brave Church was determined to secure the marauder, and thus put an end to the troublesome inroads of the ferocious savages. Favored in his intention by the noise of mortars, in which the Indians were pounding their corn, he sent forward his prisoner, who was well acquainted with the secret passes of the place, with his basket upon his shoulder, and closely followed him with his soldiers, the whole company marching with the noise, and keeping quiet when there was no pounding. Having arrived at the proper place, Church suddenly leaped from the rock, tomahawk in hand, among his enemies, much to their terror and astonishment. Annawan, the old warrior, perceiving his position, exclaimed, "Howoh!" (I am taken.) and, with his comrades, was immediately bound by Church and his small party, consisting of only one white man and six friendly Indians. Annawan was taken to Plymouth, where, notwithstanding the entreaties of the gallant Church, he was publicly put to death.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN AMERICA.

THE first settlers of New England finding themselves much in need of scriptural melodies for their private religious meetings, and for the worship of God upon the Lord's Day, several of the most distinguished of their pious and learned ministers began, as early as the year 1636, to prepare a version of the Psalms and other sacred poetry to appropriate metre, retaining as nearly as possible the exact meaning of the inspired originals. By the year 1640, the Psalms were versified; and, under the supervision of Rev. Thomas Weld and Rev. John Eliot, of Roxbury, and Rev Richard Mather, of Dorchester, and others, were immediately prepared for the press. During the same year, the printing was executed by Stephen Daye, at Cambridge, in a manner that certainly, as far as press-work is concerned, was highly creditable to the craft of the infant colony.

To antiquaries, this strange volume of the olden time has been generally known as the "Bay Psalm Book," its ancient name; but in later days it has been usually known as "The New England Version of the Psalms." The following is a correct copy of the titlepage, reduced in size to accommodate narrow columns, but still preserving the essential features of the quaint original.

THE

WHOLE

BOOKE OF PSALMES

Faithfully

TRANSLATED *into* ENGLISH

Metre.

Whereunto is prefixed a diſcourſe declaring not only the lawfullneſs, but alſo the neceſſity of the heavenly Ordinance of ſinging Scripture Pſalmes in the Churches of God.

Coll. III.

Let the word of God dwell plenteously in you, in all wiſdome, teaching and exhorting one another in Pſalmes, Himnes, and ſpirituall Songs, ſinging to the Lord with grace in your hearts.

Iames V.

If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if any be merry let him ſing pſalmes.

Imprinted

1640.

In the colonial days, however, text-books on punctuation were not in the hands of compositors, nor were there skilful persons near to revise the proofs: consequently there was no great minding of stops observed; and commas, semicolons, and full points, were as miscellaneously distributed as though they had been shaken from Timothy Dexter's pepper-box. The running titles of the book would greatly astonish the youngest apprentice of a modern printing office. For instance, to the preface the running title was on the left-hand page "The.", with a full-point after it; and on the right-hand page, "Preface." For the remainder of the book, the compositor, for some unknown and unimaginable reason, used the word "Psalm" on every even page, and "Psalme" on the odd pages. The divisions, which a modern printer is so extremely careful about, were oftentimes as bad as they could be, — monosyllables being divided at the ends of lines with hyphens, and not unfrequently polysyllables divided without them. The book had no folios on the corners of the pages, making it difficult to find the psalms as readily as could have been desired.

As an example of the style of printing, as well as of the mode of spelling and versification of the book, the First Psalm is printed entire from a copy of the volume carefully preserved in the library of the Old South Society.

THE PSALMES

In Metre

PSALME I

O Bleſſed man, that in th'advice
of wicked doeth not walk:
nor ſtand in ſinner's way, nor ſit
in chayre of ſcornfull folk.

2 But in the law of Iehovah,
is his longing delight:
and in his law doth meditate,
by day and eke by night.

3 And he ſhall be like to a tree
planted by water-rivers:
that in his ſeaſon yeilds his fruit,
and in his leafe never withers.

4 And all he doth ſhall proſper well,
the wicked are not ſo:
but they are like vnto the chaffe,
which winde drives to and fro.

5 Therefore ſhall not ungodly men,
riſe to stand in the doome,
nor ſhall the ſinners with the juſt,
in their aſſemblie *come*.

6 For of the righteous men, the Lord
acknowledgeth the way:
but the way of vngodly men,
ſhall vtterly decay.

Thus appeared the first book printed in America, not reckoning as such what Daye had printed in the previous year, — the Freeman's Oath, and an Almanac for New England.

The second edition of the New England Version was printed in a volume of 300 pages, crown octavo, in 1647, with slight amendments in phraseology; after which President Dunster, of Harvard College, with the assistance of Richard Lyon, a gentleman of parts, attempted a more thorough version, which was duly completed, and printed in a volume of 308 pages, also in crown octavo, in 1650. In this last form, the preparation of which required the labor of about three years, the book was so favorably regarded, that it was not only the version in general use in New England, but was also preferred by many of the congregations in England, where it was used as late as the year 1717. In the year 1758, Rev. Thomas Prince, the annalist, published a revised and improved edition, to which he added a collection of hymns on several important subjects, having a devotional bearing.

These Psalms, from time to time, were changed and amended in phraseology, and were for many years in use in New England, — but in such an altered form, that they probably would not have been recognized by the writers, had they been permitted to revisit this world.



IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The States of the Atlantic slope of the Union had been settled for more than a century; the aboriginal inhabitants had almost entirely disappeared from their territories; the great centres of commerce had been steadily increasing in magnitude and wealth; agriculture had extended itself; and, with the stability given to society by a government wisely administered, our institutions were gradually becoming consolidated and developed, — when the commencement of the convulsions in Europe directed a new course of emigration to our shores.

If among the early settlers there were idle adventurers seeking to become rich by the fortunate discovery of mines of the precious metals, it had long been settled, that, in the vast country lying east of the Alleghanies, the reward of wealth was bestowed only upon industry; and "Poor Richard" had condensed for his "Almanac" a "way to become rich," which was but the expression of the experience of the people.

The new tide of immigrants which the intolerance of European Governments, the convulsions of society, and the rapacity of landholders now cast upon our shores, came literally for a home. Willing, in the vast majority of cases, to labor, they asked only for themselves and those most dear to them that their labor should give them support; and they looked forward to gathering their families around them in homes owned by themselves, and purchased by their toil.

In the progress of the last sixty years, our country shows abundant evidences of the labors of these new fugitives from European oppression, — in the network of canals and railroads which intersect in every direction the states east of the Mississippi; in the great public works of the country; in the buildings of our cities; and, though to a less extent, in the new openings which have been made into the wilderness, and the new states which have grown up on the borders of the great lakes and far to the West, beyond what was at the commencement of the century the extreme exploration of the pioneer and the hunter.

The census of the United States for 1850 gives the following statistics, which show to what extent our population has in this way been increased. It should be borne in mind however, that, invaluable as they have been as laborers, their social and political influence, and the impression they have made upon the mental and moral character of our institutions, have been by no means in the ratio of their numbers. Only a comparatively small proportion of those arriving here are even naturalized, while the vote is only about one-fourth of that of a native population of the same number. About one-third of those who arrive remain in the cities.

From 1790 to 1800 there arrived in the U. S.,					50,000	immigrants.
"	1800 to 1810	"	"	"	"	70,000	"
"	1810 to 1820	"		"	"	114,000	"
In the year	1850	"	"	"	"	279,980	"
"	"	1854	"	"	"	368,642	"

From 1790 to 1854 the whole number was 3,807,491 immigrants.
Total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, living in 1850, together with descendants of immigrants, 4,304,416.

In 1790, the entire population of the United States was 3,929,827; in 1850, it was 23,263,488, — showing an increase of about 19,000,000, of which the proportion due to immigration and its increase is a little over one-fifth.

The census now being taken will probably show the proportion to be much less during the last decade.

The few pilgrims of the humble May Flower hardly conceived at their "Landing," 21st of December, 1620, of the grand and crowded emigrant ships of the present day, and of an empire, of which they were the *Founders*, stretching, with ever widening extent, from Plymouth Rock to the shores of the Pacific!

"They little thought how pure a light,
With years, should gather round that day;
How love should keep their memories bright;
How wide a realm their sons should sway."

BRYANT.



LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS.

We are happy in being able to announce to the public that the corner-stone of the National Monument to the Forefathers has been laid. This event took place at Plymouth on the 2d of August, 1859, the celebration being intended to commemorate the two hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the embarkation of the Pilgrims at Delft-Haven. In order to have been strictly correct in point of date, the ceremony should have been performed on the 1st of August; but as that day fell this year on Monday, a very inconvenient day for persons residing at a distance from Plymouth to be present, it was deferred for one day.

A large concourse of people, estimated at ten thousand, in addition to the inhabitants of the town, assembled from every portion of the country to witness the ceremonies, and take part in them. At first an address was delivered by the President of the Pilgrim Society, Richard Warren, Esq., of New York, — of which the following is substantially the eloquent conclusion: —

"We are now about to lay the corner-stone of a structure, grander than any of the kind the world has ever witnessed, and which is intended to mark the events of the landing of 1620, in the Nation's History, — that decisive event, which, in reality, began this our great and happy country. Let it rise speedily, — that, as from distant ocean the toil-worn mariner approaching home shall look hither, and view it reaching toward the clouds, he may also see inscribed on it a motive for action — an aid to every worthy purpose.

"Many have found fault with the magnitude of the undertaking. Some have derided it, and pronounced it unsuitable for the events it is designed to commemorate. Others would have it erected in a city. No! Here where we stand is the spot for it. From hence, cast your eyes across yonder waters. In a clear day, Cape Cod is visible. There, at Provincetown, the Pilgrims first cast anchor, — and within the arms of that Cape they found shelter. There is Clark's Island, named for the mate of the May-Flower. There the Pilgrims worshipped on their first Sabbath, in a temple not made with hands, —

> The waves around were roaring,
> The chilly winds were blowing.

Perhaps an Indian was watching without, as if comprehending that they, too, were speaking to the Great Spirit, whom he himself ignorantly worshipped. After this holy service they returned to their small vessel, their only refuge for the night. In peace they rested, watched over by their God. In front of that island the May-Flower anchored. On the left you see Duxbury, the home of Elder Brewster, and Captain's Hill, the residence of Myles Standish. On our right rises the burial hill, — beneath whose sods rest BRADFORD and the son of ROBERT CUSHMAN. Monuments have been erected there to their names by grateful descendants. Beyond lies Watson's Hill, on which the first treaty was made between the white man and the Indian!

"Nearly in front of where we stand is Marshfield, the home of the WINSLOWS, and in later days of DANIEL WEBSTER. And not far off, on our left, is Jones' river, in Kingston, where ELDER CUSHMAN lived. As these places meet our view, how does the past come back to us. As we stand on Monument Hill let that past nerve us all with new strength for our life work.

"The monument can be built if the People say it shall be. Whenever they have fully determined to do anything it has been done, — say it in regard to this, Sons of the Pilgrims, Daughters of the Pilgrims! Say it with faith that it can be, and bring your energies to bear upon it, and all doubt will be removed. The cost, large as it appears, is nothing in reality, to the capability of those who are asked to do it.

"Six years ago, a noble merchant of New York, princely in work and in gift, wrote that he would 'be one of fifty to subscribe $1,000 for a monument.' Not all of the forty-nine others have come, but some have done so. Where are the others to respond? Would that I had the ability as I have the desire, to be not merely one such man, but all combined. The merchant paid his money, not waiting for others. Such large amounts are not, however, needed. A small pittance from each of the favored children of our country will complete it in a few years. Is there such a child anywhere who will not contribute to rear these commemorative stones? I am not willing to entertain such a thought. Think of the Fathers but for one moment, any hesitating one, and you cannot help aiding in the work. Never doubt the accomplishment of what we to-day begin, any more than the Fathers doubted of final success. Let every one give and the work is done. It cannot be done without your aid. No miracle will be worked to finish this structure. It is for you, who have reverence enough for the Fathers, to be willing to show that reverence by acts. Some say the best monument to the Pilgrims is the hearts of their children. Such a monument is apt to crumble. There needs something to look upon — some of the granite of the earth moulded into beautiful symmetry to impress on those hearts the story of the past — the heroism of former times.

"No victory has ever been so pregnant in its consequences; no event in human story, save that which occurred at Bethlehem, has produced so vast a revolution in the destinies of the human race, as the emigration of the Pilgrims of the May-Flower. It is worthy then of a nation's self-denial, were it necessary, to erect a memorial of gratitude, which shall embody in its design the leading characteristics of the Pilgrim mind."

Mr. Warren ended by presenting to the audience his Excellency N. P. Banks, Governor of the Commonwealth, from whose powerful and impressive address the limits of this work only permit the following quotation, as peculiarly adapted to the present purpose: —

"What a harvest reap we in our day from the seeds of Christian civilization sown by the Puritans in darkness and danger, but also in hope and in faith! Appreciate we the full flood of almost Divine favors which daily refresh our million of souls? Measure we the prosperity that lifts us above our deserts as above other States? Confess we to the full capacity of acknowledgment by whose wisdom, whose valor, whose great faith we have reached these Pisgah heights? Or believe we that our genius, our industry, our enterprise, has created that which surrounds us, — that States, more than continents or empires, have other origin than the slow growth of centuries?

"No fairer scene than that which meets our view attests the triumphs of any pioneers in the work of civilization. In whatever direction we move, towns and cities rise to meet us. The Connecticut, the Merrimac, and the rivers that skirt the southern coast of the Commonwealth, boast as proud monuments of industrial success as the enterprise of man has ever created. The valley of the Charles, in which sleep thirty or forty villages, towns and cities, crowned on the one hand by the metropolis of New England, and on the other by the highlands of the interior, presents, from every commanding eminence, a scene uniting as many of the beauties of Art and Nature combined as any upon which the eye of man ever rested. These are monuments of the prowess of the settlers of New England, and the prosperity and happiness of their descendants. Not unto us, but unto them be the honors paid. No monumental shaft, no tongue of poetry or eloquence can offer to them a more appropriate or elaborate eulogy than that spoken for them in their works.

"Nevertheless, it is for us a pleasure and a duty to connect the events of the Present and the Past by some marked and visible sign, to make apparent to careless and indifferent beholders the relation which the inestimable privileges of our time bear to the heroism and devotion of the Forefathers. Never did monument rise to commemorate nobler deeds or greater heroism than theirs. No fortress, citadel, or temple — no pyramid, arsenal, or obelisk — no triumphal arch or marble statue bears testimony to holier virtues that yet live in Greek or Roman fame than the innumerable and imperishable evidences of great purposes and powers which make illustrious the fame of the New England fathers. The monument, then, that we plant to-day is for *us* as for *them*. It is for our instruction — to remind our children, and our children's children, so long as the seed of woman shall bruise the serpent's head, that our life is their life — that out of their trials and sorrow we pluck prosperity and happiness — from their oppression springs our freedom. It is for this we plant, here and now, in the very heart of the earth, the headstone of the corner. It is for this we bid the monumental pile

rise to Heaven. It is for this we are assembled by thousands to cheer on the work and to implore the blessings of heaven upon its progress and its completion. Let it rise to commemorate the virtues of the fathers, the gratitude of the children. Let it rise to connect the trivial events of life, the evening's pleasures and the morning's duty, the labor of the week and the rest of the Sabbath, — the joys of life, the sorrows of death, with the never-ceasing memories of the Pilgrims; to light the eye of infancy as it opens upon the world, and cheer the transit of age to a better and a brighter existence. Let it be said forever and forever that it marks alike the acquisition and the maintenance of the freedom of our land.

"It was a harsh and forbidding horoscope that the Fates apparently cast for the Pilgrim Fathers. An inner, not an outer, light cheered their path. They saw a hand we cannot see; they heard a voice we cannot hear. It spake to them of us and of the future — of Time and of Eternity."

The address of Gov. Banks was followed by prayer by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., and then by the Masonic ceremonies of laying the corner-stone and consecration by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts, — including a most pertinent and eloquent address by the Grand Master, Col. John T. Heard. In the under side of the corner-stone is a cavity, in which a leaden casket, eleven inches by seven and five inches in height, was placed by Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, of Boston, at the request of the Building Committee. Upon its cover were the following words: —

Placed
in the corner-stone
of the
National Monument to the Forefathers,
by
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
2d August, 1859.

Within the box were deposited, before the sealing of the cover, the following articles of interest, viz.: —

1. The plate, which measures 7¾ by 5¼ inches, bears the following inscription, engraved in very plain and legible letters, by Mr. E. W. Bouve:

The Corner-Stone
of the
National Monument to the Forefathers,
laid in presence of
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
by the
M. W. Grand Lodge of Freemasons, of Massachusetts,
M. W. John T. Heard, G. Master,
on the second day of August, A. D. 1859, A. L. 5859,
being in the two hundred and thirty-ninth year
since the first settlement of New England
by the Pilgrim Forefathers.

Richard Warren,
President of the Pilgrim Society;
Building Committee,

John H. Clifford,	Nathaniel B. Shurtleff,
Samuel Nicolson,	Charles G. Davis,
William Thomas,	Eleazer C. Sherman;

Hammatt Billings, Architect;
Willard M. Harding, Financial Agent.

James Buchanan, President of the United States.
Nathaniel P. Banks, Governor of Massachusetts.
William T. Davis, Chairman of Selectmen
of Plymouth.

2. A description of the site for the monument, viz.: — The site of the National Monument to the Forefathers, upon one of the most elevated eminences in the town of Plymouth, contains about eight acres of land. The central portion of this lot containing about two acres, upon which the foundation for the base of the Monument is laid, was given to the Pilgrim Society by Benjamin Hathaway, Esq., of Plymouth, expressly for the purpose, it being deemed the most sightly and appropriate position which could be obtained.
3. An account of the corner-stone, and Legislative appropriations for alto reliefs.
4. Papers, diplomas, certificates, and circulars relating to the monument.
5. The Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac for the year 1860, published in aid of the monument fund.
6. The First Charter for a colony in Virginia and other parts and territories in America, 1606.
7. The Great Patent of New England in America, 1620, granted to the Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America.
8. The Charter of the colony of New Plymouth, in New England, in 1630, granted to William Bradford and his associates.
9. The social compact of the forefathers of the May-Flower, 1620.
10. The Declaration of Independence of the United Colonies of America, 1776.
11. The Constitution of the United States of America, 1787.
12. The Constitution or form of Government for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1780.
13. Metallic Copies of the Seals of the Colony of New Plymouth, of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
14. Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation. Edited by Charles Deane, Esq. 1856.
15. Printed Title-Pages to the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colony Records, edited by Nath'l B. Shurtleff.
16. Guide to Plymouth, and Recollections of the Pilgrims. By Wm. S. Russell. 1846.
17. Pilgrim Memorials, and Guide to Plymouth. By Wm. S. Russell. 1855. With a Map of the Village.
18. Map of the town of Plymouth. Printed in 1830.
19. Map of Cape Cod Bay, showing the way traversed by the Pilgrims in 1620, in sailing from Provincetown Harbor to Plymouth. Map showing the Boundaries of the Plymouth Colony, with points of interest marked. Plan of Plymouth, including bays, harbors and islands. By Charles Blaskowitz. Containing memoranda, and denoting remarkable points. Issued by William S. Russell.
20. Plymouth Directory, printed in 1851.
21. Annual Reports of the Town of Plymouth, for the financial year ending Feb. 1, 1859.
22. List of Town Officers of Plymouth, for the year 1859.
23. List of Officers of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, for the year 1859.
24. Diploma of Membership of the Pilgrim Society.
25. *Old Colony Memorial*, and *Plymouth Rock*, newspapers printed in Plymouth — the last weekly issue of each containing information about the arrangements for laying the corner stones of the National Monument, and of the Canopy over Forefathers' Rock.
26. Printed copy of the Discourse delivered by Robert Cushman, at the "Common House" in Plymouth, in December, 1621.
27. *Massachusetts State Register* for the year 1859. By Adams, Sampson, & Co.
28. *Manual for the Use of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for* 1859. Prepared by S. N. Gifford and William Stowe.
29. Names of the Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner-stones of the National Monument and of the Canopy over the Rock.
30. A small portion of Forefathers' Rock.
31. Various printed matters.

Address of G. M. John T. Heard.

Mr. President: — To celebrate the deeds of the benefactors of mankind, is a service dictated alike by gratitude and the benevolent desire to transmit the blessings of their examples to posterity. The memory of the good and brave, whose virtues and exploits challenge admiration and homage, should be honored and perpetuated; and the establishment of institutions affecting happily the welfare of our race is eminently worthy of commemoration. A people capable of greatness will not forget the virtues of their fathers; reverently will they cherish them, and gratefully present them in all their lustre for the respect and imitation of after ages. Impressed with sentiments like these, we are assembled here to-day to solemnize an undertaking designed to perpetuate the renown of that peerless band — the first settlers of New

England. It was here on this spot, then the border of a wilderness nearly as vast as the continent, where they landed on the 21st of Dec. 1620. Here, therefore, it is appropriate that a National Monument to their memory should be erected; a work which, we are happy to see, has been commenced under the most flattering prospects of success. To the Pilgrim Society belongs the honor of initiating this grateful and patriotic enterprise; and under its auspices it will be, we doubt not, triumphantly accomplished. In compliance with your courteous invitation to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to lay this corner-stone, that body will now discharge that agreeable duty according to the ancient usages of the Craft.

It is not known, sir, that any of the passengers of the May Flower were Freemasons; certainly no record of the fact has been discovered. But since it is authenticated that our institution was in a flourishing condition in England in 1620, it is not improbable that some members of a society which, from the earliest times, has been tolerant as regards modes of religious worship, should have united with the members of the Church of the Pilgrims and fled with them from the persecutions inflicted on the Dissenters by the Established Church.

That there are no accounts extant of private or subordinate Lodges in the earlier days of the colonies, is not to be taken as evidence that none existed in them. In the constitution of the Lodge previous to the past century, it was not necessary that its existence and proceedings should have official or durable record; it received no warrant or charter from the General Assembly — the Grand Lodge of that time; nor were its meetings confined to any particular time or place; it is not to be wondered at, that under those circumstances, and after a lapse of two centuries, all traces of it should be obliterated. Thus it is apparent that a Lodge might have existed even in the May Flower, and been composed of Pilgrims, without the knowledge of their associates or posterity. The principles of Freemasonry are in no way incompatible with the professions of the Forefathers in moral or religious belief, but, on the contrary, are such as would have been approved and vindicated by them.

It will not be out of place for me to mention here a coincidence derived from the history of our society and that of the first settlers: — and I allude to the fact that two of the Grand Masters of England were also members of the "Council established at Plymouth" by the Great Patent which passed the seals on the third of November, 1620, and became the foundation of all subsequent grants of territory in New England. They were William, the third Earl of Pembroke, and Thomas, Earl of Arundel; the former was Chancellor of the University of Oxford and Lord Chamberlain of the King's household, the latter Earl Marshal of the realm. Pembroke, who was senior Grand Warden under the Grand Mastership of Inigo Jones, his friend, and a celebrated architect, succeeded him as Grand Master in 1618, and continued to preside over the Fraternity until the time of his death in 1630. Arundel was elected to the office in 1633, and filled it for a space of two years.

It is worthy of remembrance that though the Plymouth Company possessed the privileges of a monopoly, it having exclusive right by its patent to all the lands in New England, the members of the Council were lenient in their measures affecting the colonists. Towards the Pilgrims, especially, they showed much liberality. The latter, compelled by treachery to settle on this spot instead of that farther south, which they had selected before their departure from Europe, found themselves without privileges within the territorial limits of the Plymouth Company. The Council did not, however, look upon them as trespassers; but, through the influence of one of its number, caused a patent to be issued in their favor. This generous act of the government of the company indicates that its counsels were controlled by sentiments of humanity — by sentiments of brotherly-love, such as it might be supposed would influence the action of those members of it, at least, who were Masons.

On former occasions the Fraternity have been called upon to consecrate, by their rites, statues and other memorials erected in honor of the distinguished dead. To the illustrious Washington, to Franklin, Warren, Jackson, Clay — esteemed and venerated of our countrymen, esteemed and venerated also as Freemasons — have lasting monuments been reared whose commencement and completion have been thus signalized. But it is not to eminent characters who were of us alone, that our ceremonials of honor are confined; we recognize and respect exalted worth in whomsoever it exists or has existed, and are always ready as a society to manifest our appreciation of it. Important events, like that we are now commemorating, which have promoted the progress and improvement of general society, and conferred great benefits on the intellectual, moral and religious well-being of man, may be celebrated with greater propriety by Masons with all the distinction which their ceremonies can bestow.

This occasion naturally carries our thoughts back to the times of the forefathers, and suggests the recital of their trials and sufferings, and triumphant struggle for religious freedom; but this duty I leave for others to perform. Though that instructive tale has been often told with power and beauty by the historian, orator and poet, until it has become familiar to all, still it is not a work out-told; its recitation never falls upon listless ears, or fails to move the sympathies and arouse the patriotic feelings of an American audience.

The Pilgrim Monument will be one of the most imposing and beautiful monumental works in the world. The design, so creditable to the taste and genius of the artist, prefigures a structure of vast, yet harmonious proportions. While it will mark the place of the first settlement of New England, it will, also, by inscriptions, devices and sculpture, signalize the leading events in the lives of the forefathers, and by appropriate figures symbolize their cherished principles. May it endure for ages, and decay only when our descendants shall cease to appreciate their rich inheritance of civil and religious liberty."

After the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone, the procession formed again and marched to a spacious tent, where dinner had been provided for 2800 persons. Among the invited guests were Governor Banks and his staff, Governor Turner of Rhode Island, and Col. Crandall of his staff, Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, Governor Chase of Ohio, Hon. Edward Kent, formerly Governor of Maine, Hon. John P. Hale of New Hampshire, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Anson Burlingame, Hon. T. D. Eliot of New Bedford, Hon. Robert B. Hall of Plymouth, Hon. Oliver Warner, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. Stephen H. Phillips, Attorney-General, Hon. Charles A. Phelps, Hon. Charles Hale, Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., of Springfield, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., of Braintree, Hon. Francis P. Blair, Hon. William M. Evarts, President of the New England Society of New York, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Hon. John T. Heard, Hon. B. F. Hallett, Hon. Charles Hudson, Hon. Charles R. Train, Hon. Ira M. Barton of Worcester, Hon. John W. Proctor of Danvers, Rev. John Waddington of Plymouth, England, George Folsom, Esq. of the New York Historical Society, George Sumner, Esq., Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, Hammatt Billings, Esq., and others.

The Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Edward Hall of Plymouth, and the President invited the guests to proceed at once with the "least interesting exercises of the day," — which they did with much laughter as well as energy.

It was half-past four before the speaking could begin. The first regular toast was "Our Country," followed by "The President," in response to which a letter from Mr. Buchanan was read. The next toast was "Massachusetts," to which Governor Banks responded with spirit. Governor Chase answered for Ohio, Governor Buckingham for Connecticut, Governor Turner for Rhode Island, Hon. John P. Hale for New Hampshire, and William M. Evarts, Esq., President of the New England Society of New York, for that State.

Governor Kent answered for Maine; Hon. Charles A. Phelps, President of the Senate, made an eloquent speech; and other addresses were made by Rev. John Waddington of England, Charles Hale, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Moses Kimball.

A letter was read from Mr. Everett, stating his willing-

ness to double his subscription to the monument, whenever desired. A donation at the table from Mrs. Moses Kimball of $100 was announced; also, $100 from Rev. Dr. Burgess, and $100 from Hon. S. P. Chase, of Ohio.

Mr. Burlingame followed with an eloquent and picturesque speech.

George Sumner, Esq., was the next speaker. He gave some interesting historical information, gathered during his latest visits to Leyden, respecting the residence of the Pilgrims in Holland.

One more donation of $100 was here announced from Isaac Rich, Esq., and several smaller sums of $10 and $5 were contributed.

It was not until after half-past seven o'clock that the company dispersed, greatly pleased with the day's entertainment.

The following are some of the speeches:—

Speech of Richard Warren, Esq., President of the Pilgrim Society.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—We meet to-day under most pleasant auspices. We have with suitable ceremony laid the corner-stones of two monuments in commemoration of the Pilgrim Fathers. On this spot only should such be built — on these sands, over these hills, the fathers and mothers and children of the May Flower roamed and labored. Every hill-top and every valley is filled with the fragrance of their first life in the New World. And to this place forever shall the admirer of greatness in man, the lover of his country, the patriot, the Christian, the lover of religious and republican liberty, come, bringing their offerings in faith and gladness. Here, and now, at this great gathering, let us pause and call them — that noble band of the May Flower — call their spirits to come forth from the blessed land to speak to us their children. Glorified ones from yon bright world, where now you roam; sainted ones, men of heroic daring, women of unshaken love; children of true affection, come forth. Let us, your descendants, look upon your countenances, as we now begin the structures which will commemorate you for all after time. Come, thou spirit of the noble Carver! Come, Elder Brewster, who led the flock, as the shepherd of God! Come, intrepid Bradford! and Winslow, come thou. Come, noble Standish! and come, sweet Rose, who longest hast been from earth! Come thou, John Alden! Come all! Come, father, mother, husband, wife, brother, and sister! Come, all ye little ones! Come now, and forever animate us with your great power of faith, with your great purpose to do all life's work well. Descendants hover around you to-day, asking for your blessing on their endeavor to raise here an evidence of their remembrance! Gather with us, ye One Hundred of 1620, who found a home and a place wherein to worship God! Meet us now: put into each that inspiration which enabled you to work so mightily. Open anew the long covered graves, over which the sod has greened for centuries, and, with your children, see the results of your decision, your sufferings, your patience, and your faith. Methinks the heavens are unrolling, as a parchment, and from the abyss of the past fair forms approach. See them in their glorified state, looking down on a world blessed by their labor and their fidelity while they were in the body. Hear their words to us this day, free of complaint; free of blame for our long delay; but full of benignity, for we are remembering them. Hear the song of praise, even from them, in their pure abode, not for themselves, but for us, as we show they are n t forgotten. The story of the pilgrimage of the fathers of 1620 has oft been related. It should be familiar to every one. In times past, a Webster, an Everett, a Choate, a Winthrop, a Hillard, a Seward, an Evarts, and many more of the best intellects of the land, have drawn back the curtain which shut out the past. In words of pathos, words of power, they have portrayed the wintry voyage of the frail May Flower, as with a company of martyrs she ploughed her way through the deep sea. They have pictured the scenes of the winter of 1620, when the pilgrims were on this bleak coast, with such truthfulness that they who listened could almost in reality see them landing on yonder rock, all shivering with the cold; could see the small procession of sincere mourners, as day after day they carried a loved one to be buried from sight forever on Cole's Hill. I shall not further occupy the time of this day, when you are to listen to so many much more worthy, only to say: — Men of New England, let this be your firm resolve, made here and now while the glorious sun is shining down on our prosperity, that the work commenced shall be finished. Aged men, who will soon pass on to meet the spirits of the fathers, impress it on your children to carry on this work to completion. Women, mothers, daughters of New England, all powerful as you are in what you undertake to do, determine before Heaven that the monument to the Pilgrim Fathers shall ere long be built, and the great end will be accomplished."

Speech of W. M. Evarts, Esq., President of the N. E. Society of New York.

I have great pleasure, Mr. President, both personally and as the representative of the New England Society of the City of New York, in acknowledging your courtesy in inviting their presence here at your solemn festivities. I regret extremely that more of the members of that Society have not had the opportunity, or their circumstances did not permit them to avail themselves of your invitation. I have left them behind, but I feel warranted, from the respect which they have always shown to their ancestors, and the efforts which they have made in their annual celebrations to keep alive their memory, to preserve in that great centre and pulsing heart of the country something of the pure current of the Puritan character, — I say I feel warranted in saying to you, in their name, that if the sum of one thousand dollars will aid your Society in the erecting of the monument, you have it pledged now from the New England Society of New York. (Loud applause, followed by three cheers.)

And although I do this without express consultation, when I go back, Mr. President, if they do not like it, they may choose another President, and I will pay the subscription. (Renewed applause.)

Our Pilgrim ancestors, Mr. President, were not very good geographers; if they had been, they would probably not have landed here. (Laughter.) They had an undefined notion about the mouth of the Hudson, and for a long while held the opinion that New England was an island, separated from this continent, as their own loved England was from the main of Europe. About all that, in 1621 — one year after their landing here — they had added to their precise knowledge on this subject, was to have ascertained, as one of them writes, "that there was this large arm of the sea (Hudson's River) which entered at about the 40th degree of latitude, and went out either into the South Sea, or else into the gulf of Canada." And, to show the earnest enterprise of these men, and the unquestioning confidence with which they prefigured their future domination over the continent, he writes, in Dec. 1621, about this mystical river: —

"The certainty whereof and secrets of which we have not yet so found as that, as eye-witnesses, we can make narration thereof; but if God give time and means, we shall ere long discern both the extent of that river and the secrets thereof; and also try what territories, habitations, or commodities may be found either in it or about it."

Now, sir, your own knowledge of New York will enable you to see, that when a Griswold and a Grinnell lead the merchants, when a Beecher and a Cheever thunder in the pulpit, a Bryant and a Greeley lead the free press, and a Morgan wields the sceptre of chief magistrate of New York, these descendants of the Pilgrims have "found the extent of that river, the secrets thereof, and what various territories, habitations or commodities may be found in or about it." This ignorant Puritan, as some men count ignorance, as to geography, was not far out of the way. I think the river goes in at the fortieth degree of latitude, as he said, but who shall say where it goeth out? Into the Atlantic, into the Pacific, into the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, into the Indian Ocean. Wherever water flows about the earth this river goeth out, and the secret of it is this — that it is the gateway into the continent of America from all the oceans in the world." (Applause.) * * * * *

Mr. President, very soon after the Puritans planted their feet upon this soil, a missionary from the Governor of New Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Hudson, visited them, and among the many things which he saw and made note of, was an interesting exhibition of the native tribes of this region. * * * * *

In speaking of the preparation of their youths for the hardy labors and trials of their scanty life, he says:— "When there is a youth who begins to approach manhood, he is taken by his father, uncle or nearest friend, and is conducted blindfolded into the wilderness, in order that he may not know the way, and is there left by night or otherwise, with a bow and arrows, and a hatchet and a knife. He must support himself there a whole winter, with what the scanty earth furnishes at this season, and by hunting. Towards spring they come again and fetch him out of it."

Now, sir, who led the Pilgrims "blindfolded into the wilderness but their Father and their nearest friend?" Who left them in the night-time here, and withdrew not only the sunshine of his favor, but the paler moon and the cheering stars? Who bade them, through the long winter, gain their sterling virtue by such scanty food as the earth produced and by hunting? and who, when the long winter had passed,—who but He to whom a thousand years are but as one day, He who is King of nations no less than the God of the Pilgrim and the saint,—who when the spring approached came and brought this band of exiles out of the long winter of oppression, and brought them up again into the light of the world to stand among the nations of the earth, but this same, "their Father and their nearest friend?" Who bade them settle here, whence there might be thrown out over the whole country in the form of emigration a distribution of their power, of their virtue, of their courage? Who led them away from what they would have chosen —the fairer scenes of a more southern clime? This is the method by which our ancestor, "Father and nearest friend," prepared those virtues which have given us this vast country and peopled it with this uncounted population. (Applause.)

But, Mr. President, let us as the children of those fathers feel and know that the true heritage which they have transmitted to us, and which we are solemnly bound to transmit to our descendants unimpaired, is not material aggrandizement.

Their fame is founded upon the real greatness of their souls and is imperishable; no praise can brighten it and no censure dim; and we must perpetuate their dominion and amplify their inheritance by the same means, upon the same principles. And now that we have brought here on this altar of our filial devotion this our monumental gift, let us remember the solemn admonition to him who brought gifts to the altar of Hebrew devotion: "If thou bring thy gift to the altar and remember that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift upon the altar and go to thy brother." If we, the descendants of the Pilgrims, have been wanting in their stern energy, in their unflinching intrepidity against power, against wrong; if we have been proud and cruel; if against later exiles we have had inhospitable hearts; if against the poor and oppressed of our country we have closed our affections, these our brethren have much against us, and, as we lay this monumental gift on the altar of patriotism, let us go to our brother, poor, oppressed, despised, wherever and whoever he may be, and learn that there is no consecration here for this monument, unless the spirit of the Pilgrims is revived, their energies renewed, and we fight in our day until we conquer, as they fought and conquered in life. (Loud applause.)

Let us remember that equality of right was nothing without community of sympathy, and that equality of right and community of sympathy were nothing without reciprocity of duty, and let me give you, sir, these three great principles upon which the Puritan commonwealth was reared, and upon which our wider republic must stand or fall. Let me give you,—

"*Equality of Right, Community of Interest, Reciprocity of Duty*—the triple arch upon which must rest the greatest monument to the fame of the Pilgrim exiles,—the welfare and permanence of this great Republic." (Loud cheering.)

Speech of Hon. S. P. Chase.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of Massachusetts: When I came here to-day, it was with no other purpose than to manifest my disposition to co-operate with you in rearing a monument to the memory of our Pilgrim fathers. I came with no prepared speech, with no set phrase, but with a heart brimfull of love to New England and her institutions;—not to New England alone, but for New England as a part of our common country, embalmed in all our hearts. (Applause.) I, Sir, desired to take my humble part in testifying through this enterprise in which you are engaged to-day to the worth of those who have gone before us. I feel, as you Massachusetts men can hardly feel, the worth of their great example, for I came from a State which was peopled by the descendants of the Pilgrims,—the corner-stones of whose prosperity were laid by men who were nurtured in New England, and who partook largely of the spirit of New England.

You have laid here to-day the corner-stone of a monument which is to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims and the institutions of which they laid the foundations; but while the May Flower came from the Old World, freighted with empire, with institutions, with laws, with order, and last and best with Freedom—(applause), there was in 1788 to be seen wending its way from among the hills of Berkshire towards the setting sun a train of rude wagons, in which, as in the May Flower of 1620, were garnered the destinies of the mighty West. It was a son of Massachusetts, a patriot of the Revolution, a soldier enjoying the confidence of Washington, who gathered about him a few Massachusetts and Connecticut men, and emigrated in 1788 to the shores of the beautiful Ohio, and there laid the foundations of a new Plymouth. At Marietta, on the banks of the Ohio, Rufus Putnam and his associates commenced the great work of western civilization. * * * * *

Ohio herself, deriving her institutions from the sagacity of a New England man, but not from him alone, but also from the concurrent wisdom of all the statesmen of the day, North and South—Ohio, receiving the first impress of her civilization from the united wisdom of the whole country, stands to-day as a type of the Union such as our fathers made it, and such as, I hope in God, it may be yet. (Applause.) We are, Mr. President, a people gathered from many lands. As yet, our institutions are the work of all our fathers. We have no narrow, no sectional, no bigoted spirit. We welcome the American from whatever country he may come, and there we unite as brother with brother. Virginia has contributed her share; Massachusetts has contributed her share; Connecticut has furnished a part of our population, and South Carolina has furnished another part. From the Green Isle of the Ocean, from the banks of the Rhine, from every quarter of the world, we welcome those whose love of liberty and free institutions directed them to our shores, and in doing so we build a monument worthy of the descendants of the Pilgrims. (Applause.) * * *

We are indebted, let me say here, to New England, not merely for much in the original foundation of our institutions, but we are indebted in some part also to New England for the care with which these institutions have been reared. We are indebted to New England for our system of common schools, and for much of our religious culture and our literary attainment; and I should be unjust to my own feelings, if, seeing here my venerable friend, whom I knew in Cincinnati (Dr. Beecher), who contributed so much to the foundations of the Western world, who, as has been quaintly said, is the father of more brains than any other man in America (laughter), if I did not take this opportunity to tender to him, a son, I believe, of Connecticut, but an honored citizen of Massachusetts, my cordial thanks for the part he has played in the formation of western morals and western manliness. (Loud applause.)

We find in Ohio a virtue which has, I believe, a New England name, and it goes under the denomination of Pluck. (Laughter.) And to that virtue, as well as to others, New England teachings have contributed a very large share.

But I must not detain you; I have already said more than I intended when I rose. Let me close then by ex-

pressing my great gratification in all that I have seen to-day. I have been gratified, and greatly gratified, by the sentiments which your worthy Governor has so eloquently announced. I have been more than gratified by seeing a spectacle such as I doubt any spot, other than this rock of Plymouth, could exhibit — so many intelligent men, so many lovely women, gathered together for so noble a purpose. And let me say that I trust this monument will be built much sooner than the distant time to which our excellent friend, the Governor, has alluded.

I want to see it built in much less than a quarter of a century, for I do not know that some of us will be here a quarter of a century hence to witness its completion. We have been in the habit of doing things a great deal quicker out in Ohio; we do not like to put off anything that is worth doing to so distant a day. While I concur in the remark of his Excellency, that it is the duty of everybody to give his *mite* to the monument, perhaps I should spell it a little differently — MIGHT; give that kind of MITE to the monument. (Laughter and loud applause.) Then the monument will be built. Then we may hope within some reasonable time to assemble here again, some of us not much older than we are now, to rejoice that the work which has been so auspiciously begun has been more auspiciously completed. (Applause.)

Why, it is a shame to think of so long a time in connection with this movement. Did you think, Mr. Governor, when you talked about twenty-five years, that the few thousand men of the first emigratives to New England had already swelled to some seven millions? Are we to put off twenty-five years that which we have got seven millions of men and women to do? Why, I believe the ladies might knit stockings enough to build the monument in less time than that (laughter); and those who cannot knit stockings might knit those more modern articles of workmanship of which I am very sorry to say I do not know the name. (Renewed merriment.)

But we are going to complete this monument. We in Ohio will do a little, you in Massachusetts will do a great deal, and all New England will do something, and thus the monument is to be built.

And then, when that is accomplished, I will tell you what I should like to see — the sons and daughters of New England joining hands with their brothers of Virginia to build another monument at Jamestown, to commemorate the settlement there, — thus proving to them, if we do love liberty and mean to maintain it, yet we are all brethren of a common Union, and mean to maintain "Liberty and Union" one and inseparable now and forever. (Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.)

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN P. HALE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I accepted an invitation to be present here to-day, I had hoped that, among the great lions of Massachusetts and other States who would be present, so humble an individual as myself might be overlooked (laughter); and I should not venture to trespass upon your patience now were it not for a little incident that occurred in the cars as I came down.

[After the recital of this incident and other facetious remarks, the speaker continued:] But there is one thought that I want to throw out, and then I will sit down. Why have we met here to-day to build a monument to the Pilgrims? Is not Plymouth itself a monument? Is not Massachusetts a monument? Is not all New England a great living, breathing, speaking monument to the Pilgrims of New England? Is not every temple of religious worship, every school-house, every academy, every college — are they not all monuments to the memory of the New England Pilgrims? Then, sir, why the necessity of coming here to-day and laying the corner-stone of another monument? I do not know what is in the hearts of the rest of you, but I will tell you what is in my own. I want the monument, notwithstanding; and if we had more such living monuments, I should say of this monumental stone, let it rise! And why? I want it raised as a monument to the memory of the past, a monument to the present, and an eternal provocative to the future. (Loud applause.) I know there are some men who think that this agitation, which was introduced by the great principles of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, has gone far enough. There are some timid conservative friends, worried to death by the agitation which has been kept up by the proclamation of those eternal principles which that monument is built to commemorate. (Applause.) But, sir, I am not of the number. (Great cheering.) I want the war to go on. I know, sir, we have fought the enemy at Montebello, and Magenta, and Solferino, and I do not want to make a cowardly truce or a dastardly peace, but to carry the war on until the Austrians are driven out of Italy. (Rapturous applause.) That is what the monument will mean to me, every time I look at it. (Cheers.) And, sir, I want it to stand there as a great eye-salve, to cure the distorted vision of those politicians who are constantly seeing danger in the future from the progress, promulgation and prosecution of the great truths which were foreshadowed by the Pilgrims, and which are commemorated by the monument which we are about to build. (Applause.)

This is the meaning which the monument has to my mind; and if it has not that meaning, I say let it remain incomplete; and if we have come to a halt in the prosecution of the sentiments and principles which our Pilgrim Fathers promulgated and inaugurated, I say let it stand there, just exactly as we have left it, until there shall come upon the stage of action a generation that shall appreciate the past, understand the present, and have faith in the future. (Loud cheers.) When that time comes, the monument will go up, and you cannot help it. It will want no "mites" little or great; but by the inherent force which is in every man's bosom who inherits those principles, that monument will go up. I think, sir, we have done a good thing in laying the corner-stone of that monument, because in future years it will serve as a thermometer to indicate just how high the public sentiment stands in respect to progress. (Cheers.)

Now, sir, I do not believe that we have done with those great truths which the Pilgrims proclaimed. I do not believe that the revolution which here commenced when our fathers stepped on Plymouth Rock, and Faith and Hope and Prophecy shook hands together, and history commenced — I do not believe that revolution is finished. No, sir; it is only the beginning that is finished; and I hope, as has been suggested, there will be another monument erected. We have one monument on Bunker Hill — a monument to that kind of courage which manifested itself on the field of battle, erected by the gratitude of one generation to the patriotism of another. That is well. We, sir, to-day have laid the corner-stone of another monument, — a monument to that spirit of religious liberty which made its way through fields of blood, and to that spirit of liberty without which that other revolution commemorated by the monument on Bunker Hill would never have occurred. (Applause.) That is the monument that we lay to-day; and, sir, I hope that, if we do not, our posterity will engage in laying the corner-stone of another monument, and that monument shall be one to commemorate the full fruition of all the Pilgrims prayed for, and patriots fought for, and that it shall be in the possession of ourselves or our children. (Applause.) I hope, sir, that that monument will one day be erected, and that it may be like the mark which was made upon the posts by the ancient children of God, that when our children and our children's children look upon them, they may be told that this is to commemorate the beginning, that one stage in the progress, and that the last and final one commemorates the consummation of that which was prayed and fought for so long. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I thank you for the kindness and candor with which you have listened to me. I rejoice in the common history, the common principles, and the common destiny of New England. I rejoice to-day that this monument is to be built; I rejoice that it has been in your hearts to build it; and I pray Almighty God that it may be in the hearts of all of us not only to build this monument, but to preserve a nobler and a higher monument to the memory of New England, and that is, the vindication of New England principles, in whatever theatre, on every proper occasion. (Prolonged cheering.)

THE PILGRIM SOCIETY, AND THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS

The corner-stone of the National Monument to the Forefathers having been laid, it seems not inappropriate in this place to give a brief history of the origin of the Pilgrim Society, and of the events connected with the monument up to the present time.

The first celebration of the landing of the forefathers was on Friday, December 22, 1769, by the Old Colony Club, an organization founded chiefly upon social considerations, — at which the entertainments, after the procession of the club to their hall, were a dinner, consisting of various Old Colony edibles, cooked in "the plainest manner," — a song by the pupils of the grammar school, and various toasts and addresses at the table. In the following year (1770) the first stated oration upon the Pilgrim Fathers was delivered by Edward Winslow, Jr. Esq. These celebrations were continued regularly until, and including, the year 1780, when they were suspended until the year 1791, upon which occasion the address was delivered by Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D.

The present Pilgrim Society was organized in 1820, two hundred years after the landing, by citizens of Plymouth, and other places in New England, to commemorate the landing of the forefathers, and to perpetuate by enduring monuments their memory and sufferings. The first president was Hon. Joshua Thomas. Although the erecting of an enduring monument was one of the chief objects of the society at its formation, no steps were taken to that end for a number of years. Bunker Hill Monument was just about to be commenced, and such was the state of the country, then far from its present advancement, that the works of collecting funds and construction proceeded but slowly, and the apparent indifference with which it was regarded by the people of the country, cast a shade of doubt upon all enterprises of a similar nature. The society however wisely kept in mind its original purpose, and a knowledge of the pilgrims and regard for their memory were diffused and stimulated by the annual addresses made at its celebrations by the most distinguished scholars, orators, and statesmen of the country. The first oration, delivered in December of this year (1820) by the Hon. Daniel Webster, has taken its place among the fixed stars of classical oratory, and would in itself have made the Pilgrims immortal.

Up to the year 1850 the celebration of Forefathers' Day had taken place on the 22d of December, that having been incorrectly accounted the date of their landing according to the reckoning of the New Style. On the 27th of May in this year, a committee, consisting of James Savage, Charles H. Warren, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Abraham Jackson, and Timothy Gordon, presented a report recommending that the celebration be held on the 21st, which was unanimously adopted by the society, and it has since been observed upon that day when practicable.

At a meeting of the society, held March 10th, 1853, expressly called for the purpose, the trustees were authorized and requested to make suitable arrangements for the first celebration on the 1st of August of that year, of the anniversary of the departure from Delfthaven, it being the two hundred and thirty-third year since the occurrence. No surer indication of the veneration with which the memory of the Pilgrims has come to be cherished throughout the land of their adoption could possibly be obtained, than the universal interest felt throughout the country in this celebration, — and it was considered, therefore, as the proper occasion for testing the public opinion upon the "long-cherished purpose of the society to erect an appropriate monument to their memory, and in honor of those great principles of civil and religious liberty which they first successfully established," — and the response which was given to the proposition at that time, induced the board of trustees, at the suggestion of the president, Richard Warren, Esq., of New York, to take measures immediately afterwards to procure a suitable design for the proposed structure.

It was not until May, 1855, that, after many designs had been presented and rejected, the present one was accepted upon the most careful consideration. It was first presented to a committee appointed by the trustees expressly for the purpose of examining the design, and the proposals for carrying it into execution, and with directions to report whether it was advisable for the society to accept it, it being understood that its expense was much greater than the society originally deemed sufficient to erect the proposed monument. The whole matter having been considered by the committee, — the colossal size of the monument, its unavoidable expense, — the necessary removal of the site from the immediate vicinity of the Rock to a location giving more height of position and greater space around it, — the time which would be consumed in collecting the funds and in erecting the monument, having been all presented, — it was unanimously reported that the committee deem it advisable that the board of trustees should accept the design, and recommend them to do so. Upon this report the design was formally accepted by the board of trustees, and their action was subsequently approved by the society.

A few remarks upon the nature, extent, and cost of the work, will complete all that is necessary to be said in the present place. The Pilgrim Society, in determining to erect a monument to the Forefathers, intended to make a structure which should bear upon its face the avowed intention of its founders, and transmit to future generations not merely the facts that the Pilgrims landed upon the Rock of Plymouth, and there commenced the founding of this nation, which might well be left to the records of history, — but the regard in which their memory and sufferings were held by their descendants and heirs of the nineteenth century, who look back to them from an eminence of national prosperity, which shows a vast empire extending across a continent from ocean to ocean, filled with great cities, and decked from border to border — and from shore to shore — with splendid dwellings, magnificent churches, colleges, schools, and asylums for the unfortunate; noisy with ceaseless industry, rich with the sources of inexhaustible wealth, and presenting to the imagination, — even to the inevitable conclusion of thought, — a Future, to which the wealth and prosperity and power and resources of the Present are as trivial as the possessions of that strong-souled band of adventurous emigrants compared with our own.

It was naturally concluded that the memorial of such a nation to its founders should bear some proportion to its means, and to the grandeur of the event which was to be commemorated. It was thought that the expenditure of a sum representing one cent for each inhabitant might not be regarded as an extent of National Self Sacrifice, — if that be the term, — too enormous to be borne, nor the amount itself altogether too magnificent to be expended; and, in view of the fact that the monument is to stand for centuries, ten years (the term of one-fourth of the existence of one generation.) was not accounted too long a period to be occupied with the work. It should be borne in mind that, travel with what success we may the career of national glory and progress, the landing upon these shores of that hundred of self-exiled lovers of freedom will still be the starting point of our history, — and that, grand as may be the events with which it is crowded, nothing will overshadow in pure, grand solemnity of thought and action, their determination to leave forever the scenes of civilized life, to battle, perhaps, with famine, and disease, — certainly with unused-to labor, to settle in a savage wilderness, and all to plant the seeds of a pure faith and of universal religious, social, and civil freedom. History will look in vain for a greater event to chronicle, — art will never again for us have the opportunity, or the occasion, to embody themes so simply grand, so peculiarly significant. It is worthy then of all that art can offer as a testimony.

Nor will the generations which succeed us think greatly of our veneration for our forefathers, if, sounding it as we do from the extreme boundaries of the Republic, in our speeches and addresses, we stint with paltry pecuniary saving the stones which we raise to their memory, — and deny to their virtues, their sufferings, — their labors, their wise forethought, — the sum which we cheerfully give (and should cheerfully give) to rescue the dwelling and tomb of Washington from destruction, — or to build (as we should build) on spots made famous by the shock of battle, shafts which, meeting "the sun in his coming," proclaim that we owe our national glory in other directions to the sacrifices of those who have passed away; for never had a people more cause to be grateful to the memory of their founders, or more imperative occasion to obey with cheerful alacrity, love, and thankfulness, the command — "Honor thy father and thy mother!"



The design for the National Monument to the Forefathers, to be erected at Plymouth, consists of an octagon pedestal, on which stands a statue of Faith. From the four smaller faces of the pedestal project buttresses, upon which are seated figures emblematic of Morality, Education, Law, and Liberty. Below them, in panels, are alto-reliefs of "The Departure from Delfthaven," "The Signing of the Social Compact in the Cabin of the May Flower," "The Landing at Plymouth," and "The First Treaty with the Indians." Upon the four large faces of the main pedestal are large panels, to contain records of the principal events in the history of the Pilgrims, with the names of those who came over in the May Flower, and below are smaller panels for records connected with the society and the building of the monument.

A chamber within the pedestal, 26 feet in diameter, and well lighted, is to be a depository for all documents, &c., relating to the pilgrims and the society, including an accurate record of the receipts and expenditures for the monument, and a list of the names of subscribers of $1 and over, arranged by states, counties, and towns, and alphabetically, so as to be easily referred to. In this chamber will be a stairway leading to the platform upon which stands the figure of Faith, from which may be seen all the places of interest connected with the history of the forefathers. The whole monument will be about 150 feet high, and 80 feet at the base. The Statue of Faith rests her foot upon the Forefather's Rock; in her left hand she holds an open Bible; with the right uplifted she points to heaven. Looking downward, as to those she is addressing, she seems to call them to trust in a higher power. The sitting figures are emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims proposed to found their Commonwealth. The first of these is Morality. She holds the Decalogue in her left, and the Scroll of Revelation in her right hand. Her look is upward, towards the impersonation of the Spirit of Religion above. In a niche, on one side of her throne, is a Prophet, and in the other, one of the Evangelists. The second of these figures is Law. On one side of his seat is Justice; on the other, Mercy. The third is Education. In the niche on one side of her seat, is Wisdom, ripe with years; on the other, Youth, led by Experience. The fourth figure is Freedom. On one side, Peace rests under his protection; on the other, Tyranny is overthrown by his prowess.

The Statue of Faith will be 70 feet high, and the sitting figures 38 feet high,—thus making it in magnitude the greatest work of the kind in the world; while as a work of art, it will afford pleasure to every American citizen.

The Pilgrim Society decided, in 1850, to erect a monument, after which and previous to the final acceptance of this design, the trustees had taken measures to secure a subscription,—and something more than twenty thousand dollars were subscribed; a considerable portion of which has been collected, and appropriated to the purchase of the estates in the immediate vicinity of the Rock, and upon Cole's Hill,—which it is proposed to clear up, grade, and finish in an appropriate manner. And over the Rock itself, to mark the spot of landing, and stand as a permanent record and guard, is to be placed a Canopy of granite, under which the Rock, which has for about a century been hidden beneath the roadway of a wharf, will be visible to all future pilgrims, and beyond the reach of those who would injure it with sacrilegious hands.

The Monument enterprise is conducted in the most economical manner. Collecting agents are paid, in all cases, by commission; if, therefore, they make no collections, they receive no compensation; and all receipts have been employed in the purchase of estates and lands in Plymouth, in preparing models and materials necessary to the prosecution of the work, and in advancing it to its present stage.

Persons desiring to do so, can have access at the office to the books in which is kept an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of every kind connected with the work. It may however be stated in general, in this connection, that the whole amount subscribed is a little over $50,000, of which the sum of about $18,000 remains uncollected.

In regard to the expense, to which some have objected, it may be proper to remark that it includes what is given back to subscribers in the form of engravings and statuettes. If the subscriber chooses not to take any thing in return, then he *gives* directly, and so much the more as the articles cost. Let every one do *something*, whatever he can afford; every little helps.

Statues, monuments, memorial structures, etc., to the amount of about $1,800,000, are already in existence, or in progress, in honor of Washington, a single individual; but not the first monumental structure has yet been erected to the memory and in honor of the PILGRIMS,—the FOUNDERS of our civil and religious liberty.

In view of what has already been accomplished, the completion of the work can be regarded as only a question of *time;* for there cannot be a doubt in the minds of any who know this people and measure to the depths the extent of their loyalty to the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers, shown to its full strength only in times of great trial, that this work, so auspiciously commenced, will be carried onward with energy to a successful termination.

It will not be improper to add in this connection that hesitation in regard to their subscriptions on the part of its friends, and delay in their payment, necessarily *prolong the time and* INCREASE THE EXPENSE.

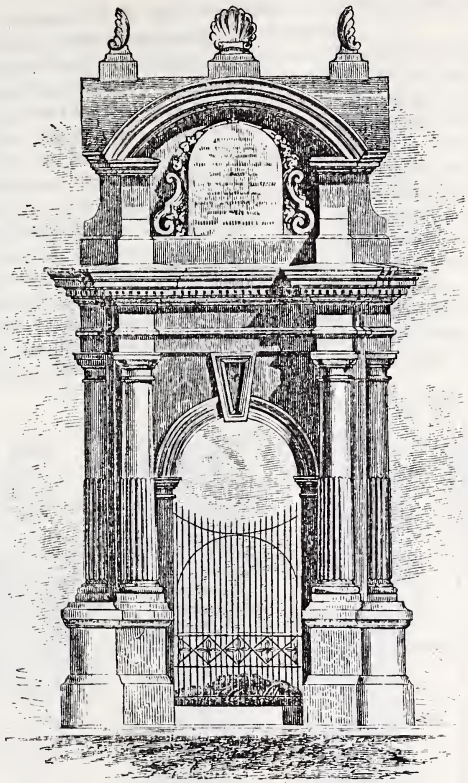
"A people capable of greatness will not forget the virtues of their fathers; reverently will they cherish them, and gratefully present them in all their lustre for the respect and imitation of after ages."

HON. JOHN T. HEARD.



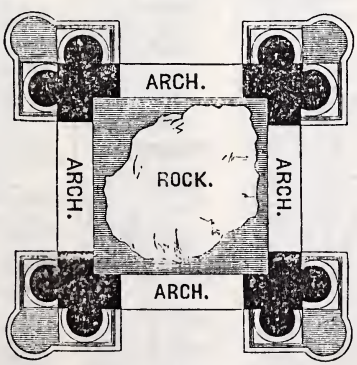
CANOPY OVER FOREFATHERS' ROCK.

The structure now erecting over the Rock upon which the Forefathers landed, is an architectural canopy of granite, of which the annexed engraving represents one of the four faces. It may be described as consisting of four angle



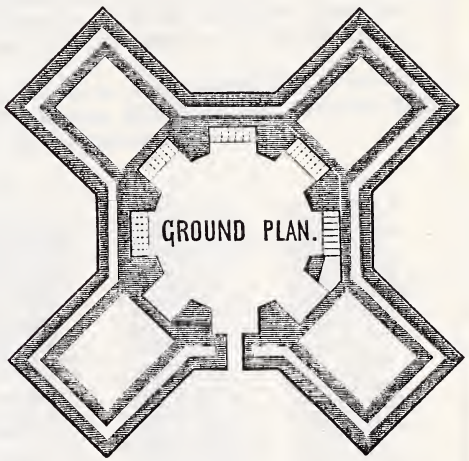
piers, decorated with three-quarter reeded columns of the Tuscan order, standing on pedestals, and supporting a composed entablature above which is an attic. Between the piers on each face is an open arch, so that the Rock is

PLAN OF THE CANOPY.



visible from all sides. In each face of the attic is to be a tablet for inscriptions. Above the rock, the canopy is finished on the inside with a domed ceiling, also of granite. The structure is surmounted with the scallop shell indicative of the pilgrim character of the enterprise of the Fathers. The canopy measures about fifteen feet square at its extreme points, and is about thirty feet high. The corner-stone was laid on the 2d of August, 1859, at the same time as the corner-stone of the National Monument; and the work is now cut in granite as high as the top of the columns.

A VIEW of the National Monument to the Forefathers, together with a full description of it, is given on the preceding page; a miniature view of it may be seen on the cover of this book; steel-plate engravings of it are being extensively circulated; it is therefore deemed unnecessary to do more in this place than to give the ground plan, showing also the commencement of the stairway by which the ascent is to be made within the superstructure.



The foundation, laid in the most substantial manner in cement, and forming one mass of solid masonry, contains about *one thousand five hundred tons* of Quincy granite.

The site selected for this monument, as the only suitable one *not already preoccupied*, is on one of the highest elevations in the village of Plymouth, and is approved by all unprejudiced and disinterested persons. It is directly west of the anchorage of the "May-Flower," and commands a fine view of the harbor and village of Plymouth, and all the places of interest connected with the early history of the Pilgrims. Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., thus speaks of it:—

"I approve the site selected for the principal monument. The Rock itself is, in rigid historical accuracy, the site for a monument commemorating the landing of the exiles. But while it is on too low a level for the best artistic and moral effect,—too much surrounded with the more rude and ordinary scenes of life,—there are other considerations which justify the selection of a more prominent and conspicuous position. The very object of the monument is ideal and commemorative. It is designed to carry the mind to the past, not specifically to the spot where their little skiff first touched the main land. "'Tis all hallowed ground;" and of the whole sacred scene of primitive Pilgrim life, we should select the most favorable for general effect. But the Rock, or even Cole's Hill, occupies too low a level as well as too contracted a space for this purpose. This monument must be the commanding object to the traveller as he approaches the hallowed scene of the Pilgrims' sufferings, toils, and prayers,—the cradle of an Empire."



MEMBERS OF THE PILGRIM SOCIETY.

A statement of the origin and purposes of the Pilgrim Society is given on page 38 of this publication, to which the reader is referred to save repetition.

The following list contains, it is believed, the names of all members of the society from its origin, including those of such as have become so by the payment of Five Dollars and over to the Monument Fund. Should any omissions or other errors be discovered, it is earnestly hoped they will be reported at the office for correction.

Many subscriptions were made in Boston by residents of other places, hence the name of the subscriber will be found in the Boston list and not in that of the town where he may now reside. The same may be true of the Plymouth and other lists. The aim here is not so much to give the residence of the subscriber as the fact of his membership in the Pilgrim Society, and his co-operation in the enterprise of erecting a structure in commemoration of the Landing of the Pilgrims and in honor of the principles set forth in their SOCIAL COMPACT.

It is desirable that each town should be represented by its subscriptions, but, for the reason above named, that is not done in the present list, and, also, because in many towns the individual subscriptions are all under five dollars, — the amouut constituting membership in the Pilgrim Society.

The whole number of members to June 1, 1860, is 3,412, of whom six have subscribed $1,000 each; five, $500; two, $300; one, $250; two, $200; three, $150; one, $125; forty-two, $100; thirty, $50; ninety-five, $25; fifty-three, $20; twenty, $15; two hundred and sixty-nine $10; and the remainder, $5.

NAMES.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA.

Hall, Albert B.
Morrill, Lot M.
Smith, Noah.

BANGOR.

Appleton, John.
Bradford, Fred'k E.
Bradford, Lemuel.
Bugbee, David.
Hammatt, William.
McCrillis, Wm. H.
Muzzy, Franklin.
Stetson, George.
Stetson, Isaiah.
Strickland, Samuel P.
Wellington, George.
Williamson, Wm. D.

HALLOWELL.

Cole, Jonathan.
Washburn, A. S

LYMAN.

Cousins, Seth.

PORTLAND.

Adams, Charles H.
Atwood, Levi W.
Barnum, Isaac.
Billings, Leonard.
Boyd, J. P.
Brown, J. B.
Churchill, Edwin.
Clark, Eliphalet.
Cole, Jonathan.
Cummings, Nathan.
Cushman, Rufus.
Deblois, Thos. Amory.
Dodge, Moses.
Fessenden, Samuel
Fobes, Charles.
Jewett, Jedediah.
Jones, Charles.
Little, Josiah S.
Marratt, O. M.
Richardson, Israel.
Southard, William L.
Sparrow, John.
Thomas, Elias.
Wingate, Mrs. Julia C.

THOMASTON.

Humphrey, Henry B.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ATKINSON.

Spaulding, J. W.

CONCORD.

Brown, Nathan.
Chase, Horace.
Grover, Benjamin
White, Nathaniel.

FISHERVILLE.

Brown, David A.
Brown, Henry H.
Brown, John S.
Brown, Samuel F.
Gage, Calvin.
Gage, Isaac K.

FRANKLIN.

Nesmith, George W.

GREENLAND.

Brown, Alonzo F.
Holt, Mrs. Emily.

JAFFREY.

Bascom, Alonzo,

MANCHESTER.

Boutelle, D. K.
Putney, William A.

NASHUA.

Morrill, Hiram T.

PETERBORO'.

Payson, Mary P.
Putnam, Catharine.

PORTSMOUTH.

Austin, Daniel.
Nutter, John.
Tappan, C. S.
Webster, Benj. F.

VERMONT.

BRANDON.

Selden, E. D.

MIDDLEBURY.

Perkins, Silas.
Russell, William P.

MONTPELIER.

Bates, Henry M.
Fairbanks, E.
Fletcher, Ryland.
Harlow, H.
Hawes, Henry.
Merrill, F. F.
Stone, Levi H.
Wardham, A.
Walton, E. P.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ABINGTON.

Blake, Samuel, Jr.
Blanchard, Dean.
Blasland, G.
Church, Joseph.
Cleverly, Joseph.
Dunham, Jesse.
Dyer, Christopher.
Dyer, Nathaniel N.
Faxon, L.
Healy, Oliver.
Hobart, Benjamin
Hobart, Elihu.
Hobart, Nathanie
Hunt, Thomas J.
Lane, Jenkins.
Leonard, Spencer, Jr.
Lond, Reuben
Mears, L. R.
Powers, Dennis.
Reed, Albert.
Shaw, Eben.
Shaw, Josiah.
Stetson, M. S.
Thompson, Arioch.
Towle, J.
Torrey, Zibah.
Vaughn, Joseph
Wales, Samuel.
Wales, S. R.
Wales, U. S.
Wales, William S.
Whitmarsh Joshua.

ACTON.

Hayward, Stevens.

ADAMS.

Blackington, Sanford.
Dawes, H. L.
Hawks, Elihu S.
Johnson, S.

AMHERST

Dickinson, Edward.
Snell, E. S.

ANDOVER

Abbott, Amos.
Aikin, John.
Barrows, E. P.
Davis, George L.
Farnum, Mrs. Susan.
Farrar, Samuel,
Fisher, C. E.
Frye, Nathan.
Hedges, George.
Loring, Bailey.
Osgood, Gayton P.
Pike, Willard.
Taylor, Edward.
Taylor, John L.

ATTLEBORO'

Bailey, E.
Barrows, H. F.
Bradford, William A.
Briggs, Wheaton.
Capron, S. E.
Carpenter, Samuel.
Claflin, Harvey.
Daggett, Harvey W.
Daggett, Homer M.
Daggett, H. N.
Daggett, John.
Daggett, Lucius.
Freeman, James J
Freeman, Joseph.
Leach Henry L.
Richards, H. M.
Richards, J. D.
Richardson; H. N.
Richardson, Stephen.
Robinson, Willard.

BARNSTABLE.

Bursley, Charles H.
Bursley, William P.
Cobb, Enoch T.
Cobb, Frederick.
Crocker, Loring.
Crocker, Samuel S.
Crosby, Gorham.
Crosby, Lewis,
Davis, Abner.
Harris, Thomas.
Holmes, H. W.
Holmes, Nathaniel.
Holmes, Thomas.
Hinekley, Isaiah.
Hinckley, Josiah.
Jenkins Nathan.
Munroe, John.
Parker, David.
Parker, Seth.
Phinney, S. B.
Scudder, Daniel.
Scudder, Nelson.
Smith; Ebenezer.

BELMONT.

Alexander, J. L.
Winn, Charles G.

BERNARDSTON.

Cushman, H. W.

BOLTON.

Forbush, Jonathan.

BOSTON.

Adams, Abel.
Adams, Charles T.
Adams, Edwin.
Adams, George.
Adams, Nathaniel.
Adams, Nehemiah.
Adams, P.
Adams, Seth.
Adams, William.
Adams, Z. B.
Albertson, William S.
Alden, Elbridge G.
Alden, William C.
Allen, C. J. F.
Allen, F.
Allen, Henry.
Allen, James.
Allen, Stephen G.
Allen, S. M.
Alline, Henry.
Ames, Isaac.
Amory, James S.
Amory, Thomas C.
Anderson, John J.
Andrews, Caleb.
Andrews, Eben T.
Andrews, Francis M.
Andrews, William T.
Appleton, Nathan.
Appleton, Samuel.
Appleton, Samuel A.
Armstrong, Sam'l T.
Arnoult, Emile.
Atkins, Isaiah.
Atkins, J. M.
Atwood, Charles H.
Austin, Joseph.
Austin, Richard.
Austin, Thomas.
Bacon, Daniel C.
Bacon, Francis.
Bacon, George.
Bacon, Ebenezer.
Bacon, Robert.
Bailey, Calvin C.
Bayley, Dudley H.
Bachelder, D. K.
Bacheller, Tyler.
Baldwin, Elizur.
Baldwin, James W.
Baker, Richard, Jr.
Ball, Nahum,
Ball, Stephen.
Bangs, William A.
Banks, William.
Bancroft, Jacob.
Bancroft, Silas A.
Barker, E. W.
Bartlett, C. L.
Bartlett, Francis.
Bartlett, George.
Bartlett, John.
Bartlett, Percival W.
Bartlett, Sidney.
Bartlett, Sidney, Jr.
Bartlett, William S.
Barton, William R.
Beal, Alexander.
Beal, James H.
Beal, Thatcher.
Beecher, Edward.
Beecher, Lyman.
Berry, Daniel C.
Bickford, W. D.
Bigelow, George T.
Bigelow, John.
Billings, Hammatt.
Billings, Mrs. P. A.
Billings, Samuel.
Blagden, George W.
Blake, Edward.
Blake, George.
Blake, J. H. D.
Blake, William.
Blanchard, J. A.
Blanchard, W. D.
Bliss, J. W.
Bond, George,
Boon, W. C.
Boutelle, John.
Bowditch, Henry I.
Bowditch, J. A. W.
Bowdoin, James.
Bowdlear, S. G.
Bowdlear, S. W.
Bowman, Abner H.
Bowers, George P.
Bosworth, Hiram,
Boyd, Alexander,
Bradford, Alden.
Bradford, Le Baron.
Bradford, Martin L.
Bradford, Thomas G.
Bradford, W. B.
Bradlee, Josiah,
Bradlee, Joseph P.
Bradley, J. T.
Bramhall, Bartlett M.
Bramhall, Otis.
Bramhall, Sylvanus.
Breed, Horace A.
Brewer, Otis.
Brewster, John.
Brewster, Oliver.
Brigham, E. D.
Brimmer, Eliza O.
Brimmer, George W.
Brimmer, Martin.
Brimley, Francis.
Broadbent, C. R.
Brooks, B. F.
Brooks, George.
Brooks, H. C.
Brooks, Oliver H.
Brooks, Peter C.
Brooks, Peter C., Jr.
Brown, Augustus,
Brown, Charles.
Brown, C. W.
Brown, Frederick A.
Brown, James.
Bryant, David.
Bryant, Henry.
Bryant, Walter.
Buckley, Joseph.
Bumstead, J. F.
Burgess, Benjamin.
Burgess, H. F.
Burgess, C. S.
Burnham, T. O. H. P.
Burr, Charles C.
Burr, H.
Burrage, A. A.
Burrage, Joseph.
Bussey, Benjamin.
Cabot, Edward C.
Caldicott, T. F.
Canel, Henry C.
Callender, George.
Carleton, William.
Carleton, Samuel A.
Cathcart, J. W.
Curr, Nathaniel.
Cary, Thomas G.
Cary, William A.
Carruth, Charles.
Carruth, Daniel J.
Chandler, John G.
Chandler, S. B.
Chadwick, C. C.
Chapman, Dummer R.
Chency, Jonathan H.
Cheever, James.
Child, Addison.
Child, George H.
Choate, Rufus.
Churchill, William.
Clapp, Benjamin.
Clapp, David.
Clark, B. C.
Clark, Edward H.
Clark, Henry G.
Clark, Nathan.
Clark, Joseph S.
Clifford, Samuel W.
Cobb, Elijah.
Cobb, Matthew.
Coburn, H. R.
Coburn, John P.
Codman, Stephen.
Cogswell, William.
Colburn, Charles.
Colburn, Joshua.
Colman, William T.
Converse, James W.
Cook, Benjamin F.
Coolidge, Joseph.
Coolidge, Joseph, Jr.
Coolidge, Samuel F
Cooper, Samuel.
Copeland, Charles
Copeland, Elisha.



Crocker, F. W
Crocker, H. H.
Crocker, Henry.
Crocker, Matthias.
Crockett, George W
Crosby, Samuel T.
Crowell, Nathan.
Cunningham, J. A.
Curtis, Nathaniel.
Cushing, James.
Cushing, John P.
Cushing, Thomas.
Cushman, Albert.
Cushman, F. L. Mrs.
Cushman, R. W.
Dalton, Peter R.
Dana, Luther.
Davenport, E. L.
Davis, Barnabas.
Davis, Benjamin B.
Davis, Eleanor.
Davis, E. W.
Davis, Isaac P.
Davis, James.
Davis, John.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Joshua.
Davis, S. G.
Davis, Thomas.
Day, Albert.
Day, R. L.
Dearborn, H. A. S.
Dehon, William.
Demond, T.
Dexter, Aaron.
Dexter, S. P.
Ditson, Oliver.
Dodge, Solomon H.
Drake, Albert.
Draper, Edward L
Dunbar, McLar.
Dunning, John F.
Durant, Henry F.
Dutton, Ormand.
Dwinell, James F
Eastman, C. J.
Eastman, J. Fred
Eaton, Charles F.
Eaton, William.
Eddy, Darius.
Edwards, Henry
Eldridge, Oliver.
Eliot, Samuel A.
Eliot, William H.
Ellis, Avery P.
Ellis, Jonathan.
Ellis, Nathaniel,
Emerson, George B.
Erlund, Andreas.
Everson, George H.
Everett, Edward.
Fairbanks, Moses.
Fay, B. W.
Fay, G. P.
Farrer, Alonzo.
Farrer, A. W.
Faxon, George N.
Faxon, Nathaniel.
Fearing, Albert.
Fearing, Lincoln.
Fellows, John K.
Fessenden Charles B.
Fisher, Joseph.
Fiske, Phineas S.
Fitch, Jonas.
Fletcher Richard.
Flint, Waldo.
Folsom, P. Foster.
Forbes R B.
Forristall, P
Fortune James.
Foss Abraham S.
Foster, C H.
Foster James H.
Foster, Thomas P.
Freeman, Watson.
Freeman William F.
Freeman, P. W.
French, Moses, Jr.
Frost, Oliver.
Fuller Ihram.
Fuller, Thomas H.
Fussell, John.
Gatfield, Thomas.
Galloupe, C. W.
Gannett, Ezra S.
Gay, Eben F.
Gay, Phineas E.
Gibbs, N. B.
Glidden, William T.
Glover, Henry R.
Goddard, Elias W.
Goddard, William.
Goodwin, Albert G.
Gordon, Solomon J.
Gould, Samuel L.
Gove, John.
Grant, Moses.
Gray, Francis C.
Gray, John C.
Gray, William.
Greene, Gardiner.
Gross, J.
Guardenier, Edw'd E.
Gund, Benjamin.
Guild Henry.
Guild, Mrs. Susan.
Hale, Nathan.
Hale, Joseph.

Hall, Andrew T.
Hall, Charles B.
Hall, Ephraim A.
Hall, Jacob.
Hall, James.
Hall, Jonathan P.
Hall, Samuel.
Hallett, Benjamin F.
Hallett, George.
Ham, Benjamin F.
Ham, Luther A.
Hamlen, Nathaniel.
Hammatt, George.
Hamilton, Nathaniel.
Hammond, Nathaniel.
Hardy, William.
Harwood, David.
Harris, Isaac
Harris, James.
Harvey, Peter.
Haven, Franklin.
Hayden, John C.
Hayman, Mrs. Wm.
Hayward, Charles L.
Hayward, George P.
Hayward, James T.
Hayward, Pelham W.
Head, Francis C.
Head, George E.
Head, Joseph.
Head, Joseph, Jr.
Healy, John P.
Heard, Augustine
Heard, John T.
Henderson, F. A.
Henry, John Q.
Henshaw, John.
Hews, George.
Hinckley, Nathaniel
Hecking, Charles.
Hobart, Albert.
Hodges, Charles E.
Hoffendahl, Chas. F.
Holbrook, E. H., Jr.
Holbrook, Jesse.
Holland, Thomas R.
Holmes, Charles.
Holmes, Chester D.
Holmes, Nathaniel.
Holton, Joseph L.
Homans, John.
Homer, William F.
Hooker, H. B.
Horton, William H.
Howard, Curtis C.
Howe, Joseph N.
Howes, Osborn.
Howland, George.
Hooper, Robert W.
Hooper, Samuel.
Hubbard, John.
Humphrey, F. J.
Hunnewell, Geo. W.
Hunnewell, H H.
Hunnewell, J. W.
Hunnewell, Jonathan.
Hunt, Moses.
Hurd, John.
Hurd, N. R.
Huston, Hiram.
Hyde, Ezra.
Hyde, George B.
Hyde, George.
Inches Betsey.
Inches, Henderson.
Inches, Susan.
Ireland, Isaac M.
Ingalls, William J.
Jackson Charles T.
Jackson, James.
Jackson, W. M.
Jacobs, Benjamin.
Jacobs, David H.
Jacobs, James M.
James, Benjamin.
Jewett, Charles C.
Johnson, C. B.
Johnson, John.
Jones, Abner D.
Jones, Eliphalet.
Jones, Frederick.
Jones, George B.
Jones, George S.
Jones, Henry H
Jones, J. A.
Jones, J. M.
Jones, L. B.
Jones, Nahum.
Joy, Benjamin.
Keep, N. C.
Kendall, C. S.
Kendall, Francis.
Kellogg, C. D.
Kellogg, Elijah.
Kidder, J. G.
Kimball, Daniel.
Kimball, Mrs. F. L. A.
Kimball, J. B.
King, Thomas Starr.
Kingman, George M.
Kirk, Edward N.
Kirkland, John T.
Knapp, Charles.
Knox, Samuel R.
Krebbs, F. H.
Krogman, Samuel B.
Krueger, William A.
Ladd, William G., Jr.
Lamb, Samuel T.

Lapham, Luther.
Lawrence, Abbott.
Lawrence, Amos.
Lawrence, James.
Lawrence, Samuel.
Lawrence, William.
Lawrence, William R.
Learens, S. D.
Lee, James, Jr.
Lee, Thomas.
Lee, W. Raymond.
Lewis, Samuel S.
Lewis, William K.
Lewis, Winslow.
Lincoln, A. L.
Lincoln, Ezra.
Lincoln, Joshua.
Lindsley, Joseph C.
Locke, J. A.
Lombard, Ammi C.
Lombard, D. B.
Long, J. Haskell.
Loring, Charles G.
Loring, John A.
Loring, Samuel H.
Lothrop, J. R.
Lothrop, Samuel K.
Lovett, Joseph.
Lovejoy, Loyal
Lowell, John.
Lowell, J. A.
Lloyd, James.
Lyman, Henry
Mackay, T. B.
Maguire, T.
Makepeace, William.
Manning, J. M.
Marsh, L. B.
Marsh, Martin.
Martin, Samuel C.
May, John J.
May, Joseph.
Maynard, Samuel.
Mayo, Charles.
Mayo, Watson G.
McLauthlin, Geo. T.
Meredith, H.
Messenger, G. W
Messenger, V. A.
Metcalf, Theron.
Milk, James M.
Milkman, Bernard
Miles, Solomon P.
Mitchell, Nahum.
Moore, Edwards B.
Moore, Martin.
Morey, John E.
Morrill, Frederick.
Morton, Nathaniel H.
Morton, Thomas.
Motley, Thomas
Mussey, B. B
Nash, Israel
Nash, N. C.
Nelson, Ebenezer.
Nichols, Charles H.
Nichols, George N.
Nickerson, F.
Nickerson, Joseph
Nickerson, J. S.
Nickerson, S. R.
Nicolson, Samuel.
Norton, Eugene L.
Nottage, Samuel C
Nye, J. A.
Oliver, Henry, J.
Ordway, Thomas T.
Otis, Harrison G.
Otis, Mrs. Harrison G.
Otis, Joseph.
Page, Chauncey.
Paine, J. W.
Park, John C.
Parks, John A.
Parker, Charles H.
Parker, F. E.
Parker, H. D.
Parker, H. G.
Parker, M. S.
Parker, Theodore.
Parkman, George.
Parkman, P. M.
Parkman, Samuel.
Parsons, William.
Partridge, Adin.
Paul, Joseph F.
Payne, William.
Pecker, Seth E.
Peirce, Jonathan.
Pennimun, Elisha.
Perkins, James.
Perkins, Samuel G
Perkins, Thomas H.
Perry, M. S.
Peters, Wm. C.
Pettingill, Merrill.
Phillbrick, John B.
Phillips, Jonathan.
Phillips, Turner.
Phillips, Willard.
Phillips, William.
Phipps, T. L.
Pickering, D. M.
Piper, George C.
Piper, Solomon.
Pierce, Charles W.
Poor, A. H.
Pratt, James
Pratt, Miles.

Preston, John.
Preston, Jonathan.
Putnam, A. G.
Putnam, John H.
Putnam, Wm. Lowell.
Quincy, T. D.
Randall, John.
Read, William.
Reed, B. T.
Reed, Edward.
Reed, James.
Reed, Joseph S.
Revalcon, John D.
Rice, F.
Rice, John Parker.
Rice, Lewis.
Rice, Nathan.
Rich. Isaac.
Richards, Lawrence.
Richardson, George C.
Richardson, Jeffries.
Richmond, T. H.
Roberts, Elizabeth
Roberts, Robert, Jr
Robinson, C. W.
Robinson, J. P.
Rogers, Charles O.
Rogers, George.
Rogers, H. B.
Rogers, John K.
Rogers, William S.
Ropes, Hardy.
Ruggles, George H.
Russell, Benjamin.
Russell, C. T.
Russell, George.
Russell, Joseph.
Sampson, Charles.
Sampson, George.
Sampson, William.
Sanborn, Eastman.
Sanford, Philo.
Sargent, Henry.
Sargent, Henry W.
Sargent Horace B.
Sargent, John T. W.
Savage, James
Sawyer, Samuel E.
Scudder, H. A.
Scudder, P. W.
Sears, David.
Sears, David, Jr.
Sears, Eben.
Sears, Joseph H.
Sears, P. H.
Seaver, James W.
Shattuck, George C.
Shattuck, Geo. C., Jr.
Shattuck, J. H.
Shattuck, Mrs. Lem'l.
Shaw, George A.
Shaw, Lemuel.
Shaw, Southworth.
Shimmin, Thomas D.
Shurtleff, Nathaniel B.
Simmons, Gilbert.
Simmons, William.
Simpkins, S. G.
Slade, Jarvis.
Smith, Albert.
Smith, Albert W.
Smith, Amm, Jr.
Smith, Barney.
Smith, D. R.
Smith, J. B.
Smith, J. W.
Smith, Stephen.
Snow, Franklin.
Soule, George M.
Soule, W. N.
Souther, John.
Spooner, Daniel N.
Spooner, W. B.
Sprague, Charles.
Sprague, Peleg.
Sprague, Phineas.
Sprague, William.
Standish, Francis.
Standish, James.
Standish, L. Miles.
Stanton, Francis.
Stedman, Daniel B.
Stedman, Josiah.
Sterling, John H.
Stevens, Charles T.
Stevens, Jeremiah S.
Stevenson, Joshua T.
Stickney, Josiah.
Stoddard, Charles.
Stone, Andrew L.
Stow, Baron.
Strong, Alexander.
Sturgis, Henry P.
Sturgis, Josiah.
Sturgis, Russell.
Sturgis, William.
Stuttevant, Wm. W.
Sumner, Charles.
Swallow, Asa.
Swett, Samuel.
Tappan, John.
Taylor, Edmund.
Thatcher, George C.
Thatcher, Peter O.
Thayer, Gideon F.
Thaxter, Thomas.
Thomas, William.
Thorndike, Israel.
Thompson, Abr'm R.

Thompson, Newell A.
Thornton, Solon
Ticknor George.
Tilden Joseph.
Tillson, J.
Tobey, Edward S.
Tobey. Seth.
Torrey, Charles.
Torrey, Henry W.
Townsend, David.
Train, Charles R.
Tracy, Frederick U.
Treadwell, John.
Trull, John.
Truman, Robert.
Tucker, Elisha G.
Tufts, Charles.
Tufts, James.
Turner, Job A.
Turner, John N.
Turner, T. Larkin.
Turrell, Gardner.
Upton, Daniel P.
Upton, George B.
Upton, George B. Jr.
Upton, William C.
Vinton, Alexander H.
Vose, Josiah.
Vose, Thomas B.
Wait, Thomas B.
Wadsworth, Samuel.
Walker, C. A.
Walker, Nathaniel.
Wainwright, Benj. G.
Walley, Samuel H.
Walsh, Walter M.
Ware, Leonard.
Warren, G. W.
Warren, John C.
Warren, S. D.
Warren, William W.
Washburn, Emory.
Waterston, Robert.
Webster, Daniel.
Webster, Fletcher.
Webster, John G.
Wetmore, Thomas.
Weeks, James, H.
White, Edward A.
Whittier, E. M.
Whittier, J. M.
Whitton, L. C.
Whitehouse, Richard.
Whitney, Joseph.
Whiting, George A
Whiting, Joseph J.
Whiting, William.
Whytal, Thomas G.
Whitwell, Samuel.
Whitwell, Sam'l, Jr.
Wigglesworth, Edw.
Wild, Samuel S.
Wilder, Charles B.
Wilder, David, Jr.
Wilder, Marshall P.
Wilkins, John H.
Wilkinson, Arthur.
Williams, David.
Williams, John D.
Williams, John S.
Williams, J. L.
Williams, J. M. S.
Williams, N. L.
Williams, S. G.
Williams, S. K.
Williams, Thomas S.
Winch, Calvin M.
Winchester, S. S.
Winslow, Benjamin
Winslow, Edward.
Winslow, Elisha D.
Winslow, George.
Winslow, Isaac.
Winslow, Roland.
Winsor, Alfred.
Winter, Francis B.
Winthrop, Thomas L.
Wolcott, J. H.
Worthington, Wm
Wright, L. M.

BRADFORD.

Coggswell, George.
M'Collom, J. T.

BRAINTREE.

Dyer, Isaac.
Estabrook, Charles.
French, Benjamin, V.
Hollingsworth, E. A.
Hollingsworth, L.
Howard, I. G.
Mansfield, Charles F.
Morrison, A.
Penniman, Ansil.
Perkins, Jonas.
Sherman, Rufus.
Storrs, Richard S.
Thayer, Sylvanus.

BREWSTER.

Bangs, Elisha.
Cobb, Elijah.
Freeman, Benjamin.
Freeman, John.
Freeman, Solomon.
Hopkins, Godfrey.
Sears, James H.

BRIDGEWATER

Alden, Benjamin R.
Alden, Lewis T.
Alden, S. G.
Alden, Solomon.
Allen, Bailey.
Ames, Franklin.
Bassett, George.
Bayliss, William.
Bird, William.
Blanchard, F. C.
Brown, James
Brett, W. F.
Bryant, Dion.
Bryant, G. W.
Bryant, Seth.
Burbeek, L. D.
Cobb, David.
Copeland, James.
Copeland, Nathan.
Copeland, Pardon.
Crooker, Benjamin.
Curtis, Simeon.
Ford, Thomas A.
French, Sylvanus.
Fullerton, R. M.
Goodspeed, L. L.
Hale, Artemas.
Hale, Artemas, Jr.
Harris, B. W.
Hatch, Calvin.
Hobart, Aaron.
Hobart, Aaron, Jr.
Hobart, Edward.
Holmes, Lewis.
Howard, Frederic.
Howard, Henry.
Howard, Samuel.
Hudson, John O.
Hunt, S. J.
Josselyn, Harvey.
Keith, Albert.
Keith, A. B.
Keith, Arza.
Keith, Bela.
Keith, E. S.
Keith, Lewis.
Keith, M. M.
Keith, Zeba.
Kingman, Benjamin.
Kingman, Cyrus B.
Kingman, Edwin H.
Kingman, Ezra,
Kingman, E. W.
Kingman, R.
Latham, Charles A.
Latham, Elijh.
Latham, Galen.
Latham, William.
Lazell, Nathan.
Lazell, Sylvanus.
Leach, E. G.
Leonard, Spencer.
Millett, Asa.
Mitchell, Cushing.
Mitchell, J. H.
Mitchel, Nahum,
Morton, Wm. H.
Noyes, Alva.
Packard, Sidney.
Perkins, David.
Perkins, Jesse.
Perkins, J. R.
Perry, William,
Phillips, Wadsworth.
Robinson, A. D.
Robinson, Gad.
Robinson, H. W.
Robinson, Jacob.
Rogers, Charles.
Rogers, Thomas.
Shaw, J. A.
Soule, O kes S.
Southworth, Edward.
Sprague, Chandler.
Starkey, G. R.
Studley, Luther.
Vinton, J. O.
Wadsworth, Phillips.
Washburn, Abram.
Washburn, Benj. H.
Washburn, H. E.
Washburn, Nahum.
Watson, A. E.
Webster, Dane F.
Woodruff, William B.
Young, Welcome

BRIGHTON.

Baldwin, Life.
Benyon, A. J.
Brooks, George H
Brooks, Samuel
Curtis, Silas D.
Hollis, John W.
Holton, James.
Morrison, David.
Parsons, Gorham.
Sparhawk, Edward.
Sparhawk, E. C.
Tatt, E. W.
Ward John M.
White, D.
Whitney, F. A.

BRIMFIELD.

Converse, Alfred L.

BROOKFIELD.

Batcheller, Ezra.
Beecher, William H
Coolidge John W.
Cushing Christopher.
Whitney, Daniel.

BROOKLINE.

Cook, Isaac
Curtis, Cyrus D.
Holbrook, George.
Turner John N.

CAMBRIDGE.

Adams, John.
Appleton, Thomas G.
Beard, Ithamer W.
Beck, Charles,
Bigelow Alunson.
Burrage, Josiah.
Butterfield, Joseph.
Butterfield, Samuel
Buttrick, Ephraim.
Carter, Luke.
Chamberlain, H. M.
Chaplin, James P.
Chapman, F. L.
Cobb, Josiah H.
Colby, Mrs. Harriett J.
Cook, Josiah W.
Cutler Curtis.
Cutter, Cyrus H.
Cutter James M.
Davis, Curtis.
Davis, William.
Davis, S. G.
Deane, Charles.
Dexter, Henry.
Dickinson, Alexander.
Dixwell, George S.
Draper, Francis
Dunbar, E. M.
Ellis, John A.
Farrar, John.
Fay, Samuel P. P.
Fogg, Jesse.
Foster, Thomas.
Francis, Converse.
Francis, Ebenezer.
Gay, Lusher.
Gannett John A.
Gannett, Thomas B.
Goodnow, Joseph.
Gould, Frederick.
Gray, Geo. H.
Hall, Thomas.
Hastings, Oliver.
Hedge, Levi.
Hilliard, William.
Hinckley, William S.
Hodges, R. M.
Holmes, Abiel.
Houghton, Amory.
Hovey, H. N.
Humphrey, D.
Jennison, James.
Kidder, Daniel T.
Learned, L. S.
Livermore, George.
Longfellow, H. W.
Lowell, Charles.
Lowell, J. Russell.
Mann, J. F.
Munson, Nathaniel G.
McClure, Charles F.
Melledge, J. P.
Merriam, John N.
Merrill, J. W.
Metcalf, Eliab W.
Munson, Charles W.
Nay, Isaac A.
Norton, Andrews.
Nonn, Charles E.
Osborn, John.
Paige, L. R.
Palfrey, John G.
Parmenter, William.
Peck, A. G.
Pierce, George.
Potter, Henry.
Ramsey, A. H.
Read, Enos.
Richardson, J. P.
Richardson, Wm. T.
Robinson, Joel.
Robinson, J. P.
Russell James,
Sargent, John.
Saunders, W. A.
Shearer, Mrs. C. A.
Slocomb, Samuel.
Sparks, Jared.
Stone, P. R. L.
Sullivan, Richard.
Treadwell, Daniel.
Walker, James.
Ware, Henry.
Wheeler, John.
Whitman, E. P.
Whitney, William L.
Whittemore, Joseph.
Worcester, J. E.
Wyatt, George W.
Wyeth, Jonas.
Wyman, Joseph.
Wyman, Luke.

CARVER.

Barrows, Joseph.
Cobb, Nathan.
Ellis, Benjamin.
Ellis, H. G O.
Ellis, Matthias.
Erland, Henry T.
Faunce James V
Griffith, T. B.
Murdock, Jesse.
Rider, Nathan.
Savery, Polly.
Savery, William.
Shaw, Welcome.
Sherman Anthony.
Sherman, Henry.
Sherman, Levi.
Vaughn, Thomas.
Ward, Eliab.
Waterman, James.

CHARLESTOWN.

Adams, James.
Barker, Ebenezer.
Blood, John.
Boynton, William.
Bradford Duncan.
Caswell, Jacob.
Cook, Isaac.
Davenport, Edwin.
Emery, James.
Fose, Jacob.
Foster, Henry.
Frothingham, Jas. H.
Fox, David F.
Hubbell, Peter.
Hyde, George.
Lawrence, Edward.
Loring, Seth L.
Lyon, M. D.
Sawyer, Timothy.
Stone, Amos.
Stone, Phineas, J.
Thompson, A. R.
Tufts, Nathan. Jr.

CHARLEMONT.

Leavitt, R. H.

CHATHAM.

Smith, Stephen.

CHELSEA.

Crowell, Philander.
Haskell, W. O.
Langworthy, I. P.
Mitchell, Jacob.
Osgood, John H.
Othemun, Edward.
Powers, Herman.

CHELMSFORD.

Morse, George P.

CHICOPEE.

Bullens, Isaac.
Dunlap, George O.

CLAPVILLE.

Stiles, Francis.

CLINTON.

Swan, C. L.

COHASSETT.

Bates, John.

CONCORD.

Brooks, N.
Battrick, Stedman.
Emerson, Ralph W.
Goodwin, Hersey B.
Shattuck, Daniel.

COTUIT PORT.

Bearse, Charles C.
Childs, Alexander C.
Colman, James.
Nickerson, Seth.

DANVERS.

Black, Moses.
Cook, Henry.
Dane, Francis.
Daniels, David.
King, Jonathan.
Osborne, George.
Poor, Henry.
Porter, Benjamin F.
Proctor, Abel.
Richards, Daniel.
Tupley, Nathan.
Warren, James.

DARTMOUTH.

Bartlett, David H.
Bartlett, F. D.
Churchill, Sylvanus.
Howland, Daniel, Jr.
Matthews, Charles.
Thatcher, Matthew.

DEDHAM.

Barrows, Edward.
Barrows, Thomas.
Billings, James H.
Bosworth, Isaac C.
Burgess, Ebenezer.
Cobb, Jonathan.
Colburn, Charles.
Colburn, Waldo.
Coolidge, George.
Crehore, Jeremiah.
Downing, James.
Dowse, Edward.
Ford, Enos,
Gould, Ebenezer.
Haven, Samuel.
Mackintosh, Charles.
Patterson, Wm C.
Richardson, James.
Sampson, Ezra W.
Smith, Humphrey
Stone, Eliphalet.
Whitney William.
Winslow Elizabeth.

DENNIS.

Baker, James.
Hall, Christopher.

DIGHTON.

Baylies Hodijah.
Brown, Nathaniel W.
Cobb, William.
Talbott, Charles.
Talbott, Seth.
Usher, B. B.

DORCHESTER.

Abbott, William E.
Adams, George F.
Adams, William T.
Andrew, John.
Bailey, Stephen.
Baker, James M.
Bird, Jacob.
Bradley, Charles.
Carruth, Nathau.
Childs N. R.
Clapp, Catharine.
Clapp, George.
Clapp, William.
Codman, John.
Darling, Frederick L.
Dearborn, Axel.
Dodge, George.
Drew, Samuel.
Edwards, C. W.
Elliott, J. J.
Emerson, Hiram.
Estabrook, J. W.
Fenno, George F.
Foster, Mrs. H.
Gardner, Henry J.
Gleason, Roswell, Jr.
Gore, David.
Hurdy, Alphens.
Hassam, Frederick F.
Hill, James B.
Hollingsworth, A.
Holbrook, Nathaniel.
Mason, Lewis.
May, John J.
Morton, Perez.
Mosley, Flavel.
Newhall, Cheever.
Payson, Thomas.
Pierce, Lewis.
Pieree, Robert.
Piper, George C.
Preston, Elisha.
Rhodes, Robert.
Rogers, Lucinda R.
Ruggles, E. H.
Sawyer, Samuel E.
Scudder, James.
Senter L. W.
Standish, Moses.
Stearns, A. T.
Stone, Stillman.
Swan, Reuben.
Swan, W. D.
Temple, W. P.
Thaxter, Levi.
Thomas, Mrs. J.
Tileston, E. P.
Tileston, Nathaniel.
Tileston, Thomas,
Trow, Francis R.
Trumbull, Walter.
Tucker, Timothy.
Tuttle, Joseph.
Vose, Joshua W.
Vose, Robert.
Wright, Edmund,
Wright, Otis.

DUXBURY.

Alden, Judah.
Babbidge, Winthrop S.
Bradford, William.
Cushman, Briggs.
Dawes, Allen.
Drew, Charles.
Drew, Reuben.
Drew, William.
Drew, Wm. B.
Ellison, Wm. P.
Ford, Anna D.
Ford, Nathaniel.
Foster, James.
Frazer, Rebecca,
Frazer, Samuel A.
Frazer, Thomas.
Hall, Samuel.
Harlow, Kimball.
Hathaway, Joshua.
Knowles, Samuel, Jr,
Lewis, Joseph.
Loring, George.
Loring, Levi.
Loring, Samuel.
Loring, Samuel, J.
Moore, Josiah.
Partridge, George.
Peterson, Joel.
Porter, John.
Richardson, Geo. P.
Sampson, Erastus.
Sampson, Levi.
Sampson, Lloyd G.
Sampson, Sylvanus jr.
Sampson, Studley.
Smith, Jacob.
Soule, Simeon.
Sprague, Elisha P.
Sprague, Seth.
Sprague, Seth, Jr.
Thomas, Briggs.
Thomas, John.
Thomas, Warren B.
Wadsworth, Edin.
Wadsworth, James.
Wadsworth, J. F.
Weston. Alden B.
Weston, Ezra.
Weston, Gershom B.
Weston, John A.
Winnett, Jason.
Winslow, Edward.
Winsor, George.
Winsor, George, Jr.
Winsor, Thomas.

EASTON.

Hayward, Mary B.
Lothrop, Cyrus.
Morse, E. J. W.
Randall, Joel.

EDGARTOWN.

Baylies, Frederick.
Jernegan, Mary.
Thaxter, Leavitt.

ESSEX.

Bacon, James M.
Burnham, Francis.
Choate, Mary.
Crafts, John.
Low, Winthrop.

FALL RIVER.

Ballard, Alvan S.
Borden, B. H.
Borden, Cook.
Borden, Jefferson.
Borden, L.
Borden, N. B.
Borden, R.
Bennett, Albert.
Brackett, W. H.
Buffington, E. P.
Bullard, A. S.
Chase, Samuel.
Coggshall, William.
Coggshall, Wm. T.
Crane, J. A.
Davol, William C.
Durfee, Nathan.
Durfee, William B.
Dwelley, J.
Eddy, Jesse.
Eddy, Morton.
Eddy, T. F.
Fisk, H. H.
Ford, James.
Foster, Hiram.
Fuller, R. T.
Gray, Franklin.
Hathaway, G. H.
Hathaway, J. B.
Hathaway, Samuel.
Hooper, Foster.
Hooper, Salmon.
Horton, Hiram.
Leonard, E. T.
Lindsey, William.
Luther, Ebenezer.
Luther, J. B.
Marvel, William.
Mason, William.
Mason, Wilham, 2d.
Miller, S. H.
Paine, Walter.
Prentiss, G. J.
Ramsbottom, T. L.
Ruggles, Micah H.
Sisson, J. F.
Sisson, William.
Swan, H. E.
Taylor, W. H.
Winslow, Benj. F.
Young, J. S.

FAIRHAVEN.

Atwood, George.
Church, Henry A.
Delano, Warren.
Nye, Reuben,
Sawin, E.
Tripp, Joseph.
Whitwell, F. H.

FALMOUTH.

Childs, Peter E.
Cornish, Aaron.
Jenkins, John.
Swift, George W.
Swift, Oliver C.
Wood, Richard, S.

FITCHBURG.

Boutelle, Thomas R.
Hayward, Walter.
Perkins, Francis.

FOXBORO'.

Cary, Otis.
Carpenter, Oliver.
Leonard, Sanford.

FRAMINGHAM.

Lewis, Abiel S.
Richardson, Charles.
Whitney, Simon.

FRANKLIN.

Miller, Nathaniel.

FREETOWN.

Pierce, Ebenezer W.

GEORGETOWN.

Tenney, Moses.

GLOUCESTER.

Garland, Joseph.
Smith, Isaac C.

GRAFTON.

Leland, Joseph.
Rawson, Levi.
Warren, Jonathan.

GREENFIELD.

Davis, George T.

GROTON.

Boutwell, George S.
Green, Joshua.

HADLEY.

Carew, Joseph.

HALIFAX.

Fuller, S. K.
Sturtevant, Stafford.
Tillson, William.

HANSON.

Cobb, Betsey, Mrs.
Cobb, Cornelius.
Cushing, Nathaniel.
Cushing, N. W.
Damon, Elijah.
Hobart, Thomas.
Holmes, Luther.

HANOVER.

Cushing, Jonathan.
Cushing, John.
Hatch, Melzar.
Millet, Asa,
Rose, Edwin.
Rose, Seth.
Simmons, Perez.

HARDWICK.

Mixter, William.

HAVERHILL.

Hunking, C. D.
White, Miss Lydia.

HARVARD.

Blanchard, Mrs. M.B.
Whitcomb, Mrs. L. D.
Whitcomb, Reuben

HARWICH.

Baker, Joseph, K.
Brooks, Obed.
Kelley, Anthony.
Kelley, Nehemiah D.

HINGHAM.

Andrew, John A.
Barnes, L. J.
Bates, Amos.
Bouve, Thomas T.
Brooks, Charles.
Cushing, Charles, F.
Dunham, Jesse.
Dyer, E. Porter.
Fiske, R. T.
Gay, Ebenezer.
Gordon, William.
Hersey, Henry.
Jacobs, Joseph.
Lincoln, Solomon.
Little, I.
Loud, Thomas.
Moorfield, James.
Norton, Samuel.
Shute, Charles.
Soule, George W.
Souther, Leavilt.
Whitton, H. T.
Whitton, Thomas T.

HOLYOKE.

Allyn, S. B.
Carter, W. C.
Crombie, D. D.
Higginbottom, Allen.
Miller, Simeon.
Parsons, J. C.
Underwood, Porter.
Walker, J. B. R.
White, Alfred.
Wolcott, C. B.

HYANNIS.

Baxter, Alexander.
Ford, Oliver
Handy Hatsel.

IPSWICH.

Heard, George W.
James, J.
Kimball, D. T.
Worcester, Ira.

JAMAICA PLAIN.

Bond, Geo. William.
Bond, Henry May.
Bond, Wm. Sturgis.
Choules, John D.
Clifford, Lewis W.
Lowder, Mary A.

KINGSTON.

Beal, Joseph S.
Beal, Thomas P.
Bowen, Charles J.
Bradford, Thomas
Bradford, Williams.
Brewster, Elisha
Bryant, Nathaniel
Bryant, Sylvanus.
Bryant, Sylvanus, Jr.
Delano, Benjamin.
Dill, James H.
Drew, T. B.
Ellis, William R.
Fuller, Ezra.
Hodge, James T.
Holmes Alexander.
Holmes Christo. C.
Holmes, Jedediah.
Hurd, N. R.
Johnson, Richard.
Johnson, Thomas J.
Keith, H. K.
Nichols, Paul L.
Peckham, Joseph.
Reed, Edwin.
Robbins, Charles.
Sever, Elizabeth P.
Sever, James.
Sever James, N.
Sever, Jane R.
Sever, John.
Symmes, William.
Thomas, John.
Thomas, Nathaniel.

Whitten, Melzar.

LAWRENCE.

Chapin, William C.
Currier, Ebenezer B.

LITTLETON.

Hoar, Reuben.
Robbins, John.

LAKEVILLE.

Roberts, James A.

LEE.

Weed, Mrs. J. A.

LENOX.

Alden, E. K.
Bangs, David E.
Lee, Sarah G.
Sedgwick, E. B.
Sedgwick, William E.

LEOMINSTER.

Barrage, Leonard.
Cotton, Ward M.

LOWELL.

Brooks, A. L.
Gasblein, Charles P.
Gibbs, Rufus.
Goddard, Charles P.
Pelham, W Warren.
Sawtell Josiah.
Whipple, Oliver G.
Whipple, Oliver M.
Whipple, W. G. P.

LYNN.

Batchelder, John.
Breed, Bowman.
Breed, Isaiah.
Bubier, Samuel M.
Geer, D. L.
Sewall, J. B.
Spinney, Wm. A.
Tapley, Amos P.

MALDEN.

Barrett, Henry.

MANSFIELD.

Beard, William A.
Rogers, John.

MARBLEHEAD.

Reed, Hannah.

MARSHFIELD.

Alden, Ebenezer.
Leonard, George.
Phillips, Daniel.
Stephens, Ray.

MARION.

Ellis, W. N.
Holmes, Ebenezer.
Luce, S. E.

MARSTON'S MILLS.

Marston, Charles.
Marston, Nymphas.

MATTAPOISETT.

Freeman, Seth.
Holmes, Josiah, Jr.
Meigs, Loring.
Winston, Orsamus.

MEDFIELD.

Roberts, Robert.

MEDFORD.

Adams, A.
Bartlett, Abner.
Brooks, Charles.
Brooks, Edward.
Brooks, John.
Cotting, T.
Curtis, James O.
Foster, J. T.
Hall, Dudley.
Hastings Edmund T.
Hastings, John M.
Lawrence, Daniel.
Littlefield, A.
Magoun, Thatcher.
Mason, R. D.
Porter, George W.
Srearns, George L.
Train, Samuel.
Tufts, Turrell.
Ward, William.

MELROSE.

Emerson, George, 2d.

MIDDLEBORO.

Bourne, William.
Briggs, Isaac.
Eddy, Nathaniel.
Eddy, Zacheus.
Pickins, A. J.
Pierce, 1. H.
Pierce, P. H.
Piper, Solomon.
Soule, George.
Sprout, Earle.
Sylvester, John W.
Thompson Amasa.
Tribon, N. M.
Ward, George.
Washburn, Philander.
Wood, Cornelius B.
Wood, Eliab.
Wood, Joseph T.
Wood, William H.
Wood, Wilkes.

MILFORD.

Brewer, David.
Fales, Lewis.
Mayhew, Aaron C.
Wood, Bartholomew.
Woodbury, James T.

MILLBURY.

Bacon, John E.
Crane, Hosea.
Farnsworth, Simon.
Johnson, W. H.
Waters, Asa H.
Wood, J. G.

MILTON.

Blossom, Edward E.
Bunton, Jesse.
Cook, Samuel.
Dudley, B. F.
Gannett, George H.
Gilbert, Wallace H.
Holbrook, Amos.
Hollis, Thomas, Jr.
Kennedy, J. F.
Morton, Joseph.
Richards, Richard A.
Robbins, James M.
Rogers, Octavius T.
Russell, Jonathan.
Whitcher, Joseph B.
White, Mrs. M. W.

MONUMENT.

Dow, Ezekiel.

MYRICKSVILLE.

Spaulding, J. W.

NANTUCKET.

Easton, W. R.
Fearing, Elisha P.
Harris, George.
Jones, Daniel, Jr.
Joy, Robert M.
Nichols, William.
Swain, Charles P.

NATIC.

Wilson, Henry.

NEW BEDFORD.

Anthony, Joseph.
Baker, George T.
Barber, John.
Barnes, Isaac.
Barnes, Samuel D.
Barker, John P.
Barney, Albert C.
Bartlett, Ellis.
Bartlett, Ivory H.
Bartlett, Lyman.
Bly Isaac.
Bonney Charles T.
Bourne, G. A.
Brigham, L. F.
Bricketson, Joseph.
Brownell, Joseph.
Clifford, John H.
Clinton, C. L. S.
Cogshall, Hayden.
Collins, J H.
Crocker, Rowland R.
Churchill, J.
Churchill, Sylvanus.
Durfee, James.
Eddy, William.
Eldridge, Azariah.
Elliott, T. D.
Faber, Edmund.
Fessenden, C B. H.
French, Rodney.
Gibbs, Alexander.
Gibbs, Joshua, 3d.
Goodman, C. R.
Goodwin Nath'l, Jr.
Grinnell, Cornelius.
Grinnell, Joseph.
Grinnell Lawrence.
Haskell Eli.
Haskell, Lydia.
Hathaway, Nathaniel.
Hathaway, Wm. Jr.
Hathaway, Wm. H.
Holmes, Atwood.
Howland, A. H.
Knights, William.
Ladd, Warren.
Leonard, Samuel.
Lincoln, Gamalie l. Jr.
Lucas Allen.
Lucas William A.
Makie, Andrew.
Mason, Willard.
Mitchel, James L.
Morgan, S. Griffiths.
Morton, Lazarus S.
Nickerson, Joseph.
Parker, John A.
Phillips, William.
Prescott, Oliver,
Ricketson, Daniel.
Ricketson, Joseph, 2d.
Robeson Andrew.
Robeson Frederick.
Rodman, Benjamin.
Rodman, S. W.
Rodman, Wm. L.
Rotch, Joseph.
Rotch, William.
Russell, Benjamin.
Russell, Thomas S.
Sanford, Charles H.
Standish, John A.
Sullings, John W.
Swain, William W.
Swift Thomas W.
Taber, Edmund.
Thornton, Elisha, Jr.
Tolman, William.
Vassault, Ferdinand.
Ward E. G.
Warren Charles H.
Waterman, Daniel.
Watkins, William.
Whittridge, John C.
Willams, Thomas S.
Williams, Joseph R.
Wood, John.

NEWBURYPORT.

Cushing, William.
Dimmick, L. F.
Hale, Josiah,
Hale, Josiah L.
Hale, S. W.
Mumford, M. M.
Rand, E. S.
Smith, Robert A.
Thatcher, George.
Tilton, J. A.
Vermilye, A. G.

NEWTON.

Allen, George E.
Allen, Nathaniel T.
Bacon, George W.
Barstow, E. H.
Baxter, Daniel.
Blake, James.
Brackett, Cephas.
Brackett, Gilman.
Brackett, Nathaniel.
Brown, J. H.
Cole, Andrew.
Crehore, Lemuel.
Donallon, John.
Fuller, John B. H.
Hall, George W.
Hazleton, J. T.
Howe, Jubal.
Hyde, George.
Hyde, H. N.
Jennison, Joshua.
Langley, S.
Lasell, J.
Littlefield, George C.
Lord, Hartley,
Lombard, Israel.
Loring, Joshua.
Plimpton, Joseph W.
Rice, Thomas, Jr.
Ricker James.
Rogers, William.
Towne, William J.
Tombs, Michael.
Trowbridge, Otis.
Wainwright, R. A.
Walker, George F.
Ward, Andrew H.

NORTHAMPTON.

Baker, Osmyn.
Bright, Henry.
Dewey, C. A.
Forbes, Charles E.
Lawrence, William.
White, M. E.
Williston, J. P.

PAWTUCKET.

Claflin, Lyman.
Clapp Sylvanus.
Dean, Marcus L.
Fairbrother, Lewis.
Fisk. Stephen P.
French, S.
Goff, Darius.
Kinyon, C. E.
Lewin, N.
Martin, John J.
Morton, Lloyd.
Pitcher, Benjamin L.
Pitcher, Ellis B.
Pitcher, George W.
Pratt, Francis.
Reed, John B.
Rider, J. M.
Sherman, R.
Shove, Samuel.
Thornton, S. E.

PAXTON.

Bigelow, Ralph E.

PEMBROKE.

Allen, Morrill.
Bryant, Martin.
Cobb, Joseph.
Damon, Nathaniel.
Hatch, George F.
Hersey, F G W.
Sprague, Franklin.

PITTSFIELD.

Briggs, George N.
Childs, C. C.
Childs, H. H.
Colt, Thomas.
Humphrey, Heman.
Laflin, Walter.
Plunkett, Thomas F.
Rockwell, Julius.
Walker, J. A.

PLYMOUTH.

Allen, Joseph.
Andrews, Henry G.
Atwood, Elizabeth.
Atwood, Thomas.
Atwood, William, 2d.
Avery, Joseph.
Babbitt, Benjamin B.
Baliard, Allen.
Ballard, S. D.
Baliard, William.
Barnes, Albert.
Barnes, Corbin.
Barnes, Ellis, Jr.
Barnes, John C.
Barnes, James P.
Barnes, Southworth.
Bartlett, Amnasa.
Bartlett, Andrew.
Bartlett, Edward.
Bartlett, Ephraim.
Bartlett, E. S.
Bartlett, Isaac.
Bartlett, John, 3d.
Bartlett, Joseph.
Bartlett, Lewis.
Bartlett, Nathaniel T.
Bartlett, Robert.
Bartlett, Samuel.
Bartlett, Sanford.
Bartlett, Mrs. S. W.
Bartlett, Thomas.
Bartlett, Zacheus.
Bates, Comfort.
Bates, Gustavus D.
Bates, John B.
Battles, John.
Battles, John, Jr.
Benson, Martin.
Bishop, William.
Bradford, David.
Bradford, George P.
Bramhall, Benjamin.
Bramhall, Charles.
Bramhall, Ellis B.
Bramhall, George.
Bramhall, George, Jr.
Bramhall, Sylvanus.
Brewster, Aaron.
Brewster, Isaac.
Briggs George W.
Brown, William.
Bryant, Danville.
Bumpus, Lemuel S.
Burbank, S. M., Jr.
Burgess, Lewis.
Burton Charles.
Carver, Robert.
Churchill, Barnabas.
Churchill, Benjamin.
Churchill, Charles O.
Churchill, John.
Churchill, John D.
Clark, Eliza.
Clark, Ezra.
Clark, Nathaniel, 2d.
Clark, William.
Cobb, Benjamin.
Cobb, George F.
Cobb, Heman.
Cobb, Heman, Jr.
Collingwood, William
Cooper Joseph, Jr.
Cotton, Josiah.
Cotton, Priscilla.
Cotton, Roland E.
Cotton, Rosetta.
Covington, Elam.
Covington, Jacob.
Cowen Robert.
Crandon, Benjamin.
Crosby Frank.
Cushman, Joseph, Jr.
Danforth, Allen.
Danforth, James A.
Danforth, William S.
Davee, S. H.
Davie, Ezra.
Davie, Ichabod.
Davie, Johnson.
Davis, Charles G.
Davis, Helen.
Davis, Joann.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Nathaniel M.
Davis, Samuel.
Davis, William.
Davis, William, Jr.
Davis, William T.
Dike, Simeon.
Dill, James H.
Diman, E. S.
Doten, Chandler W.
Doten, Samuel H.
Doten, Samuel.
Drew, Atwood L.
Drew, Ellis.
Drew, George.
Drew, William.
Drew, William R.
Drew, William T.
Drew, Winslow.
Duncanson, Alex'r.
Dunham, Lucas.
Dunham, Lysander.
Dyer, George.
Edes, Oliver.
Edwards, B. A.
Ellis, Bartlett.
Ellis, Thomas.
Erland, Edward F.
Farris, Jeremiah.
Finney B. C.
Finney, Clark.
Finney, Elkanah.
Finney, Ezra.
Freeman, George.
Gardner, Granville.
Gilbert, Gustavus.
Glenson, James G.
Gooding, John.
Goodwin, Charles.
Goodwin, E. W.
Goodwin, Mrs. E. W.
Goodwin, Nathaniel.
Goodwin, Nath'l, Jr.
Goodwin, William.
Goodwin, William, Jr.
Goodwin, William W.
Gordon, Timothy.
Gray Asaph.
Gurney, Charles.
Hall, Edward, H.
Hall, John T.
Hall, Robert B.
Harrison, A. M.
Harlow, Ellis J.
Harlow, Ephraim.
Harlow, Ezra.
Harlow, John H.
Harlow, Sylvanus.
Harlow, Thomas P.
Harvey, A.
Harvey, Sylvanus.
Hathaway, Benjamin.
Hathaway, Geo. A.
Hathaway, G. H.
Hayden, Edward B.
Hayden, Edward.
Haywand, Beza.
Hayward, James T.
Hayward, Nathan.
Hedge, Barnabas.
Hedge, Barnabas, Jr.
Hedge, Isaac L.
Hedge, Isaac L., Jr.
Hedge, James, T.
Hedge, Thomas.
Holmes, Bartlett.
Holmes, Barnabas H.
Holmes, Caleb B.
Holmes, Charles T.
Holmes, H. B.
Holmes, Joseph.
Holmes, Leonard D.
Holmes, N., Jr.
Holmes, Richard.
Holmes, Richard W.
Holmes, R.
Holmes, Sarah.
Howard, Hannah.
Howard, John F.
Howland, C. H.
Hubbard, Benjamin.
Irish, C. B.
Jackson, Abraham.
Jackson, Abraham, Jr.
Jackson, Charles T.
Jackson, Edwin.
Jackson, George H.
Jackson, Henry F.
Jackson, Jacob.
Jackson, John G.
Jackson, Louisa S.
Jackson, Mrs. M. B.
Jackson, Thomas.
Jackson, Thomas O.
Jackson, William.
Jackson, William H.
Jackson, William M.
Jameson, William N.
Judson, Adoniram B.
Judson, Abigail B.
Judson, Abby Ann.
Judson, Ehathan.
Kendall, James.
Kendrick, James.
Lamson, N. P.
Lane Doniel, Jr.
Lanman, N. C.
Leach, Phinney.
Leonard, James E.
Loring, Thomas.
Lothrop, Nathaniel.
Loud, Jacob H.
Lucas, A. H.
Lucas, Isaac J., Jr.
Lucas, Stephen.
Manter, David.
May, Charles.
May, Thomas.
Miller, H. M.
Minter, Eli H.
Morse, Anthony.
Morey, Charles.
Morton, A. G.
Morton, Caleb.
Morton, Edwin.
Morton, Ezekiel.
Morton, Ichabod.
Morton, Jacob.
Morton, Jacob T.
Morton, James.
Morton, Joseph.
Morton, Nathaniel.
Nelson, Ebenezer.
Nelson, Samuel.
Nelson, William.
Nelson, William H.
Olney, Zabin.
Parker, Ebenezer G.
Paty, John.
Paty, Thomas.
Pierce, Ebenezer.
Perkins, Gideon, Jr.
Pope, Richard.
Pratt, Lucius.
Raymond, Calvin, Jr.
Reed, James.
Rice, Nathan.
Richards, George.
Richmond, Wm. M.
Rider. Caleb.
Rider, Miss R. D.
Ripley William.
Ripley, William P.
Robbins, Edmund.
Robbins, Francis H.
Robbins, Josiah.
Robbins, L. T.
Robbins Rufus.
Robbins, William.
Ruse Manuel.
Russell Andrew H.
Russell, Andrew L.
Russell, Mrs. B. F.
Russell, Bridzham.
Russell, Elliott.
Russell, E. W.
Russell, Francis H.
Russell, George B.
Russell, Mary H.
Russell, John.
Russell, John B.
Russell, John J.
Russell, LeBaron.
Russell, Nathaniel.
Russell, Nathaniel, Jr.
Russell, Thomas.
Russell, William G
Russell, William S.
Sampson, Aaron.
Sampson, Ellis.
Sampson, Isaac.
Sampson, Schuyler.
Sampson, Truman.
Sampson, Zabdiel.
Saunders, T. S.
Savage, James.
Sears Hiram B.
Seaver Charles.
Shaw, Ichabod.
Shaw, Ichabod, Jr.
Shaw, Samuel.
Shaw, Southworth.
Sherman D. P.
Sherman, Eleazer C.
Simmons George.
Simmons. Lemuel.
Simmons, William D.
Simmons, Wm. D., Jr.
Smith, Peter W.
Smoot. William H.
Spear, James H.
Spear, S. T.
Spooner, Bourne.
Spooner, Charles W.
Spooner, Ephraim.
Spooner, James.
Spooner, James W.
Spooner, Nathaniel.
Spooner, Nathaniel B.
Spooner, Thomas.
Spooner, William.
Stephens, Lemuel.
Stoddard, Isaac N.
Sturtevant, Stafford.
Sturtevant, William.
Swinburn, Robert.
Sylvester, Charles T.
Talbott, Samuel.
Taylor, Abner S.
Taylor, Jacob.
Thacher, James.
Thomas, Alanson.
Thomas, Elias, Jr.
Thomas, Gamaliel.
Thomas, John.
Thomas, John B.
Thomas, Joshua.
Thomas, Mary H.
Thomas, William.
Thurber, James.
Tolman, Rebecca M.
Tomlinson R.
Tribble, Isaac.
Tribble, John.
Tribble, Lorenzo.
Tribble, William B.
Tribble, W. M.
Turner, David.
Turner, E. C.
Turner, E. S.
Turner, Miss S.
Virgin, John.
Warren, Alonzo.
Warren, Henry.
Warren, Mrs. Mary.
Warren, Pelham W.
Warren, Winslow.
Watson, A. E.
Watson, Benjamin M.
Watson, Benj. M., Jr.
Watson, B. M.
Watson, Edward W.
Watson, John.
Webster, E. W.
Wellington, George.
Wells, Phineas.
Weston, Coomer.
Weston, H. W.
White, T. S.
Whiting, Adoniram.
Whiting Benj., 2d.
Whiting Edward B.
Whiting, Elisha.
Whitman William H.
Whitmore, Benjamin.
Wilder, Nathaniel Jr.
Wood, Isaac L.
Wood, O. C.
Wood, Nathaniel, Jr.
Woodward, Ebenezer.

PLYMPTON.

Caswell, William H.
Dickerson, E. W.
Field, Harrison.
Lobdell, Ebenezer.
Parker, Oliver.
Soule, William H.
White, Ezra.

PRINCETON.

Brooks, John.

PROVINCETOWN.

Cook, E. J.
Cook, J. J.
Dudley, A. S.
Hopkins Nathaniel.
Johnson J. P.
Smith Jesse.
Soper Robert.
Stone, Jeremiah.

QUINCY.

Adams, John.
Adams, John Quincy.
Baker, William P.
Barker, Henry.
Bass, Josiah.
Baxter, Daniel.
Baxter, Thompson.
Beale. George W.
Beul, Joseph S.
Beal, Nathaniel H.

Bigelow, John.
Brackett, Jeffrey R.
Bradbury, Luther M.
Bramhall, Benjamin.
Brigham, Josiah.
Carver, Charles W.
Churchill, Amos.
Clements, Gershom.
Cummings, Noah.
Curtis, Adam.
Curtis, Benjamin.
Davis, A. G.
Dustin, John R.
Eaton, Jacob F.
Edwards, Samuel R.
Elwell, Robert.
Faxon, Mrs. Lucy.
Field, William.
Frederick, Eleazer.
Gill, George L.
Glover, H. N.
Glover, John J.
Glover, William S.
Greenleaf, Daniel.
Greenleaf, Thomas.
Hardwick, Charles.
Herring, Thomas J.
Holt, Albert.
Jameson, Jonathan.
Johnson, Mrs. S. M.
Locke, George H.
Lunt, William P.
Lucas, Miss Ann A.
Miller, Mrs. Caroline.
Miller, Charles E.
Miller, Edward.
Munroe, Israel W.
Newcomb, P. W.
Newcomb, Thaddeus H.
Nightingale, Thos. J.
Parker, Chase.
Quincy, Josiah.
Randall, John C.
Robertson, Joseph W.
Sargent, E. C.
Savil, John.
Souther, E. B.
Souther, Frederic.
Stetson, James A.
Thayer, J. Henry.
Thomas, Samuel, Jr.
Veazie, George.
Veazie, George, 2d.
Vinton, Mrs. Sarah.
Ward, Henry.
Whitcher, John D.
White, Nathan H.
Willard Solomon.
Woodward, Ebenezer.

RANDOLPH.

Alden, Adoniram.
Alden, Ebenezer.
Alden, Horatio B.
Alden, John.
Dubois, A. E.
French, J. L.
Gifford, Patrick.
Howard, N.
Jordan, John T.
Wales, Bradford L.
White, Adoniram.

RAYNHAM.

Bradford, Alexander.
Robinson, Charles.

READING.

Cummings, Amos, Jr.

ROCHESTER.

Bonney, George.
Briggs, Isaac.
Chandler, Robert.
Church, Joseph W.
Crocker, James.
Harrington, E. W.
King, Theophilus.
Leonard, T. W.
Lewis, David.
Peckham, Jonathan R.
Randall, Robert C.
Robbins, Thomas.
Ruggles, James.
Sampson, Erastus.
Walker, D. W.

ROCKPORT.

Brooks, Reuben, Jr.
Clifford, B.
Giles, Newell.
Gott, J. R.
Sewall, Levi.

ROXBURY.

Austin, Arthur W.
Bartlett, Henry.
Billings, Eliza.
Blake, John H.
Bray, C. F.
Buffington, Mary Ann.
Cobb, Samuel C.
Colburn, George W
Cowing, Cornelius.
Crosby, William.
Ellis, Charles.
Eustis, William.
Frost, George.
Garbett, William A.
Goie, Watson.
Greenough, David S.
Guild, F.
Guild, James.
Hall, Alfred G.
Haven, Gilbert, Jr.
Hickling, Charles.
Hull, G. A.
Hunnewell, J. W.
Kennedy, Donald.
Lee, William R.
Marston, John M.
McBurney, Charles.
Merrill, John J.
Pope, H. K.
Prescott, N. B.
Putnam, George.
Ramsdell, Robert.
Robbins, Peter G.
Sargent, James O.
Simmons, D. A.
Sturgis, Mrs. E. M. D.
Taylor, H. R.
Thwing, S. C.
Underwood, J. M.
Weld, James.
Wheelwright, Joseph.
White, Charles A.
White, John E.
Winslow, Edward.
Wyman, Edward.

SALEM.

Andrews, Joseph.
Barton, W. K.
Bertram, John.
Bowker, Charles.
Choate, George.
Dodge, Pickering.
Dorrenee, W. T.
Emerton, E.
Fiske, J. E.
Frothingham, O. B.
Haraden, Miss R. C.
Hatch, L. B.
Hoppin, James M.
Huntingdon, Asahel.
Jenks, Henry E.
Johnson, E. F.
Loring, George B.
Manning, R. C.
Moore, David.
Peabody, Alfred.
Peabody, George.
Peabody, Joseph.
Peabody, S. E.
Peirson, E. B.
Phillips, Stephen H.
Phillips, Stephen W.
Phillips, W. P.
Pickering, John W.
Pickman, Benjamin.
Pickman, William.
Pickman, William D.
Rogers, Richard J.
Russell, John L.
Sabin, James.
Saltonstall, Leverett.
Saunders, Phillip W.
Shepard, Michael.
Towne, S.
Treadwell, John W.
Ward, Andrew.
White, Daniel A.
Worcester, S. M.

SANDWICH.

Boyden, William E.
Collins, Reuben, Jr.
Davis, Wendall.
Dillingham, Naamam.
Fannee, James H.
Fessenden, George L.
Fessenden, William.
Forman, J. G.
Goodwin, Ezra S.
Goodwin, F. H.
Harper, John.
Headley, P. C.
Leonard, J.
Nye, Abram.
Nye, Seth F.
Rogers, Stephen R.
Sherman, T. C.
Swift, Thomas.
Waterman, E. C. P.
Wing, Paul.

SCITUATE.

Allen, George M.
Allen, W. P.
Allen, W. V.
Bowker, Howard.
Clapp, Henry.
Damon, Daniel E.
Deane, Samuel.
Dunbar, Jesse.
Fogg, Ebenezer T.
Foster, Freeman.
Jenkins, Elijah.
Jenkins, Elijah, Jr.
Jenkins, R. Y.
Otis, Abigail T.
Otis, Cushing.
Robbins, Anson.
Stetson, Caleb,
Stetson, Ebenezer.
Stetson, Jonathan.
Torrey, David.
Torrey, David, Jr.
Torrey, George H.
Vinal, Henry F.
Wade, Snell.
Whiting, Davis.

SHARON.

Tolman, Susannah.

SHIRLEY.

Going, John K.

SOMERSET.

Eddy, Daniel B.
Marble, Joseph.
Slade, Jonathan, 2d.

SOMERVILLE.

Allen, Stephen G.
Hanson, Mrs. C. W.
Houghton, Francis.
Robinson, G. W.
Snow, Henry A.
Tufts, Nathan,
Vinal, Robert.

SOUTHBORO'.

Loud, William H.

SOUTHWICK.

Field, M. T.

SPRINGFIELD.

Bessey, Marshall.
Birnie, William.
Bliss, George.
Bliss, George, Jr.
Brown, Joel.
Chaffee, C. C.
Child, William S.
Dalton, A. A.
Foote, Homer.
Harris, Daniel L.
Ingraham, Joseph.
Ingraham, W. T.
Kirkham, A. H.
Osgood, Samuel.
Phelps, Charles.
Shepard, Thomas J.
Stearns, Charles.
Tracy, Henry.
Thompson, James M.
Tiffany, Francis.
Whitney, James S.

STOCKBRIDGE.

Goodrich, J. Z.
Owen, Charles M.

SWANZEY.

Birch, James E.

TAUNTON.

Baylies, Edward.
Baylies, Francis.
Bigelow, Andrew.
Church, L. B.
Crocker, George A.
Crocker, Samuel C.
Crocker, Samuel L.
Crocker, William A.
Dean, J.
Gordon, Timothy.
Hack, C. A.
King, S. B.
Leonard, J. M.
Morton, Marcus.
Morse, Lovett.
Sanford, Alpheus.
Young, Jesse C.

TEMPLETON.

Bowker, Jonathan.
Lee, Artemas.
Smith, Henry.

UPTON.

Hale, William.
Knowlton, William.
Stoddard, Elijah.
Warren, Eli.
Wood, Mrs. Asa.

WALPOLE.

Clapp, Mrs. L.
Crum, Jerome B.
Scott, James G.
Stetson, Everett.

WALTHAM.

Banks, N. P.
Boyden, Dwight.
Clark, Daniel.
Clark, Henry M.
Daniels, John.
Gore, Christopher.
Lyman, Theodore.
Moore, Amory.
Walker, Theodore W.
Worcester, Mary C.

WARE.

Gilbert, George H.

WAREHAM.

Bodfish, David, Jr.
Boyd, H.
Bumpus, Eliphalet.
Burgess, Stephen C.
Carr, Francis.
Cushman, Jacob.
Ellis, H. G. O.
Fearing, William.
Fearing, William S.
Gibbs, George.
Gibbs, Moses.
Gibbs, Stephen.
Hall, Josiah H.
Harlow, I. H.
Hathaway, A. S.
Kenney, J. M.
Kenney, Lewis.
Lincoln, J. S.
Miles, T. R.
Miller, Seth, Jr.
Morse, S. F.
Murdock, Bartlett.
Murdock, J. F.
Manning, Samuel D.
Nye, A. S.
Nye, David.
Nye, T. S.
Savery, Thomas.
Sprout, James B.
Tobey, J. B.
Tobey, Seth.
Tower, Andrew,
Townsend, David.
Vaughn, H. C.
Weston, C. F. A.
Weston, Hannah.

WATERTOWN.

Bent, Luther.
Bigelow, Tyler.
Brigham, John.
Chenery, Winthrop W.
Davenport, Charles.
Farwell, William E.
French, Thomas L.
Gilkey, Royal.
Gooch, Joshua G.
Heard, Mrs. John.
Ingraham, W H.
Jackson, Antipas.
Lincoln, William G.
Livermore, Thomas.
Morse, A. B.
Noyes, Samuel.
Page, Harrison P.

WELLFLEET.

Wiley, Nathaniel P.

WESTFORD.

Chamberlin, Phineas.
Harwood, E. A.
Luce, Leonard.
Prescott, Jonas.

WEYMOUTH.

Beals, Eliss S.
Fogg, John S.
French, Charles.
Harding, Adelaide E.
Harding, Elvira L.
Harding, Willard M.
Harding, Willie E.
Hill, Thomas.
Howe, Appleton.
Humphrey, Lemuel.
Humphrey, Thomas.
Huntress, George W.
Kaulback, T. M.
Longley, Lydia M.
Loud, Jacob.
Loud, James, Jr.
Loud, John W.
Loud, L. H.
Pratt, Cornelius.
Reed, Josiah.
Richards, Elias.
Shaw, Nathaniel.
Shaw, William A.
Stowell, Noah.
Tirrell, Albert.
Tirrell, Alfred.
Tirrell, Cornelius.
Tirrell, James.
Tufts, Miss Susan.
Viuson, Ebenezer.

WILKINSONVILLE.

Hill, William R.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

Chadbourn, P. A.
Dewey, Daniel N.
Foote, Asahel.
Griffin, N. H.
Hopkins, A.
Hopkins, Mark.
Lincoln, J. N.
Whitman, Seymour.

WINCHENDON.

Fairbank, E. H.
Murdock, Elisha.

WINCHESTER.

Bacon, Robert
Cutter, Stephen.
Thompson, B. F.

WOBURN.

Buckman, Bowen.
Cann, Horace.
Cutter, Benjamin.
Manning, Uriah.
Nichols, William.
Richard, Truman.
Stone, William A.
Thompson, A.
Winn, J. B.

WORCESTER.

Aldrich, Emory P.
Bangs, Edward D.
Barton, Ira M.
Bemis, Merrick.
Boyden, John.
Butman, Benjamin.
Chandler, Josephine.
Cheeney Horace.
Conant, Edwin.
Davis, Barnabas.
Davis, Isaac,
Davis, John.
Davis, S. G.
Day, Jonathan.
Flagg, Samuel.
Folinsbee, J. M.
Goodwin, Isaac.
Green, John.
Harris, Allen.
Hill, Alonzo.
Howe, George S.
Kinnicutt, F. H.
Kinnicutt, Thomas.
Lincoln, Levi.
Mason, Joseph.
Mason, R. D.
Miller, Henry N.
Morrison, A. M.
Mower, Ephraim.
Newton, Rejoice.
Paine, Nathaniel.
Partridge, E. G.
Rice, George T.
Richardson, Geo. W.
Salisbury, Stephen.
Sumner, George.
Taft, Stephen.
Tillotson, O. H.
Thomas, Isaiah.
Thurber, Charles.
Washburn, Ichabod.
Whitcomb, David.

YARMOUTH.

Bassett, Joseph.
Crocker, James B.
Eldridge, John.
Hallett, Bangs.
Howes, Ebenezer.
Knowles, James.
Otis, Amos.
Shove, George.
Simpkins, Nath'l S.
Small, Simeon N.
Swift, Charles F.
Thatcher, Henry.
White, William.

RHODE ISLAND.

BRISTOL.

Briggs, L. W.
Dimon, Byron.
Perry, J. D. W.
Rogers, Robert.
Sherry, Charles, Jr.

CENTREVILLE.

Crosby, Gorham.
Crosby, Lewis.

CENTRAL FALLS.

Adams, J. A.
Wood, Joseph.

NEWPORT.

Cotton, Charles.
Northam, Stephen T.

PAWTUCKET.

Bates, Frederick.
Blodgett, Wm. A.
Moore, J.
Tyler, William.

PROVIDENCE.

Arnold, N. J.
Arnold, R. J.
Arnold. S. G.
Beckwith, Henry T.
Bradford, S. Standish,
Brooks, Charles.
Brown, Isaac, Jr.
Brown, J Carter.
Brown, Peter H.
Bullock, Miss Julia.
Bullock, Mrs. R.
Burgess, Tristram.
Carpenter, Charles E.
Chambers, Robert B.
Chapin, Royal.
Clifford, Joseph P.
Crocker, N. B.
Davis, Thomas.
Dyer, Elisha.
Fearing, James W.
Fenner, James.
Fessenden, Wm. B.
Field, Daniel.
Fuller, Hiram.
Hoppin, W. W.
Howland, Henry A.
Howland, Janett.a
Howland, John.
Ives, Moses Brown.
Kendall, H. L.
Lathrop, Henry W.
Mackie, John.
Mason, Earl P.
Merry, Samuel.
Miller, Frederick,
Patten, Wm. S.
Parsons, Usher.
Pearce, Edward.
Peck, A. O.
Pitcher, Ellis B.
Potter, Charles.
Richmond, Wm. E.
Smith, Amos D.
Steere, Jonah.
Swain, L.
Thompson, Thomas.
Viall, William.
Wayland, Francis W.
Whipple, John.
White, Benjamin.

SLATERSVILLE.

Buck, Edwin A.
Cooper John.
Holman, Ansel.
Johnson, George.
Slater, Mrs. Ruth.
Slater, Wm. S.

SMITHFIELD.

Moore, Joseph.

TIVERTON.

West, Samuel.

VALLEY FALLS.

Clark, Edmund N.
Earle, Timothy.
Merrill, S. R.

WARREN.

Gannett, A. M.
Johnson, R B.
Mason, Christopher.
Smith, C.
Turner, Thomas G.

WOONSOCKET.

Ballou, Geo. C.
Mason, Stephen N.

CONNECTICUT.

AVON.

Chidsey, Lucian.
Colton, Henry M.

BERLIN.

Porter, Naaman.

BRANFORD.

Blackstone, Lorenzo.
Gillette Mrs. Sally.
Gillette Timothy P.
Morris, Edmund.
Plant, John.

BRISTOL.

Root, S. Emerson.

COLCHESTER.

Lothrop, H. W.

CORNWALL.

Birdseye, Ezekiel.
Clarke, William B.
Gold, S. W.

COVENTRY.

Arnold, J. R.

DARIEN.

Brown, Charles.

DURHAM.

Smith, David,

ELLINGTON.

Hyde, Charles.

ELLSWORTH.

Everett, Samuel E.

FAIRHAVEN.

Lee, William B.
Maltby, O. E.

FARMINGTON.

Hart, E. L.
Platner, William.
Porter, Sarah.
Richards, Charles.

GOSHEN.

Griswold, Mrs. Sarah.
Perrin, Lavalette.

GROTON.

Batty, Wm. G.
Morgan, Elijah B.

HADDAM.

Ackley, Josiah.
Lewis, Mrs. Polly.
Parsons Isaac.

HAMPTON.

Hughes, Dyer.

HARTFORD.

Bullard, Charles H.
Day, Thomas M.
Hooker, John.
Hutchinson, H. W.
Robbins, Thomas
Robinson, H. E.

KENT.

Raymond, John M.

KILLINGWORTH.

Lane, Joseph Porter.

LEBANON.

Peckham, James M.

LITCHFIELD.

Beach, Lucy.
Beckwith, J. G.
Pieree, Mary.

LYME, EAST.

Ayer, Joseph.

MADISON.

Seranton, E. C.

MANCHESTER.

Bunee, Walter.
Hilliard, E. E.
Knight, John, Jr.

MERIDEN.

Booth, Walter.
Bush, Fenner.
Parker, Charles.
Parker, Edmund.
Parker, Johu.
Pratt, Julius.
Webb, L. R.

MIDDLEBURY.

Judd, J. S.

MIDDLETOWN.

Mansfield, J. K. F.
Russell, E. A.

MONTVILLE.

Bradford, N. B.
Johnson, W. G.
Rogers, A. F.

NEW BRITIAN.

Erwin, Cornelius.
Judd, Albert J
North, Frederie H.
Stanley, Henry.
Stauley, Oliver.

NEW HARTFORD.

Brown, Sanford.
Gilman, Chester W.
Hall, Edwin, Jr.
Henderson, James F.
Kellogg, Norman.
Pettibone, S. N.
Smith, Darius B.
Smith, Johu C.
Sneneer, F. A.
Watson, James L.
Weaver, N. K.

NEW HAVEN.

Anketel, John.
Babcock, James F.
Bacon, Leonard.
Baldwin, Wm. B.
Bishop, E. H.
Bishop, Timothy.
Blackman, Alfred.
Bonbright, D.
Brewster, James.
Carrington, John B.
Cooper, D. S.
Daggett, David.
Dana, James D.
Day, Jeremiah.
Durrie, John.
Dutton, Henry.
Ellsworth, Henry L.
Ellsworth, Henry W.
English Charles L.
Fiteh, Eleazer T.
Fiteh, William.
Garfield, J. M.
Gibbs, Josiah W .
Goodrieh, Chauney A.
Goodrieh, Chauncy.
Hadley, James.
Hamilton, D. H.
Ingersoll, Ralph I.
Ives, Eli.
Ives, Levi.
Jacocks, Abel B.
Jarman, F. T.
Jewett, P. A.
Kellam, B. S.
Kingsley, Wm. L.
Knight, Jonathan.
Luthrop, David A.
Lyman, Chester S.
Lyon, William, Jr.
Maynard, Samuel.
Munson Eneas.
Ogden, David L.
Osborne, Thomas B.
Porter, John A.
Pynchon, H. R.
Root, David.
Salisbury, Mrs. Abby.
Salter, C. C.
Sanford, Hervey.
Sanford, L.
Shepard, Charles U.
Silliman, Benjamin.
Silliman, Benj. Jr.
Skinner, Aaron N.
Smith, George F.
Steele, George.
Stone, Benjamin W.
Strafford, Thomas J.
Street, Augustus R.
Strong, Edward.
Thomas, S. A.
Treat, Atwater.
White, Henry.
Whittlesey, H. N.
Whitney, Eli.
Wiuchester, O. F.

NEW LONDON.

Barnes, Alden.
Coit, Robert.
Crocker, Daniel.
Fiteh, Thomas.
Haven, Henry P.
Lewis, C. A.
Perkins, Elias.
Perkins, N. S.
Perkins, N. S. Jr.
Shepard, C. I.
Smith, Franklin.
Williams, Thomas W.
Williams, Mrs. T. W.

NORFOLK.

Eldridge, Joseph.

NORWALK.

Benediet, Mrs. Mary.
Bennett, John.
Betts, Miss Juliette.
Butler, Thomas B.
Hubbell, Matthias.
Hoyt, Ezra.
Hoyt, Henry I.
Lockwood, Miss J. A.
Morgan, Mrs. E. L.
Nash, Daniel K.
Quigley, L. G.
Treadwell, Mrs. M. E.
White Charles B.

NORWICH.

Almy, J. H.
Bacon, T. C.
Bond, Alvan.
Breed, John.
Buckingham, Wm. A.
Hinkley, William H.
Hubbard, R.
Huntington, E. T.
Osgood, H. H.
Rockwell, John A.
Rogers, Caleb B.
Saxton, John A.
Slater, J. F.
Slocumb, E. P.
Story, Samuel.
Tucker, D. B.
Williams, Mrs. W.

PRESTON.

Benjamin, George G.
Nash, Austin B.
Nash, Mrs. Clarissa.
Selleck, Mrs. Mary A.

ROCKVILLE.

Bailey, Alonzo.
Bill, Benezet H.
Clark, C. L.
Crosby, A. C.
Dawson, Joseph.
Frink, C. L.
Gilfillan, James.
Holt, Clark.
Kellogg, Edward.
Kellogg, George.
Loomis, Dwight.
Mitchell, Chauney.
Preston, E. B.
White, Stanley.

ROXBURY.

Blackman, Helen.
Ishaui, Austiu.

SALISBURY.

Chittenden, T.
Holley, Alexander H.

SCOTLAND.

Tallman, Thomas.

SOUTHBURY.

Whitlock, D. P.
Whitlock, Mary.

SOUTHINGTON.

Jones, Elisha.
Lewis, Oliver.
Seward, Benjamin F.
Woodruff, David P.

SOUTHPORT.

Marquand, F.

STONINGTON, NORTH.

Avery, Roger G.

STRATFORD.

Page, Joseph R.

TERRYVILLE.

Richardson, Merrill.

THOMPSON.

Mason, William H.

TOLLAND.

Kingsbury, John.

TORRINGTON.

Hodges, Alpheus.
McKinstry, John A.

VERNON.

Dobson, John.

WALLINGFORD.

Gilbert, W. R.

WATERBURY.

Kellogg, S. W.

WEST HARTFORD.

Boswell, Charles.
Brace, E.
Butler, Nathan.
Hurlburt, Amos.
Miles, Charles M.
Steele, Sherman.
Taleott, Henry.
Vanderbilt, C. Jr.

WEST HAVEN.

Colton, Erastus.

WETHERSFIELD.

Aiken, William P.
Colton, Willis S.
Goodrieh, Simeon.
Marsh, John T.
Southworth, Palmer.
Stillman, Levi.
Stewart, Caroline B.
Warren, Abner S.
Williams, Mrs. J.
Woodhouse, Samuel.

WESTPORT.

Cruft, Mrs. S. J.
Winslow, Mrs. Mary F.
Winslow, R. H.

WINDSOR.

Loomis, Mrs. Charlotte
Lovell, William A.

WINDSOR LOCKS.

Haskell, Herlehigh.
Haskell, Thomas R.
Hayden, J. H.

WINSTED.

Baldwin, Ezra.
Bulkley, C. H. A.
Smith, Elisha.

WOLCOTTVILLE.

Wadhams, George D.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY.

Bacon, Samuel N.
Baker, Ellis.
Benton, Nathaniel S.
Boynton, John F.
Burgess, L. G.
Cambell, John N.
Corning, Erastus.
Cushman, Paul
Delevan, Edward C.
Fenno, Henry.
Goold, James,
Hawley, Gideon,
Holt, Jared.
Johnson, R. L.
March, Alden.
Murray, David.
Parsons, S. S.
Pease, Erastus H.
Perry. Eli.
Pitkin, T. C.
Ransom, Albion.
Rathbone, Joel.
Rathbone, J. F.
Roessele, T. E.
Sanford, Joseph P.
Stearns, E. S.
Taylor, William H.
Todd, James.
Townsend, Howard.
Treadwell, John G.
Treadwell, Wm. B.
Van Rensalear, Step'n.
Vernam, John R.
Winslow, John T.
Wilder, John V.

BROOKLYN.

Bartlett, Lewis L.
Hopkins, Josiah.

BUFFALO.

Abel, W. H.
Bagnall, Benjamin.
Bush, Myron P.
Coit, G. C.
Cutler, Ammi W.
Dart, Joseph.
Heward, George.
Rich, G. B.
Sawyer, James D.
Shepard, Sidney.
Williams, Riehard.
Wood, Joseph T.

NEW YORK CITY.

Arnold, B. G.
Bacon, D. G.
Barney, Hiram.
Barstow, Caleb.
Bassett, Zenas D Jr.
Beach, M. S.
Beebe, Charles E.
Beebe, W. J.
Beecher, Wm. A.
Bellows, Henry W.
Bernard, Charles E.
Billings, Samuel J.
Boardman, G. B.
Bouney, B. W.
Bronson, A. A.
Brooks, Edward L.
Brown, Joseph O.
Bryant, William.
Bushnell, Charles J.
Butler, Charles.
Calef. H. G K.
Carpenter, W.
Catlin, Lynde.
Chauney, William.
Chaplin, E. C.
Cheever, George B.
Churchill, William.
Cleaveland, Augustus,
Coles, Oscar.
Coffin, Edmund.
Collamour, Ebenezer.
Collier, Ezra.
Collins, George C.
Cornell, S. H.
Crocker, Ferdinand.
Crosby, Seth.
Crosby, W. B.
Crowell, Elisha.
Denon, Theodore.
Evarts, William M.
Fuller, Mrs. Hannah.
Fuller, Hiram.
Fearing, Charles W.
Field, D. D.
Francis, C. S.
Francis, D. G.
Goodhue, Jonathan.
Goodman, Richard.
Green, D. B.
Green, Horace.
Green, J. W.
Green, O.
Grinnell, Moses.
Hallett, J. G.
Halsted, N. Norris.
Hartley, Robert M.
Hayward, Charles L.
Herriek, Jaeob C.
Herring, Silas C.
Holmes, Curtis.
Howland, G.
Hosaek, David.
House, Amos.
Hoyt, William.
Humphrey, Solon.
Hurlbert, H. A.
Ide, Henry.
Jones, Charles J.
King, Charles.
King, James G.
Kingsley, James L.
Laek, John D.
Leverett, Geo. S.
Lockwood, Legrand.
Lockwood, L. E.
Marsh, Samuel.
Marshall, C. H.
Morgan, George D.
Morton, Levi P.
Moses, Henry W.
Norton, Anson P.
Palmer, W. P. Jr.
Parker, Willard.
Pearson, S G.
Peekham, Walton H.
Pike, R. G.
Quiney, John W.
Russell, W. J.
Sanger, C P.
Shattuek, Warrell.
Sheldon, H. C.
Sheldon, Preston.
Shott, J.
Sinfer, H.
Smith, J. T S.
Stearns, George C.
Stearns, Thomas G.
Stone, William L.
Stone, William W.
Sturgis, Jonathan.
Swan, W. H.
Tappan, Arthur.
Tappan, John.
Taylor, Joseph B.
Thomas, John.
Thomas, Louis S.
Tisdale, Samuel T.
Trowbridge, Amos H.
Trumbull, John.
Turrell, William.
Wabers, William.
Wadsworth, Daniel.
Ward, Samuel.
Warden, ——.
Warren, Edward J.
Warren, George.
Warren, Richard.
White, Alexander M.
White, Ezra.
White, George G.
White, George G. Jr.
White, N.
White, Nelson L.
White, William A.
Whittemore, Timot'y.
Williams, J. E.
Wilson, A. D.
Winthrop, B. B.
Wyman, L. B.

PORT GIBSON.

Allerton, Mead.

SYRACUSE.

May, Samuel J.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Allen, William H.
Barnes, R. L.
Barrows, Arad.
Biddle, Nicholas.
Caldwell, Stephen A.
Carey, Matthew.
Carpenter, James.
Chandler, Joseph R.
Clark, C. H.
Clark, D. D.
Clark, E. W.
Clinton, Edwin.
Coggshall, H. R.
Coolidge, Edwin.
Drown, William A.
Fales, George.
Fales, Lewis R.
Field, James.
Furness, Wm. H.
Gould, J. Edgar.
Griggs, Timothy B.
Haddock, D. Jr.
Hazeltine, John.
Hazeltine, Ward B.
Hill, Marshall.
Hovey, Franklin S.
Jones, Andrew M.
Leeds, Joseph.
Merrick, S. V.
Molten, Albert.
Payne, Edwin W.
Potter, Alonzo.
Roteh, Joseph.
Roteh, Thomas.
Sartain, John.
Savery, John.
Savery, P. B.
Slade, Alfred.
Smith, James.
Seule, Horace H.
Southworth, J. H.
Stephens, Lemuel.
Warner, Albert.
Warren, J. M.
Wetherill, William.
Wheeler, John G.
Whitney, A.
Williams, Charles.
Winsor, Henry.

PHENIXVILLE.

Jennison, Joseph F.

PITTSBURG.

White, J. D. W.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.

Albert, Augustus J.
Bartlett, Ebenezer S.
Cobb, George F.

CARROLLTON.

Carrolls, Charles.

VIRGINIA.

PORTSMOUTH.

Miles, Joseph M.

RICHMOND.

Rosher, John H.
Wise, Henry A.

WYLLISBURG.

Robertson, Charles H.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Chase, Wm. H.
Davis, Jefferson.
Fillebrown, Thomas
Graham, James D.
Sewall, Thomas.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.

Baker, John.
Camp, Hiram D.
Dexter, Edmund.
Dixon, George R.
Greenwood, M.
Hosen, Robert.
Sevassey, Johu.
Stetson, C
Wiggin, Samuel.

COLUMBUS.

Chase, Salmon P.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.

Lewis, Charles H.
Lewis, George A.

ALABAMA.

CAHABA.

Cushman, Geo. W.

MOBILE.

Horton, Gustavus, Jr
Kimball, Josiah P.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Holmes, R.
Pettingill, Wm. S.
Violett, W. A.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.

Staples, C. A.

ILLINOIS.

Cushman. Wm. H. W.

GALESBURG.

Cady, C. C.

HILLSBORO'.

Hayward, John S.
Tillson, John.

PEORIA.

Ellis, Benjamin F.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT.

Sargent, George B.

LYONS.

Cornish, Freeman.

CALIFORNIA.

Cushman, Charles D.

WASH. TERRITORY.

Cushman, Joseph R.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.

Welch, Addington D.

NOVA SCOTIA.

LIVERPOOL.

Thomas, John.
Torrey, William T.

SHELBURNE.

White, Gideon.

ENGLAND.

Hanbury, Benjamin.

LONDON.

Waddington, John.

MANCHESTER.

Lee, Henry.

PUTNEY.

Ashton, Robert.

FRANCE.

PARIS.

Brewsler, Chris. Starr.

The following firms, societies, associations, &c., have subscribed various amounts:—

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DOVER.

Kimball & Childs.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature.

ATTLEBORO'.

Hayward & Briggs.

BOSTON.

Baldwin & Stone,
Blake, Howe & Co.
Bowdlear & Co.
Bradlee (Josiah) & Co.
Bryant, Allen & Co.
Burr Brothers & Co.
Cabrow & Co.
Chandler & Co.
Cheney & Co.
Dana, Farrar & Hyde,
Dutton, Richardson & Co.
Fearing, Thatcher & Whitton,
Field, Converse & Co.
Gove (John) & Co.
Hawes & Crowell,
Hunt & Webster,
John P. Jewett & Co.
Loring & Graupner,
Mellen & Co.
Naylor & Co.
Ordway, Bradish&Co.
Page, Briggs&Babbitt,
Read, Chadwick & Dexter,
Rice & Kendall,
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,
Sampson & Tappan,
Scudder (Chas.) & Co.
Shelton & Cheever,
Smith (D. R.) & Co.
Stimson, Valentine & Co.
St. Andrew's Lodge of F. A. Masons,
Tyler & Batchelder,
Whitwell, Marsh & Talbot,
Williams & Page.

CAMBRIDGE.

Estate of Dowse.

DARTMOUTH.

Tucker & Cummings.

DORCHESTER.

Union Lodge of F. A. Masons.

EASTON.

Ames (O.) & Sons.

GROTON.

Lawrence Academy.

MATTAPOISETT.

Holmes (Josiah) & Bros.

MEDFORD.

Magoun & Son.

NEW BEDFORD.

Bartlett (I. H.) & Son.
Leonard & Son.

PAWTUCKET.

Jerauld (H.) & Son.

NEWTON.

W. N. Eng. & Classical school.

NORTON.

Wheaton Female Seminary.

PITTSFIELD.

Pomroy & Sons.

PLYMOUTH.

Ballard, A. & S. D

QUINCY.

Saville (Geo.) & Co.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.

Chapin (Royal) & Son.
Smith, A. D. & J. Y.

CONNECTICUT.

The Legislature.

NEW HAVEN.

Brothers' Soc'y Y. C.
Fitch, W. & E. T.

NEW LONDON.

Frink & Prentiss.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY.

Humphrey's Sons.

NEW YORK CITY.

Lovett, Southwick & Co.
New Eng. Society.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.

New Eng. Society.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.

Old Pilgrim Church, Southwark. (This was the first subscription made for the Monument.)

Members of the Pilgrim Society added (except a few omitted in the former list) from June 1, 1860, to October 1, 1862.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA.

Washburn, Israel, Jr.

BATH.

Anderson, S.
Bailey, B. C.
Bailey, S. D.
Clapp, Charles, Jr.
Clark, Freeman,
Duncan, G. W.
Elliott, John S.
Fuller, Andrew J.
Jameson, J. C.
Owen, H. W.
Partridge, Franklin,
Patten, James F.
Patten, John,
Randall, Mrs. S. A.
Robinson, Alexander,
Rouse, Mrs. J.
Stinson, David F.

BIDDEFORD.

Boothby, S. A.
Thompson, Wm. H.

BRUNSWICK.

Bontelle, Charles,
Chamberlain, J. L.
Decker, William,
Dunlap, Richard T.
Packard, Alpheus S.
Upham, Thomas C.
Whittlesey, E.

LYMAN.

Evans, Joseph,
Staples, Wm. M.

SACO

Temple, H.

SOUTH BERWICK.

Hayman, Edward,
Plummer, Mrs. L. R.

TOPSHAM.

Flye, William,
Gilman, Charles J.
Haskell, Joshua,
Johnson, Warren,
Perkins, Nahum,
Purinton, W. B.
Skolfield, Wm. S.

——— ?

Carr, Alfred,
Cheney, O. B.
Cilley, M. G.
Clay, Samuel D.
Coburn, Abner,
Eaton, Joseph,
Ferguson, John,
Fessenden, J. P.
Fuller, Eben,
Gilmore, A. K.
Gould, A. P.
Hall Joseph B.
Hawthorne, Warren,
Hewey, Andrew C.
Holmes, Philip C.
Howard, Mrs. L.
Jones, A. B.
Jones, Abial M.
Jones, Mrs. J. M.
Kilbourne, William,
Little, Edward T.
Lowell, J. A.
Martin, Pearl,
Nash, Ammi R.
Neal, Selden F.
Norris, B. W.
Oakes, Silvester,
Payne, Wm. E.
Pettingill, Jason,
Pickard, Samuel,
Piper, Jordan K.
Potter, Albion J.
Pulsifer, Josiah D.
Putnam, Israel,
Record, Calvin,
Robinson, S. I.
Robinson, Thos. D.
Rogers, Wm. M.
Stanton, Levi W.
Stanwood, Wm. F.
Thompson, A. T.
White, Greenlief,
White, J. C.
Whitehouse, Seth E.
Wildes A. W.
Whitmore, C. W.
Whitney, J. Clarence,
Woodbury, C. H. B.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BATH.

Hibbard, Harry,

CONCORD.

Bellows, Henry A.
Chickering, Henry T.
Clement, Mrs. E. M.
Clough, George,
Corning, R. N.
Downing, Lewis, Jr.
Fisk, Francis N.
Humphrey, Moses,
Moore, Henry M.
Shattuck, H. S.
Sleeper, J. D.
Smith, L. A.
Walker, N. B.
Webster, Atkinson

DERRY.

Boltwood, Henry L.
Brickett, Leonard,
Eastman, Henry E.

DOVER.

Barker, Hiram,
Bennett, James,
Bond, Albert,
Braceweil, John,
Brewster, Eli V.
Clontman, John F.
Duxbury, John J.
Folsom, Abraham,
Freeman, Edmund,
Hall, Everett,
Hurd, John H.
Kinnear, E. C.
Low, Nathaniel,
Mellen, John P.
Moody, Silas,
Nutter, E. H.
Paul, Nathaniel,
Paul, Mrs. Susan M.
Perkins, Jeremy,
Pray, Mrs. Mary C.
Pray, T. J. W.
Rogers, Alpheus,
Ross, Richard N.
Savage, Luther D.
Sayward, Henry,
Sawyer, T. E.
Shute, C. H.
Tufts, Asa Alford,
Varney, Shubael,
Waldron, Wells,
Wallingford, Z. S.
Watson, John L.
Welch, Joseph W.
Wheeler, Samuel M
Wiggin, Wm. B.
Wingate, Jeremy,
Wiswall, Henry F.
Woodman, Wm.

EXETER.

Colbath, Mrs. L. A.
Long, John C.
Odlin, Woodbridge,
Soule, Gideon L.

FARMINGTON

Lyman, J. D.

FITZWILLIAM.

Allen, John J., Jr.

FRANCESTOWN.

Frye, Daniel F.

GREAT FALLS.

Bliss, Jonathan, Jr.
Burleigh, J. A.
Davis, Owen W.
Eastman, Royal
Farrar, W. H.
Hauson, J. C.

KEENE.

Chamberlin, Levi.

LACONIA.

Busiel, Lewis F.
Jacobs, Mrs. S. E.

LAKE VILLAGE.

Appleton, Robert M.
Crane, John T.
Sargent, Moses.

LISBON.

Hutchins, C. B.

LITTLETON.

Bingham, Harry.

MANCHESTER.

Angell, Jesse F.
Bartlett, Mrs. S. H.
Bradley, J. B.
Brown, W. H.
Bunton, D. A.
Buzzell, Mrs. M. A.
Carr, James M.
Davis, E. H.
Eaton, F. B.
Eppes, Geo. D.
Gilmore, Geo. C.
Hall, King S.
Holmes, G. S.
Hutchinson, Charles,
Knowlton, Joseph,
Ladd, Miss Lizzie,
Lane, Mrs. H. M.
Martin, Samuel H.
Montgomery, T. S.
Perry, John A.
Porter, F. L.
Quimby, Geo. H.
Sheperd, William,
Smith, Isaac W.
Varnum, J. M.
Warren, C. F.
Webster, Nathaniel,
Wilson, W. H.
Winegar, Mrs. O. M.

NASHUA.

Andrews, J. F.
Baldwin, Josephus,
Ball, John N.
Barnes, Lawrenee,
Beard, Albin,
Boutwell, Clark C.
Copp, Chas. D.
Crosby, David,
Dewey, Russell E.
Dunlap, A. H.
Eaton, Isaac,
Fisk, David,
Gay, Ziba,
Greeley, Alfred,
Green, A. P.
Hammond, E. B.
Hosmer, Benj. G.
Jones, Daniel S.
Kempton, J. C.
Kimball, Lewis,
King, Aaron,
Knight, John B.
McKeen, Albert,
Metcalf, C. H.
Munroe, Franklin,
Murray, Orlando D.
Noyes, Leonard W.
Otterson, J. D.
Parkhurst, Jonathan,
Robey, L. A.
Rogers, F. S.
Shaw, Thomas S.
Slader, Edward A.
Smart, Hiram,
Spalding, Edward,
Spalding, Isaac,
Verder, Geo. D.
Wellman, Sam'l K.
White, James,
Woodbury, O. A.
Wright, Otis.

PITTSFIELD.

Tenney, R. P. J.

ROCHESTER.

Brown, Thomas,
Cole, James C.
Edgerly, James H.
Farrington, James,
Kimball, Nath'l T.
Palmer, James M.
Sargent, Mrs. Eliza J.
Woodman, Mrs. S. C.

SALMON FALLS.

Brooks, Wm. P.
Brown, Thomas.
Converse, J.
Meserve, John S.
Morton, John B.
Pike, John G.
Rowe, John P.
Trowbridge, Geo. N.
Upham, Jay W.

SOUTH HAMPTON.

Eaton, Moses.

SUNAPEE.

George, Daniel.

WENTWORTH.

Sargent, J. Everett.

VERMONT.

BELLOWS FALLS.

Arms, Aaron.

BRATTLEBORO'.

Van Dorn, Anthony.

WINDSOR.

Wardner, Allen.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodward, Solomon.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ABINGTON.

Vaughn, Adoniram.

ATTLEBORO'.

Bates, Ezekiel,
Daggett, John M.
Ferris, Wm. A.

BARRE.

Kinsman, S. A.
Woods, Harding P.

BELMONT.

Hittinger, Jacob.

BOSTON.

Blood, Ai,
Bridge, Abel F.
Brigham, B. T.
Brewer, Clark,
Clark, Charles,
Dalton, James,
Damon, Samuel G.
Daniel, Otis,
Dorr, John,
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DUDLEY.

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SALEM.
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Pratt, Sumner,
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Sill, Elisha.

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Wood, Bradford R.

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Richardson, Amos.

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Harding, Prince A.
Latham, S. T.
Lawrence, N. S.
Lewis, Joseph W.
Little, Amos R.
Palmer, B. F.
Rand, A. W.
Whilldin, Alexander,
Whitman, Wm. E.
Wood, Thos. H.

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1620.

SOCIAL COMPACT.

MAY-FLOWER.

1776.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

CONGRESS.

Honor the FOUNDERS as well as the DEFENDERS of the Republic.

love, and the same reverence for the Pilgrim Fathers. And whoever from pure and disinterested regard for the object, and desire for its accomplishment, could aid the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association in their noble work, cannot withhold their mite from this Monument merely on the ground that it is a local object, or a work less national in its feeling than the paying of any honor to any patriot, any statesman, any benefactor. Let the FOUNDERS as well as the DEFENDERS of the Republic be honored.

There are in the six New England States somewhere about half a million of voters. They are chiefly advanced considerably beyond the want of the mere necessaries of civilized life; they constitute, with their brethren of the other States, the best educated people in the world; they support schools, churches, colleges, educational institutions of every grade; they pay hundreds of thousands, — millions a year for charities, hundreds of thousands for amusements, hundreds of thousands for intellectual recreation, — for books, lectures, etc., to say nothing of the millions spent in ephemeral enjoyments. How long need it take them to build this Monument to their ancestors? Would it be much for half of them to give, at this moment, one dollar each? This would be more than is required. No one can question that they are able to do this.

Is it too much to ask these 500,000 persons — Give of your overplus, or give of your saving prudence or self-denial, to the average of ten cents a year for five years? But we are not limited to voters alone; we are not limited to New England, or to the North, or even to the United States. Already has an invitation come to us to send our agents to our mother country, who still prides herself in giving birth to the Pilgrims of the *May Flower*, and vies with us in doing them honor. Indeed, wherever the English language is spoken, the memory of those men is cherished at the hearthstones of all those who are kindled to devotion at the recital of deeds of heroism, self-sacrifice, and stern endurance.

The aim is to carry this work forward on the most economical plan. The Architect is now receiving no compensation, that being provisional entirely on the completion of the work. As far as practicable, to save expense, agents are employed who, having other means of livelihood, can labor for a moderate remuneration, as is the case with the General and Financial Agent. Some of the local agents, giving but an incidental attention to the work, take no compensation; others, devoting more time, receive a commission less than is paid to many agents for missionary and charitable societies.

An objection has been made to the giving of certificates, statuettes, etc., to subscribers. This objection, although made by a very small minority of persons, it is perhaps well to meet by a statement of the grounds upon which they are given.

1. They are an inducement to some to subscribe who would not otherwise do so.

2. They will take the place, oftentimes, of other things of like nature which are procured merely as ornaments and matters of taste. Those who obtain them on this ground can feel that all they give beyond their *cost* will go — not, as in the case of articles purchased at the shops, to enable the seller to amass a fortune and build a costly mansion — but to aid the Pilgrim Society in their noble and patriotic enterprise.

3. The Monument is intended not only as a memorial of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and a commemoration of their deeds and sufferings, but as an expression of the gratitude of their descendants for the inestimable benefits derived from the great principles upon which their commonwealth was founded. To keep these always before the minds of their descendants, and, *for the benefit of those who may not be able to visit Plymouth*, it is desirable (and would more than compensate for its cost) to place a good REPRESENTATION of the monument in every house in the land; and it is hoped one will be called for to be put in every public library, the hall of every association, in every seminary, public school, pastor's study, and lady's parlor in the country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER:

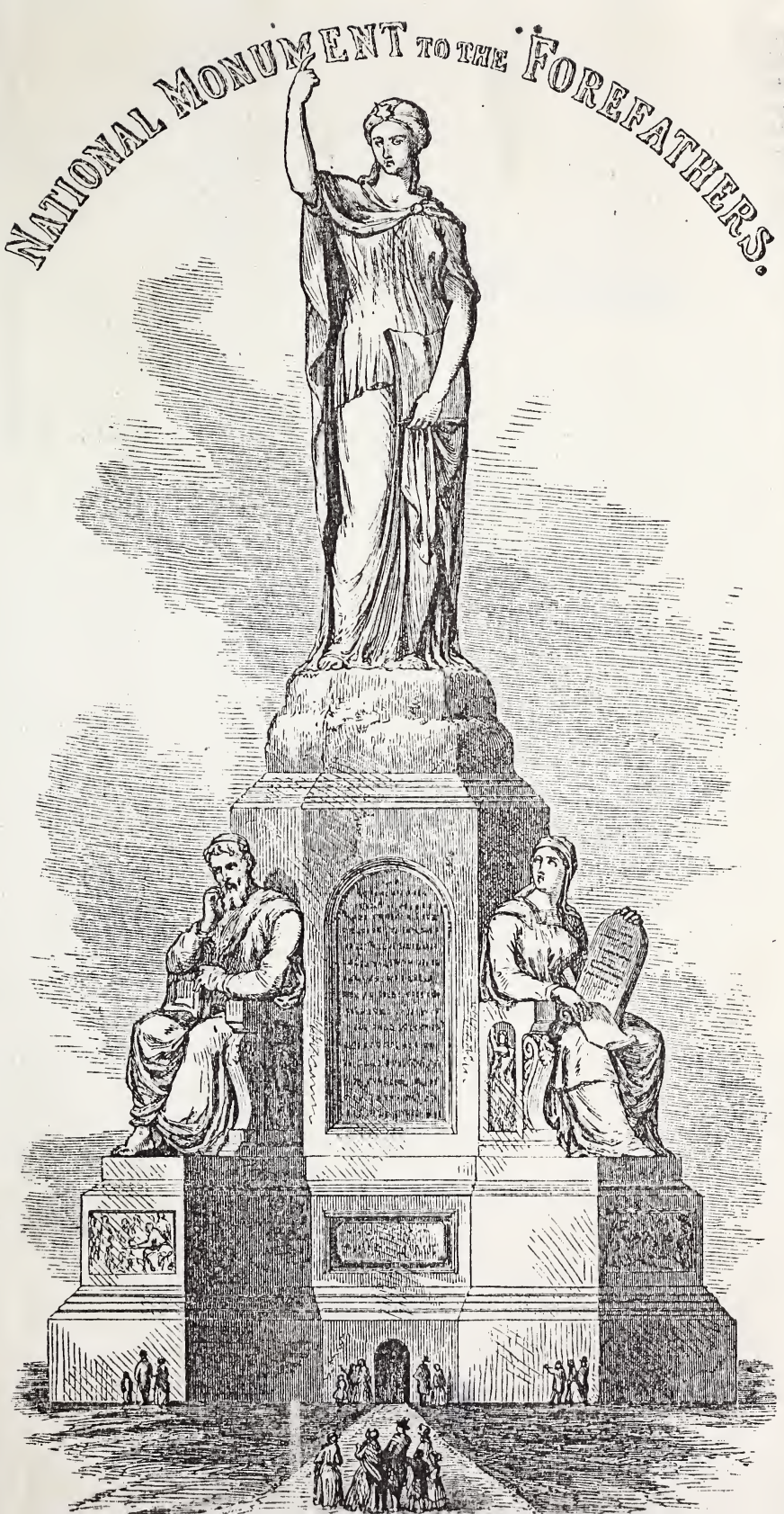
On Friday last, I made my pilgrimage to Plymouth Rock. When standing there, I felt it to be the holiest ground on which I had trod after some five thousand miles of travel through this glorious land, though I must confess my heart's deep feelings of reverence were unpleasantly jarred by the previous sight of those *funereal* trappings in the front of Pilgrim Hall. *I could not mourn* for the departed saints and heroes of the *May Flower*. I felt that if it were possible their names should be written in flames of fire, and lifted up from that spot toward heaven to draw men there, and inspire them with the like patient endurance, beautifying hope and undying faith. I heard with pleasure that a Monument worthy of the sainted memories of the Pilgrim Fathers was proposed to be erected. I hope the gentlemen who have taken this business in charge will not forget that England venerates the memory of her worthiest sons, and thrills with emotion at every recital of their glorious deeds.

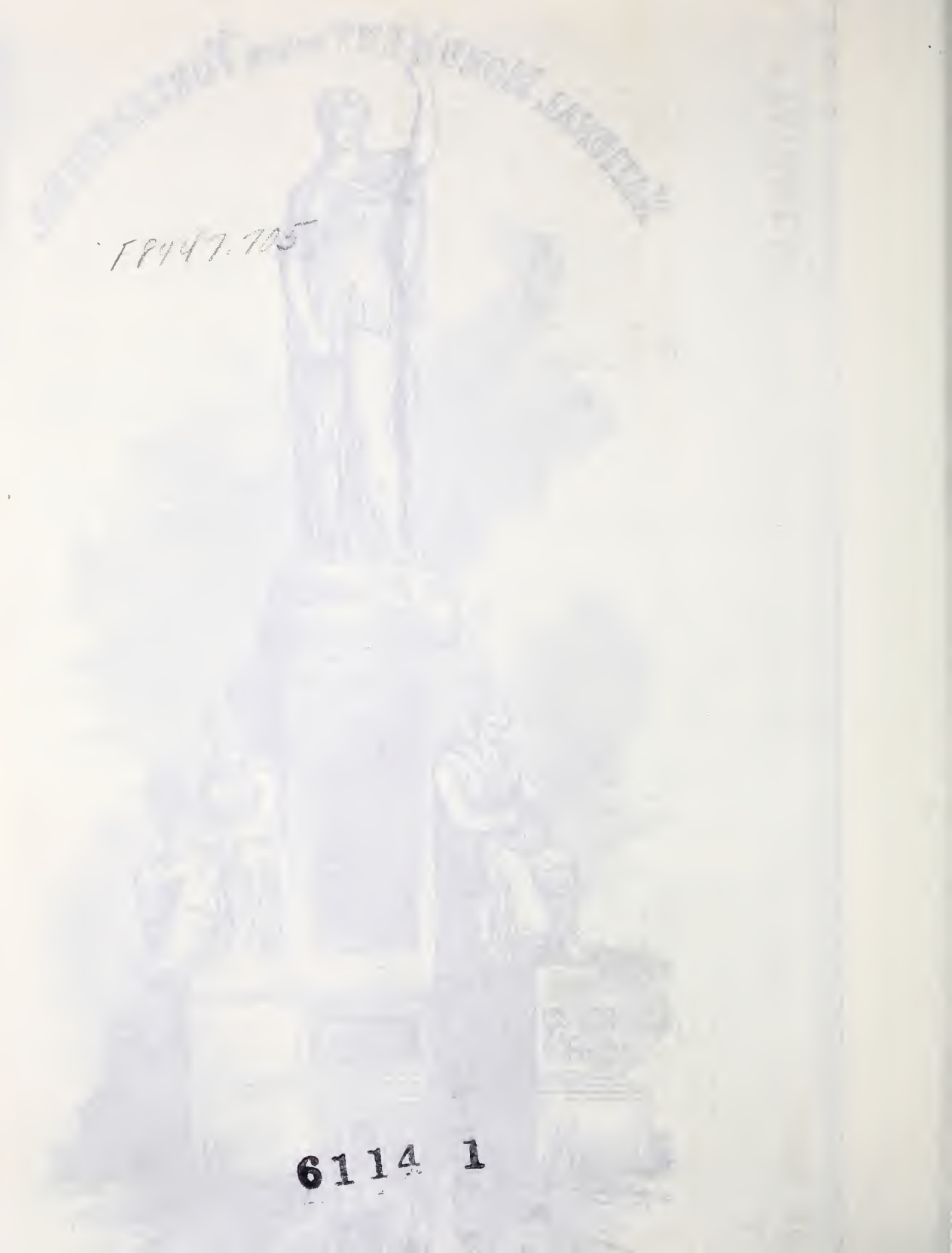
The embarkation of "the adventurers" is one of the few historical fresco-paintings that adorn the walls of the National Palace at Westminster, of subjects deemed most fitting by the public sentiment of England for remembrance and gratitude, and, as an Englishman, I think that such a monument as the one to be erected at Plymouth *should be the joint work of both nations*. The Pilgrim Fathers of America were our sons, the Pilgrim mothers our daughters. There is a common sentiment of reverence for them through both nations. What more proper course than that both nations should join to celebrate their virtues in a common testimony of veneration and love? Every true Englishman — every true American — must desire the most perfect practicable union of both nations, and everything that can bring them nearer together, so that one soul shall animate them both, should be hailed with enthusiastic joy.

I trust that the committee of management will delegate some one of their number to go to England with the completed plan of the Monument, and go from town to town, to announce the object proposed, and I am sure he will meet with a response worthy of my country. There are thousands who would gladly aid in its accomplishment, and a Monument so erected, and bearing on its front a record of the erection and dedication by the two kindred nations, would suggest feelings of amity and fraternal relationship to all the thousands of visitants from both hemispheres, and tend powerfully, in its own degree, to cement perpetual peace and amity between England and America.

I am, sir, yours faithfully, ENGLISHMAN.

BOSTON, Sept. 21, 1858.


NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS.



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